

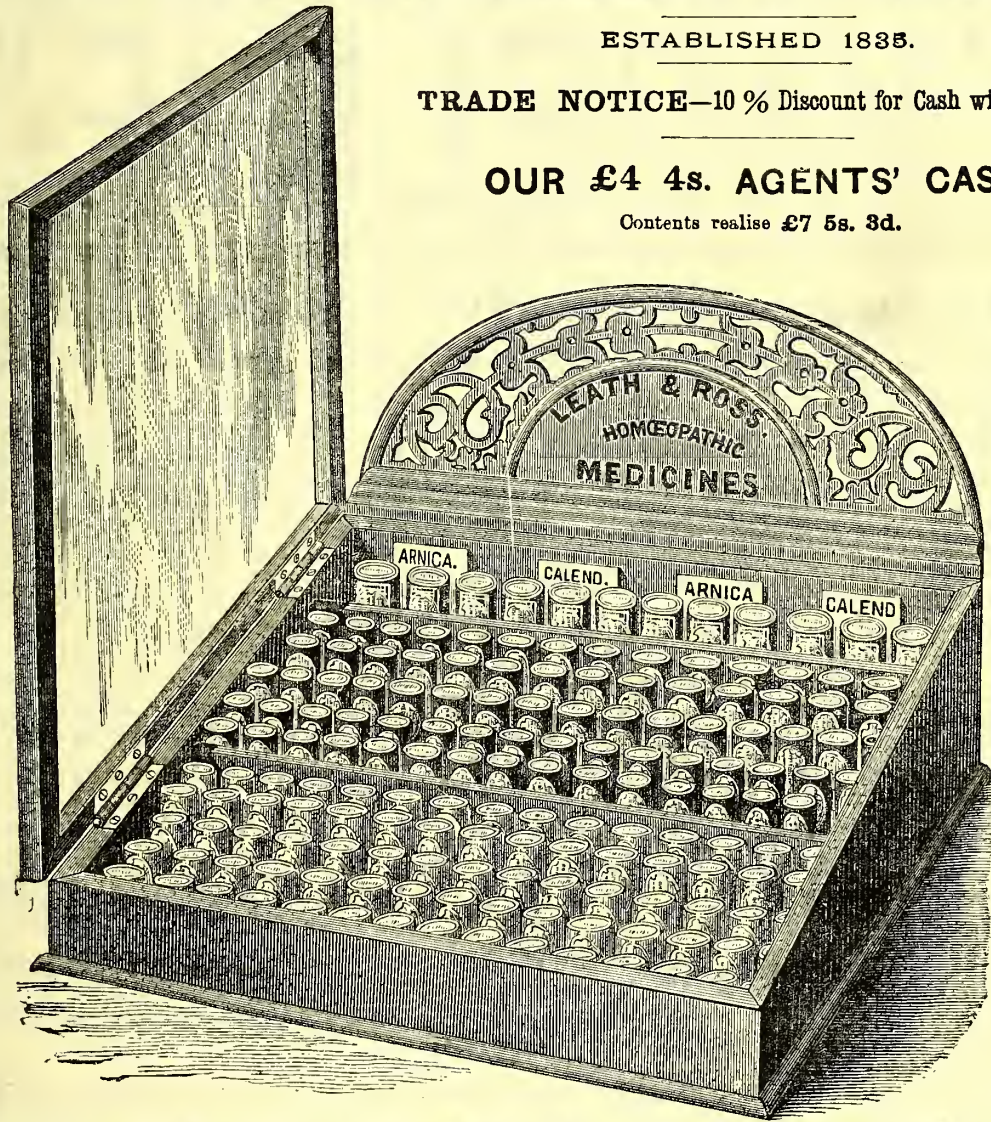
LEATH & ROSS'S
HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES
9 VERE STREET, W.,
And 5 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

TRADE NOTICE—10 % Discount for Cash with Orders.

OUR £4 4s. AGENTS' CASE,
Contents realise £7 5s. 3d.

Send for Book Catalogue and Illustrated Price List.



Upwards of 1,600 of these Cases have been sent out.
DIMENSIONS.—Length, 19 inches; breadth, 16 inches; height of front, 34 inches;
height of back, including flap, 11 inches.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF MEDICINES PUT UP READY FOR SALE.

	TO ACCOUNT.	FOR CASH.		TO ACCOUNT.	FOR CASH.
GLOBULES.—Sixpenny Tubes ...	3/0 doz.	2/9 doz.	PILULES.—Sixpenny Bottles ...	3/0 doz.	2/9 doz.
Ninepenny " ...	4/6 "	4/1 "	Ninepenny " ...	4/6 "	4/1 "
Shilling " ...	6/0 "	5/5 "	Shilling " ...	6/0 "	5/ " "
TINCTURES.—Sixpenny Bottles ...	3/0 "	2/9 "	TRITURATIONS.—Sixpenny Bottles	4/0 "	3/7 "
Ninepenny " ...	4/6 "	4/1 "	Ninepenny " ...	4/6 "	4/1 "
Shilling " ...	6/0 "	5/5 "	Shilling " ...	6/0 "	5/5 "

Liberal supply of printed matter to Agents, also Showcards, Transparencies, &c.

14 PRIZE MEDALS,

Including Highest Awards at New York, 1874; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878; International Medical (London), 1881; and the Healtheries (London), 1884. The only article which has received any official recognition anywhere.

PETROLEUM "VASELINE" JELLY.

"VASELINE" differs from the imitations offered as substitutes, in that it is made from a different base (American Crude Petroleum) and by a different process, and no acids are used in its manufacture. It is not a distillate, contains no paraffine, is not crystalline in its structure, and does not separate upon cooling, after being heated indefinitely. It is simply a concentrated Jelly of Petroleum, purified by repeated filtrations through bone black.

To compare "Vaseline" with a *distillate* of Petroleum is equivalent to testing the quality of butter by experimenting with cheese.

CAUTION.—The word **"VASELINE"** was originated by, and is registered all over the world as the Trade Mark of, this Company for their Emollient, Remedial, Toilet, and other preparations of Petroleum; and the Trade are cautioned against using the said word in connection with any goods not manufactured by us.

Reference is asked to notice of judgment obtained by this Company against infringers of their Trade Word, "Vaseline," published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of December 15, 1884, and previously.

Also to the Circular in January issue (facing page 164), which gives the exact style of the genuine packages of the Medicinal, Toilet, and Household Preparations.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. (NEW YORK)
41 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE "VASELINE" PREPARATIONS

FLETCHERS' Concentrated Liquors.

Universally acknowledged by Pharmacists who have them in use to be the most Simple, Efficient, and Economical of all methods for preparing Syrups.

LIQUOR Ferri Iodidi.

EACH fluid drachm contains 34.4 grains of Iodide of Iron.

ONE volume added to seven volumes of *Syrupus*, *B.P.*, forms Syr. Ferri Iodidi of full Pharmacopœia strength.

Liquor Ferri et Quiniæ et Strychniæ Phosph.

EACH fluid drachm contains 4 grains of Phosphate of Iron, 4 grains of Phosphate of Quinia, and $\frac{1}{8}$ grain of Strychnia.

ONE volume added to three volumes of *Syrupus*, *B.P.*, forms Easton's Syrup.

LIQUOR Calcis Lactophosph.

EACH fluid drachm contains 8 grains of anhydrous Calcium Phosphate combined with Lactic Acid.

ONE volume added to seven volumes of *Syrupus*, *B.P.*, forms Syr. Calcis Lactophosph.

LIQUOR Ferri Phosph.

EACH fluid drachm contains 8 grains of Ferrous Phosphate.

ONE volume added to seven volumes of *Syrupus*, *B.P.*, forms Syr. Ferri Phosph.

LIQUOR Ferri Phosph. Comp.

EACH fluid drachm contains, in addition to the alkaline Phosphates, 4 grains of Phosphate of Iron, and 8 grains of Phosphate of Calcium, dissolved in pure Phosphoric Acid.

ONE volume added to three volumes of *Syrupus*, *B.P.*, forms "Chemical Food."

LIQUOR Ferri Hypophosph.

EACH fluid drachm contains 8 grains of Hypophosphite of Iron.

ONE volume added to seven volumes of *Syrupus*, *B.P.*, forms Syr. Ferri Hypophosph.

On receipt of a Post Card, trial samples will be sent, carriage paid, to any address.

Detailed List, containing prices and particulars of upwards of thirty different combinations, post free on application.

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON,
Holloway, London, N.

THE EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCES.

INVIGORATING, DELICIOUS, ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT.

SYMINGTON'S PURE COFFEE ESSENCE.



This Essence is guaranteed to contain all the soluble constituents of COFFEE (the only addition being Pure Sugar), the GRATEFUL AROMA of the freshly roasted Beans being retained by their Special Process of manufacture.

The New 1s. Bottle makes 30 Cups of Coffee, equal to that made—in the most approved manner—direct from the finest Beans.

SYMINGTON'S PURE COFFEE ESSENCE is an almost certain cure for Nervous Headaches, etc.

A Sample Bottle will be forwarded free by Post to any Chemist on receipt of Card.

SYMINGTON'S DANDELION COFFEE ESSENCE

Is Specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious who cannot take ordinary Coffee.

This Beverage combines the Medicinal virtues of Taraxacum with the refreshing properties of Coffee.

The Shilling Bottle makes 25 Cups of Coffee.

Extract from the LANCET.

"The Essence of Dandelion Coffee is really an excellent substitute for coffee, and will, we think, be an advantage to many bilious and dyspeptic patients."

Extract from the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Symington & Co.'s Coffee Essences have a standard reputation, and possess great merit. The Coffee Essence must be prepared *in vacuo* at a low temperature, as the aroma of the Coffee is well preserved; in its essential qualities it does not differ in any way from a cup of Coffee made in the ordinary way."



Forty large Cups of delicious Coffee made without trouble, for One Shilling, by using



SYMINGTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE AND CHICORY

Prepared from the finest Coffee, with a suitable proportion of Chicory, which is generally preferred.

The great and increasing demand for this article warrants the assertion that it is the

COFFEE FOR THE MILLION.

THOS. SYMINGTON & CO., CHEMISTS, EDINBURGH.

SQUIRE'S PATENTED MALTED & COOKED FARINACEOUS FOOD FOR INFANTS.

PRIZE MEDAL—INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION.

This will be found one of the most nutritious and easily digested Foods for Infants. It is prepared from the best wheaten flour, treated with malt in solution, whereby the food becomes very largely self-digestive. This process *includes* all the soluble and digestive properties of the malt, and *avoids* the introduction of the husk, which is directed by Professor Liebig to be strained out when foods are made with ground malt.

SQUIRE'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

It is a complex solution of Iron, Lime, Soda, and Potash, in a Phosphoric Syrup. The Iron is in the Ferrous condition. This Preparation, formerly known as PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD, has been purchased by Messrs. SQUIRE. Each bottle of the genuine Preparation is secured by their seal, and the cases bear their Registered Trade Mark.

SQUIRE'S SUPER-DIASTASIC MALT EXTRACT.

EXTRACT BYNES (SQUIRE).

This Extract is prepared from the finest Malted Barley, at a very low temperature, *in vacuo*, by a special process, under the immediate supervision of one of the Firm. It possesses the highest digestive power of any Extract of Malt in the Market. A copy of the comparative examinations of the various kinds reported in the Medical Times, June 21, 1884, pages 847 and 848, will be forwarded to any Physician on application. It contains only the soluble constituents of good Malt.

TWO PRIZE MEDALS—National Health Society's Exhibition, 1883; International Health Exhibition, 1884.

SQUIRE, Chemist on the Establishment in Ordinary to the Queen, 413 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

RESPIRATORS !!

									£	s.	d.
CLOUD, per doz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
COLLIER'S, per doz., No. 0, 18/-; No. 1, 24/-; No. 2, 30/-; No. 3, 42/-; No. 4, 48/-; No. 5, 36/-; No. 6									2	14	0
CORK, per doz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
COTTON WOOL, per doz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
MAW'S ÆTHEREON, per doz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	0
MAW'S MICRO-ÆTHEREON, per doz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	0
MAW'S INCORRODIBLE METALLIC, per doz., No. 1, 8/-; 1A, 12/-; 2, 21/-; 2A, 18/-; 3, 30/-; 3A, 24/-; 4, 32/-; 5, 40/-; 6, 45/-; 7, 50/-; 8, 56/-; Dwarf, No. 1, 24/-; 2, 30/-; 3,									2	0	0
MAW'S SCARF, each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
NIGHTINGALE'S INVISIBLE, each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	0
ROOFF'S, per doz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0
ROOFF'S ORINASAL CHARCOAL, for preventing the Inhalation of Deleterious Vapours and Poisonous Powders in Chemical and Manufacturing Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	6

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON,
LONDON.



LEO'S

COMPRESSED Chlorate of Potash.

Price to the Trade, $\frac{2}{6}$ PER DOZEN, less the usual discount. Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists. A sample dozen boxes will be sent, postage paid, to any Chemist, on receipt of $\frac{2}{6}$ in stamps.

These are the best, and are put up in the most elegant style of any cheap compressed goods in the market.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS:

BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

ROBINSON'S ORANGE WINE

(VIN. AURANTII, B.P.)

Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any Climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application.

THE UNIVERSAL CORN AND WART PENCIL.

1 doz. mounted on a handsome Illustrated Show-Card, Retail, 6d. each; Wholesale, 3s. 6d. per doz. It is especially adapted for Export Trade, and may be safely sent to the hottest climates, as each glass tube is hermetically sealed and enclosed in a cardboard case. N.B.—The above is exempt from Stamp Duty by permission of the Board of Inland Revenue.

CONCENTRATED WATERS.—One Ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopoeia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They are prepared to supply a want long felt by Chemists and Medical Men, and by their use fresh supply of any of the Medicinal Waters may be obtained at a moment's notice. They are not affected by age in any climate. N.B.—Used in the proportion of one part to thirty-two of water they represent the Medicinal Waters of the United States Pharmacopoeia.



Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Aqua Anethi, Concent. $\frac{4}{10}$	Aqua Cinnam. Ver. Concent. $\frac{6}{10}$	Aqua Foeniculi, Concent. $\frac{4}{10}$	Aqua Pimentis, Concent. $\frac{4}{10}$
" Anisi, " $\frac{4}{10}$	" Cassia, " $\frac{4}{10}$	" Menth. Pip. " $\frac{4}{10}$	" Rose " 8
" Camphor, " $\frac{4}{10}$	" Flor. Aurant. " $\frac{8}{6}$	" Ang. Con. $\frac{6}{10}$	" Rose Virgin " 10
" Carui, " $\frac{4}{10}$	" Flor. Sambuci, " $\frac{8}{6}$	" Virid. " $\frac{4}{10}$	

The above are put up in Bottles of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over cork. Wholesale Agents—Hearon & Co., Maw, Son, & Thompson, Lynch & Co., London; Evans, Sons & Co. Liverpool; Woolley, Manchester; Bewley & Draper, Hunt & Co., Dublin; Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Hatrick & Co., Glasgow; Raimes & Co., Duncan Flockhart & Co., J. Mackay & Co., T. & H. Smith & Co., Edinburgh; Foggett, Thirk, Goodall & Co., Leeds; J. Richardson & Co., Leicester; Shinger & Son, York; McKesson & Robbins, New York. Special terms for large quantities may be had from

B. ROBINSON. Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.

BATH GLOVES, ENEMAS, ETC.

LATEST REDUCED PRICES.

Post free to Chemists only on receipt of Trade Card.

JOHN CENTRETON,
24 NILE STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.

A PERFECT BOON TO MOTHERS!

ROGERS'
"NURSERY"

HAIR LOTION.

One application is guaranteed to destroy all Nits and Parasites in Children's Heads, and immediately allay the Itching and Irritation.

It is now used in Thousands of Families with the greatest success, and all who have tried it are delighted with the effect, and declare it to be worth A GUINEA A BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
WILLIAM ROGERS,
CHEMIST,

BEN JONSON ROAD, STEPNEY, E.
Sold in large Bottles, price ONE SHILLING. Sample Bottle, 7d.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS.

Observe! Genuine only in Yellow Wrapper, White Label.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Barclay & Son; Edwards & Son; Maw, Son & Thompson; Millard & Son; Sanger & Sons; Thompson & Co., Limited; Butler & Crisp; Hovenden & Sons; Newbery & Sons.

SOAP AND OTHER BOXES

Also Soft Wood Staves and Cask Heads,

FOR THE TRADE

Imported from Norway, ready for nailing together, by

BANKS & RATCLIFFE, 616 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

USE ELECTRIC

OXYOZO,

POWERFUL DISINFECTANT

Instantaneous and Perfectly Inodorous.

6 oz., 6d.; 4s. 3d. per dozen.

13½ oz., 1s.; 8s. „

H. CHURCHILL, MANUFACTURER,

254 LOWER BROUGHTON ROAD, MANCHESTER.

BARCLAY & SONS,



95 FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON.

NET CATALOGUE OF BRITISH & FOREIGN
GENUINE

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

PERFUMERY, MINERAL WATERS, LOZENGES, AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

ANTAKOS, DREDGE'S HEAL ALL,
DAVY'S DIAMOND CEMENT,
MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP,
LEEMING'S ESSENCE (Genuine), &c., &c.

Handbills with Name and Address supplied free.

6D. TELEGRAMS 6D.

Referring to the New Postal Regulations introducing the above,

BARCLAY & SONS

beg to call special attention to their Registered Telegraphic Address—

'YALCRAB, LONDON,'

which will prove a considerable convenience to their Customers. The Registered Address counts as two words only, thus leaving ten words for the Customer's order, name, and address.

BARCLAY & SONS, 95 FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON.

CONDY'S FLUID—IMITATIONS.

In the High Court of Justice (CHANCERY DIVISION).

CONDY & MITCHELL, Limited, Plaintiffs,
67 Turnmill Street, London, E.C.

ROBERT SUMNER & CO., Defendants,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 40a Lord Street, Liverpool.

We, the undersigned Defendants in this case, having, in ignorance of the legal rights of the Plaintiffs, sold disinfecting fluid under the name of "**CONDY'S FLUID**," such compound **NOT** being of the Plaintiffs' manufacture, hereby express our regret, and have consented to a **PERPETUAL INJUNCTION WITH COSTS** in this action.

Dated 17th day of October, 1884.

(Signed)

R. SUMNER & CO.

(Witness) **J. W. THOMPSON, Solicitor, Liverpool.**

VIDE ALSO

CONDY & MITCHELL (Ltd.) v. FLINDERS,
CONDY & MITCHELL (Ltd.) v. COLDWELL,

In which Perpetual Injunctions with costs were granted.

My clients, Messrs. **CONDY & MITCHELL, Limited**, Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of Condy's Fluid, Condy's Ozonized Water, &c., have instructed me to proceedings against all persons who in any way infringe their well-known and duly registered Trade Marks or Labels.

J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN,

Solicitor, Trade Mark Protection Society
3 King Street, E.C.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

In Equity

AT THE ANTIPODES.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES,

JULY 2, 1885.

In Equity.—(Before his Honour the PRIMARY JUDGE.)

ENO v. HOGG.

Another case of commercial piracy was disposed of by Sir William Manning on Tuesday last. Mr. S. P. Hogg, having been proved guilty of infringing the trade-mark of Mr. J. C. Eno, of Fruit Salt renown, was assessed in damages to the tune of £100. This is the third case of the kind that has been before the Court during the past few months. Eno was the plaintiff, and Davies & Co., of Goulburn, were the defendants. The charge was that the defendants had infringed the trade-mark of the plaintiff in respect of his preparation known as Fruit Salt. The evidence disclosed the fact that the plaintiff's bottles and labels had been closely imitated by the defendants, and the Judge declared this imitation was the result of a deliberate intention to defraud. The defence was a practical admission of fraud, and the fact that it was set up is itself a sufficient justification for the sentence of the Judge. The defendant pleaded that the term "Fruit Salt" was applied to several other manufactures besides the one for which he was responsible, and that his commodity was so dissimilar to that of the plaintiff that there could have

been no deception. Paraphrased, the former part of the plea says:—Other people do what I am accused of having done, therefore I ought not to be punished. Fortunately that kind of reasoning has no weight in the Supreme Court. The latter part of the plea was contradicted by the production of packages of the defendant's commodity. These did not exactly resemble the plaintiff's preparations, but there were many points of similarity between the two. As the Judge remarked, "the imitation was not so palpable as in some other cases, yet it had gone as far as the imitator dared." The suspicion is created that when the defendant included the words "Fruit Salt" in the name of the commodity which he manufactured for sale, his intention was to deceive. Frauds of the kind referred to are common, and the public of course suffer greatly thereby. The expressed determination of Sir William Manning to severely punish every person who may be proved guilty before him of having committed such offences will, however, have the effect of causing manufacturers whose trade-marks are being infringed to prosecute the pirates, and thus the evil, we may hope, will be made to cease.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, July 2.

SUCCESS IN LIFE—"A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

PREPARED ONLY AT

ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

BY J. C. ENO'S PATENT.



THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.,



177 New Bond St., London,

Beg to draw the attention of Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumery Dealers to their Fine Perfumes and Fancy Soaps, for the excellent quality of which

SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

Concentrated Essences of Great Fragrance and Strength:—

Tanglewood,
Crown Bouquet,
Mathiola,
Stephanotis,

White Rose,
Jockey Club,
Ess Bouquet,
Wood Violet,

Frangipani,
Opoponax,
Ylang Ylang,
Isle of Wight Bouquet,

16/, 20/, 28/, 48/, and 84/ per doz.

SUPPLIED IN BOND FOR EXPORT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE CROWN SOAPS are prepared with great care from the purest materials, delicately perfumed, and very lasting.

BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND AND GLYCERINE, ROSE, &c.—In Card Boxes of 3 tablets each, 8/ and 12/ per dozen boxes; also in Wood Boxes of 7 or 14 lbs., 64/, 74/, 84/, and 120/ per cwt.

BEST OLD ENGLISH TRANSPARENT SOAP (unscented), 36/- per gross. (scented), 72/- per gross.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.—Each tablet enveloped in tin-foil. 27s. per gross. The well-known disinfecting properties of this Soap have caused it to be in universal demand.

OPALINE SOAP, FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.—Absolutely pure, delicately scented, and very emollient. 12/ per dozen boxes.

OPALINE TOOTH PASTE, the New Fragrant Dentifrice, 8/ per doz.

OPALINE FACE POWDER, 3/6 and 7/ per dozen packets; 15/ per dozen boxes.

Indents may be forwarded through any English Commission Merchant or Drug House.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANUFACTORY,
NEW FAIRFIELD WORKS, OLD BAILEY, E.C.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.

GUSTAV BOEHM'S

TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, Manufactured with Pure Spirits of Wine and Purest Glycerine. The first Soap of this description introduced in this market, and still recognised the best. Prices have been reduced lately.

PURIFIED TOILET SOAPS. Highly Scented. Large variety of such delicate Scents as Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Musk, Opoponax, Rose de Mai, New Mown Hay, Violet, Lavender, Tea Rose, Mignonette, and many other different Perfumes.

CALCUTTA GOLD MEDAL EXHIBITION SOAP, assorted in 12 different scents and colours.

WINDSOR, HONEY, OATMEAL, COAL TAR, CARBOLIC, and all kinds of ordinary Toilet Soaps.

EXTRACTS OF FLOWERS, Triple, Double, and Simple.

FLORAL PERFUMES, with appropriate Silk Flower Labels—very attractive.

LAVENDER WATER, FLORIDA WATER, EAU DE COLOGNE, and all other Toilet Waters.

DENTIFRICE, VIOLET POWDER, and all other Requisites for the Toilet.

PETROSINE POMADE and PETROSINE IN BULK—a Petroleum Jelly, guaranteed never to turn rancid.

MANUFACTORIES { 38 CHARLES STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C., and at
OFFENBACH o/MAIN, GERMANY.

FOR CLEANING PLATE.

BRADLEY & BOURDAS'S

ALBATUM or WHITE ROUGE,

For Cleaning Gold, Silver, and Plated Goods.

Since its introduction as a substitute for the ordinary Rouge, a quarter of a century ago, the sale has amazingly increased both at home and abroad. A trial is only needed to prove its superiority over other plate powders in use. Sold in Boxes at 1s. and 2s.; Tins, 6s., 6 Pont Street, Belgrave Square, and 48 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.



DANGERFIELD'S CELEBRATED SELF-IGNITING MATCH CASES.

WITH AND WITHOUT CIGAR CLIPPER. Pronounced the acme of perfection. It has no equal. Mechanical Construction, Workmanship, Quality, Material, Neatness, Compactness, Convenience, and Price. The fortunate possessor has only to push the slide when a match presents itself lighted. Your clothes, wall, and furniture need no longer be injured or defaced. Sold everywhere. With or without cigar clipper. Teb-coated XX Tin, 1/ each, Solid Nickel Silver, 2/ each. Free to any part of the world on receipt of price (P.O.). Special prices for export. **FRANCIS S. DANGEFIELD**, Proprietor and Sole Manufacturer, ALBANY, N.Y., U.S.A. C. BRANDON & CO., 16 Red Lion Square, London. Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland.

NOTICE AND CAUTION!

In the High Court of Justice, before Mr. Justice Chitty.

IMITATIONS OF **PEARS' SOAP.**

THE TRADE MARK PROTECTION SOCIETY hereby give notice that they have received instructions from Messrs. **PEARS** to prosecute all persons manufacturing, selling, or offering for sale colourable imitations of their goods.

FOUR ACTIONS have been commenced, and **FOUR PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS WITH ALL COSTS,** OBTAINED against dealers in the City of London, at Chelsea, Birmingham, and Croydon.

INFORMATION in respect of any *IMITATION* being offered will be much esteemed and treated as *CONFIDENTIAL*, and may be sent to the *TRADE MARK PROTECTION SOCIETY*, or to Messrs. **PEARS** direct.

The Trade Mark Protection Society,

KING STREET,

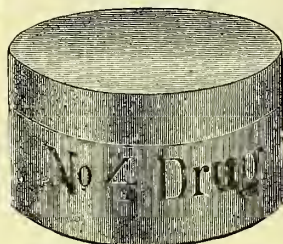
CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

ESTES' AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' & CHEMISTS' TURNED WOODEN BOXES,

PILL, POWDER, & SALVE BOXES.
FINELY-FINISHED FACE AND TOOTH POWDER BOXES.
BOXES FOR SENDING VIALS THROUGH THE MAIL.



Boxes equal to English Manufacture, at much lower prices.
USE WOODEN BOXES IN PLACE OF PAPER OR TIN.

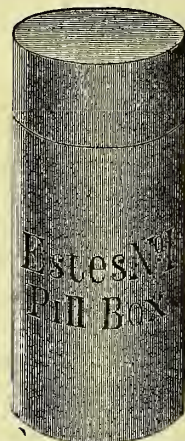


BOXES OF EVERY KIND AND
FINISH MADE TO ORDER.

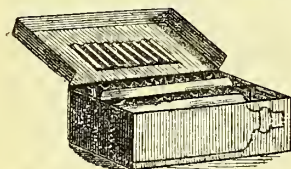
KILNER BROS.,
King's Cross, London, N.

AYRTON & SAUNDERS,
149 Duke Street, Liverpool.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY,
Birmingham.



"The WANT of the PAST, the RAGE of the PRESENT, the BOX of the FUTURE."



BOX FOR 2 BOTTLES, OPEN.

THE UNIQUE FOLDING BOX (Patent),

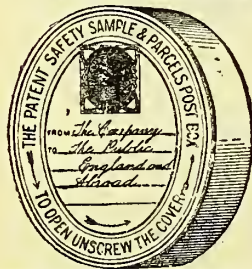
For the SAFE TRANSIT of Bottles and Fragile Articles per post, &c.

Patentee and
Sole Manufacturer, **THOS. P. BETHELL, 24 Cable St., LIVERPOOL,**
And Stand 60, South Court, International Inventions Exhibition, London.

Also Specialities for Druggists and Drysalers. Seidlitz Boxes, Baking and Condition Powder Cases and Packages.

THE PATENT SAFETY SAMPLE & PARCELS POST BOX COMPANY, LIMITED.

Works and Offices—BALDWIN'S GARDENS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, E.C.



BOX CLOSED READY FOR POSTING.

Stamped out of One Piece of Metal, thus avoiding Soldered Joints.
NO INCREASE OF COST.

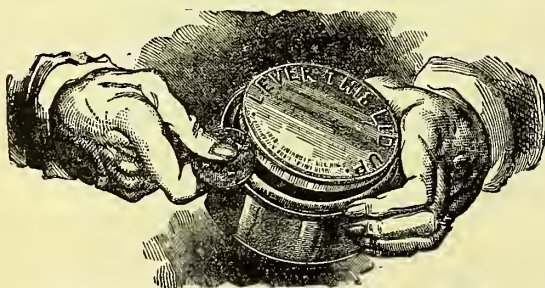
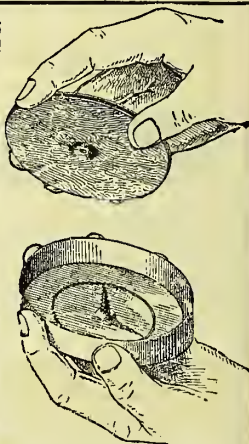
These Improved Tin Boxes are specially adapted for Pill, Lozenge Boxes, &c., and for the dispatch of Samples generally. They can be readily opened and securely fastened without the aid of any agent.

Can be had in all sizes.

Full particulars and samples post free on application.

Depot at Messrs. H. POTHS & CO., Sugarloaf Court,
50 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

SHOWING METHOD OF SECURING THE LIDS.



Boxes ready made up, or the Patent Tops only (ready for making up), are supplied.

SELF-OPENING TIN BOX COMPANY

(GRIFFIN'S PATENT),

19 Kirby St., Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

THE NEW TIN BOXES for all kind
cally Sealed Preserved Foods, DRUGS and CHEMICALS.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are as cheap
as the ordinary Boxes, require no soldering up, and can be opened with a pen
piece.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are being
the largest Food-preserving Houses and CHEMISTS, to whom
references can be given.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are also per
fect for the
and Coffee Canisters, Biscuit Boxes, Confectionery, Paints, Oil
Varnishes, Soaps, &c.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are described
by the Times
Standard, Chronicle, Illustrated News, Engineer, Grocer, Oil and
Colourman, and Press generally, as the "neatest and most elegant
invention ever made."

ROBINSON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CARDBOARD

CAMPHOR BALL BOXES,

FITTED WITH FALSE BOTTOM, AND FINGER-HOLE TO PUSH UP THE BALL.

1d. Star Pattern, labelled or plain.

2d. Star Pattern, shouldered lined with Tinfoil Paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 2 oz. Bronze or Purple, shouldered lined with Tinfoil Paper.

Ditto, covered with splendid Gelatine Paper, Gold Edges, Tinfoil Lined.

Glass Top Outers, to hold 1, 3, or 6 doz. each of above.

Or in any style, to suit Purchaser.

BAKING POWDER BOXES,

ROUND AND SQUARE,

1d., 2d., 3d. 4 oz., 8 oz., 16 oz. Loose Lids, Flap Lids to paste down, Cardboard Bodies, with Tin Ends, &c.

Manufacturers of

ROUND & SQUARE CARDBOARD BOXES

USED BY

Druggists, Drysalters, Homœopathists, and Confectioners.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

Honourable Mention for Cardboard Boxes, International Exhibition, 1862.

WHEATBRIDGE MILL & HOLMBROOK WORKS, CHESTERFIELD,
AND
55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, London.

AYRTON & SAUNDERS' NOVELTIES & SPECIALITIES.

✍ Write for Samples, and get some good Saleable Lines that need only be shown ✍
to command a large sale.

THE SPECIALITIES WE ADVERTISE ARE ALWAYS WORTH ATTENTION.

THE "SILVER" DRESSING COMB.

(BINNS' PATENT)

COOL, REFRESHING, AND INDESTRUCTIBLE.

These Combs are perfect, and will last for years—each Tooth being well finished and securely riveted—and the whole Comb being "Silver-plated" is rendered very attractive. They are sent out in separate Boxes, handsomely labelled. Ten Sizes and Patterns. Price, 12/ per dozen.

Sample Comb sent per post on receipt of 14 Penny Stamps. Liberal Terms to large Buyers and the Wholesale Trade.

SCOTCH-WOOD PUFF BOX.

FITTED WITH SILK TOP PUFF IN DISPLAY COUNTER-BOX.

Retail at 1/ each—9/ per dozen, 4/6 per Cabinet. A sample Cabinet sent per parcel for 4/6.

In addition to this we have some Splendid Shilling Lines in

EBONIZED, PAPIER-MACHE, JAPANESE AND FLORAL APPLEWOOD, &c.

"ENGLISH" WILLOW BOXES

BEST QUALITY—EVERY BOX WARRANTED.

GUARANTEED OUR OWN MAKE

	1 dr.	2 dr.	3 oz.	1 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	1/2 oz. to 2 oz.
Deep	9d.	10d.	1/	1/2	1/4	1/6	2/2	2/6	3/	4/6 per gross.
Cut down..	9d.	9d.	11d.	11d.	1/2	1/4	1/6	2/	2/6	"

Country Sizes as Illustration.

WILLOW BOXES, ORDINARY.

	1 dr.	2 dr.	3 oz.	1 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	1/2 oz. to 2 oz.
Deep	7d.	8d.	9d.	11d.	1/	1/4	2/	2/3	3/9 per gross.
Cut down....	7d.	8d.	9d.	9d.	1/	1/3	—	—	"

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

GENUINE MENTHOL CONES.

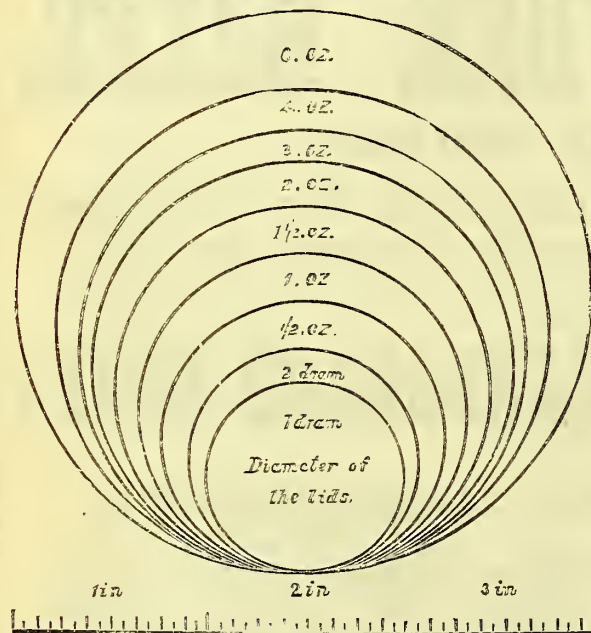
QUALITY GUARANTEED & EXCELLENT VALUE.

Immense quantities have been sold, and the sale is still increasing. Put up in a most saleable form in Turned Wood Pedestals.

EACH DOZEN IN A LABELLED OUTER FOR COUNTER SHOW

6d. Size, 4/ per dozen; 1/ Size, Boxwood Cases, 9/ per dozen.

SAMPLES SENT ON RECEIPT OF 5d. AND 10d. IN STAMPS.



✍ Any Firm using Willow Boxes, and wanting something they can rely upon as being of good and uniform quality, will find it advantageous to write for Samples of our Brand.

All Goods delivered Free to any London, Liverpool, or Manchester House for enclosure.
Special Quotations given to Wholesale Buyers.



AYRTON & SAUNDERS

149 DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

H. BROOKS, PEEL & CO., COLLAPSIBLE TUBE MANUFACTURERS

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

PORTABLE METAL SPRINKLER STOPPER,

AND DEALERS IN

GLASS BOTTLES FOR PERFUMERS AND OTHERS.

STEAM FACTORIES:

31 Lime St., Camden Rd. (Offices), and Bartholomew Rd., Kentish Town, London, N.W.

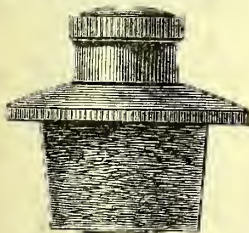
COLLAPSIBLE TUBES OF ALL SIZES.



For Perfumes, Artists' Colours, Soaps, Cosmetiques, Creams, Oils, Varnishes, &c. These Tubes are inexpensive and portable, and may be applied to many useful purposes besides those above mentioned.

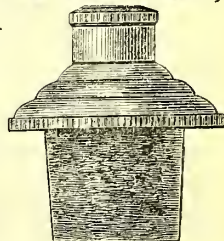
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

THE PORTABLE METAL SPRINKLER STOPPER,



With Cork fitted thereon for bottles of any size, and having apertures of various dimensions, especially adapted for Perfumes, Hair Washes, Lime and Glycerine Essences, &c.

These handsome stoppers give a character and finish to the most ordinary bottles to which they may be applied. Gilt or plain; and put up if required in handsome glass lid boxes, suitable for shop counters and show cases, at moderate prices.



No. 18a.

for Bottles of all Sizes and Shapes," with the additional security it affords, that the Cap can never be entirely unscrewed, consequently it cannot be lost. It is specially effective as a Sprinkler, while giving a more prompt and copious, yet economic, supply, through the improved action of the Cap. Such combined advantages, in an article of exquisite finish, have long been desired, and it is thus submitted for general approval, and its usefulness when tried will be appreciated by all.

Illustrations, Price Lists, &c., can be had on application, or through any Wholesale House in town or country. All Orders received direct will be promptly attended to.

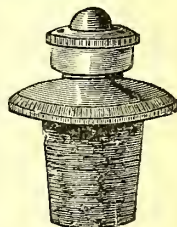
THE "TORSION" PATENT SPRINKLER.

The two designs, Nos. 18A and 19A, are those to which we direct special attention, as sizes being in general use; other sizes will follow promptly to meet all requirements, on which Caps with two or more holes will be introduced to meet the public taste. Particular attention is called to the latest improvement in our Patent Metallic Stopper, the "Torsion."

This New Stopper adheres to the design of the original patent, which has been universally acknowledged as an ornamental and inexpensive article for the Toilette,

as possessing all the advantages of a "Permanent and Indestructible Stopper, suitable for Bottles of all Sizes and Shapes," with the additional security it affords, that the Cap can never be entirely unscrewed, consequently it cannot be lost. It is specially effective as a Sprinkler, while giving a more prompt and copious, yet economic, supply, through the improved action of the Cap. Such combined advantages, in an article of exquisite finish, have long been desired, and it is thus submitted for general approval, and its usefulness when tried will be appreciated by all.

Illustrations, Price Lists, &c., can be had on application, or through any Wholesale House in town or country. All Orders received direct will be promptly attended to.



No. 19a.

CAUTION.—All Stoppers of our Manufacture are made of Pure Tin, and have the name of H. BROOKS & CO. stamped on the under side of the rim.

All Tubes are made of Pure Tin unless specially ordered of Mixed Metal, from the smallest size up to 13 in. by 23.

FRED LEWIS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

ELECTRIC OIL, for the Hair. 2s. 6d., 20s. doz.; 3s. 6d., 27s. doz.
TROTTER OIL. 2-oz., 4s.; 3-oz., 6s.; 4-oz., 8s.; 6-oz., 12s. doz.
DEPILATORY POWDER. 3s. 6d., 27s. doz.
 5 per cent. cash with order. Trade only supplied. Goods specially made to suit all climates.

WATERS OF EBLANA. 1s., 8s.; 2s., 16s. doz.
HAIR COLOUR RESTORER (Registered), free from Sediment.
 2s. 6d., 20s. doz.

FRED LEWIS, DUBLIN.

Office—6 FLEET STREET. Steam Works—ASTON'S LANE. Stores—BEDFORD ROW.
 SPECIAL TERMS TO SHIPPERS.

USEFUL AND NOVEL PRESENTS



ASHWORTH'S NEW PATENT "METALLIC COMB-BRUSH"

SET WITH FINE STEEL WIRES AND ENCLOSED WITH BRISTLES.

These brushes are delightfully cool to the head, producing a most agreeable sensation, and will penetrate the most luxuriant hair without injury. They are altogether machine-made, the black handles are covered with a coating of Japan burnt on and then polished. These handles are also in solid pieces, and hence will not fall apart as in the case of brush handles covered with veneer. The latter brush shows a most remarkable development in metallic brush making. It is made of fine hard drawn steel wires, about the thickness of ordinary bristles. This penetrates, smooths, and fixes the hair. It is, to express the words of a user, "Simply perfection as a hairbrush, and must, when known, take the place of the bristle brush for toilet use." Send for a SAMPLE BY POST AND TRY IT.

Prices of Metallic Comb-Brush, post free.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black Japan.....	1/6, 1/9, 2/0
" " Ivorite-figured.....	1/9, 2/0, 2/3
" " Ivory-coated.....	— 1/6, 2/0
Gentlemen's Black Japan, Military Style.....	2/0, 2/6, 3/0

New Patent Fine Steel Comb-brush with or without bristles, post free.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black Japan.....	1/9, 2/0, 2/3
" " Ivory-coated.....	2/0, 2/3, 2/6
Gentlemen's Black Japan, Military Style in fine steel only, without bristles.....	— 2/3, 2/6

These brushes are now enclosed with bristles in order to give them a more finished appearance. They can, however, be had without the bristles, but all orders for the former must quote the letter "B" (following the number of brush required, as "Fine Steel Black Japaned No. 8 B" or "No. 9 B," &c.

All Goods are forwarded safely packed in Neat Boxes.

ASHWORTH BROS. MOSS BROOK WORKS,
 COLLYHURST MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

W. S. YATES,

Chemists' Shop Fitter, Shop Front Builder, and
 Glass Show Case Maker.

DENTIST CASES.

Plans and Estimates supplied for Work in any part of the Kingdom.

9 CAMDEN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

See July issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for List of Shop
 Fitted by W. S. Yates.

HAMAMELIS

BY HER MAJESTY'S
 ROYAL LETTERS
 PATENT, 1884.

The finest Toilet Soap in the World. See The Lancet, British Medical Journal, U.S. Dispensatory, and other medical evidence, on the value of Hamamelis for the skin.

Dr. THOMAS STURSON, Glasgow, writes:—"I have used the soap you sent me and can give it unqualified praise. Hamamelis Virginica has been used in Homoeopathic practice for twenty years, so that it is not an untried remedy, having proved of incalculable value in many disorders of the skin, especially in varicose states, &c., &c., and you have met a long-felt want in bringing it more prominently into public notice."

Dr. PROCTER writes:—"Owing to the chemical qualities of Hamamelis this soap is manufactured with less Alkali than any other of similar quality, and is, therefore, the most valuable soap for the nursery. It possesses the most marked cooling and astringent properties, and thus softens and beautifies the complexion by acting on the pores of the skin, preventing the occurrence of redness or blotches and the formation of pimples, by freeing the sweat glands." Numerous other Medical Authorities (too numerous to mention) unite in commending Hamamelis for the skin.

"There is no more delightful toilet soap in existence, and Hamamelis only needs to be used once to find a permanent home in every house."—Court Circular.

"The Hamamelis Toilet Soap has, in addition to its invaluable healing qualities, a delicious fragrance quite unique, and when once used will be found absolutely indispensable to the toilet."—Court Journal.

Price—Plain, 1s. 6d. per Box of 3 Tablets; Highly Perfumed and Wrapped, 2s. 6d. per Box.

See "INVENTIONS," STAND 272A, SOUTH CENTRAL.

Sole Proprietors and Makers—

Jas. Alexander & Co.,

Pure Toilet Soap Works, Lambeth S.E.

Dr. C. R. Coffin's AMERICAN DENTIFRICE.

Prepared only by WILLIAM DARLING, Chemist, Manchester.
 May be had from S. Maw, Son, & Thompson; Barclay & Sons;
 F. Newbery & Sons; Sanger & Sons; and any Wholesale
 House in London. Price 2s. per Box, and Family Jars 10s. each.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LONDON AND

LIVERPOOL



PRICE'S GLYCERINE

HAS RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE
 GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

OKELL'S ORIGINAL MONA BOUQUET

Retail, 1/ 1/9, and 3/6; Wholesale, 7/ 12/, and 22/6 per doz.

This much-admired Perfume (prepared by the Widow of the late Joseph Okell), may be obtained from the leading Patent Medicine Houses, Wholesale Druggists, and Druggists' Sundry Dealers.

Applications for WHOLESALE Agencies to be made to the SOLE
 CORRESPONDENT, THOMAS WEST, Chemist, 61 Chester
 Road, Stretford, Lancashire.

COATE & CO.,THE LONDON BRUSH WORKS,
AXMINSTER,
ENGLAND,

IN publishing their present Price Current, tender their best thanks for the favours received for a period of thirty-seven years,

During which time, by the patterns registered and processes patented, namely, the White Enamelled Cement, the Machinery applied, the New Machines invented, &c., they believe they have taken the lead in improving the Manufacture of Tooth Brushes more than all the other Tooth Brush makers in the world put together, whose main efforts seem to have been that of trying to imitate the style and patterns of COATE & Co., but with very imperfect success as yet.

For, as a true test of the superiority of their manufacture, COATE & Co. can say that at the present moment their customers are now supplying most of the crowned heads, princes, and nobles of Europe with Tooth Brushes made by COATE & Co.

Such being our present position in this branch of manufacture, we beg to assure our friends and customers that no efforts will be spared to hold our position and merit their continued support and approval.

We trust and think that the life-size Illustrations now issued will greatly assist our customers at the retail counter, and facilitate orders per letter at home and abroad.

The drawings of each pattern signify actual size and shape, not hardness, except the patterns G H (Goat Hair), V S (Very Soft), V H (Very Hard), Y, for Yellow or Unbleached Hair, and B H (Badger Hair). All the other patterns are made and sent out in Soft, Medium, and Hard, assorted, unless ordered to the contrary.

If best Tooth Brushes are ordered by the gross assorted, with a remark as to hardness, preferable or objectionable patterns, a better and more saleable variety can be had than if ordered by one or two dozen per No. Observe, no Sponge Brushes, Palate Brushes, Very Soft or Very Hard, would be sent unless specially ordered to be sent in such gross, and customers who order Assorted Patterns can rely on having a nice assortment sent at once; but, when ordered to pattern, more time may be required, for although COATE & Co. held in stock on January 1, 1885, nearly three thousand gross of Tooth, Hair, and Nail Brushes, made and partly made, yet the variety of Patterns, Qualities, and Hardness is so great that they cannot at all times keep up a large quantity of each Sort, Pattern, or Hardness.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE PRICES OF OUR MERCHANTABLE TOOTH BRUSHES:—

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Common Cemented	2/	Cemented, Superfine, stamped with Elephant ..	5/
Cemented	2/6	Warranted Best, stamped with Royal Arms ..	5/6
" London	3/	Warranted Best Hair, stamped with Trade Mark ..	6/
" Improved	3/6	Extr Best, stamped with Trade Mark and "Coate	
" Warranted	4/	& Co.," London	6/6
" Warranted Extra	4/6		

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION WITH BUSINESS CARD.

N.B.—A Large Stock of Finished TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, &c., kept ready for Merchants' Shipping Orders.

ROZALIMUM

(REGISTERED)

POWDER OR PASTE**IS THE BEST DENTIFRICE.**

It is scientifically prepared by a Dental Surgeon, of large practice and great experience, and is intended to supply a long felt want, viz., a Preparation that will thoroughly cleanse the Teeth, and at the same time help to preserve them. As a stimulant to the Gums, and a preservative of the Teeth, Rozalimum is not to be surpassed; it gives to the Teeth a pearly whiteness, to the Gums a healthy rosy colour, whilst it prevents decay by neutralizing the acids which accumulate between the Teeth, and imparts to the Breath a most delicious fragrance.

In Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

May be obtained from the Wholesale Houses, or direct from the Proprietor—

**J. W. MARTIN, Dental Surgeon,
P E N G E .**

Title Secured.

Price 2/6.

Cases of Six, 14/-



TRADE MARK 27668.

INVENTED BY A TALENTED PHYSICIAN.

Recommended by eminent Surgeon-Dentists. Patronised by the "Monde élégant" as the best and most agreeable liquid Dentifrice yet introduced.

PROPRIETORS—

BARTON BROTHERS, BRIGHTON.*Also Sole Proprietors of the Original***"BRIGHTON GLYCERINE CREAM."**

WHOLESALE FROM

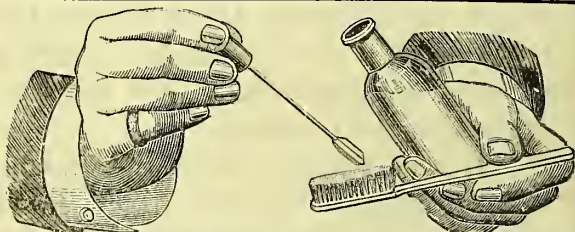
Messrs. Barclay, E. Cleaver, Edwards, Newbery, Sanger, Sutton, &c.

I M M E N S E S A L E .**SOLD EVERYWHERE.****WOODS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE,***For Removing Tartar, Whitening the Teeth, and Sweetening the Breath.***PRICE, 6d. and 1s. per Pot.****MAY BE HAD OF WHOLESALE HOUSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.**

BETHSHAN.	The certain cure for the TOOTHACHE.
BETHSHAN.	If used as a Tooth-powder will prevent
BETHSHAN.	Neuralgia and absolutely arrest all decay
BETHSHAN.	Of the Teeth, also preserve them healthy
BETHSHAN.	and sound to extreme old age.
BETHSHAN.	Everyone should try it, especially Smokers.

Can be obtained of all Chemists, or will be sent free by post on receipt of 15 stamps, direct from the Proprietors, **HARDEN & CO.,** Shirley, Southampton.

AGENTS WANTED.

**FERGUSON'S PATENT TOOTH POWDER OR DENTIFRICE SPOON,***For Supplying Tooth Powder or other Dentifrice to the Brush.*

The spoon is fitted inside a suitable bottle, which forms a receptacle for the dentifrice, the spoon itself acting as an air-tight stopper to the bottle.

8s. per dozen; retail, 1s. each.

The bottles are sold empty, consequently they increase the sale of tooth powder from bulk. Wholesale from

J. A. FERGUSON, 53 GT. GEORGE STREET, LEEDS.

And the following London Agents:—Barclay & Sons; Bourne & Taylor; Edwards & Sons; Hovenden & Sons; Lynch & Co.; Maw, Son & Thompson; Newbery & Son; Thompson, Millard & Co.; and all the principal Provincial Houses.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.**JEWSBURY AND BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.**

This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been Fifty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate.

The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

**JEWSBURY and BROWN,
CHEMISTS, MANCHESTER,**

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered.

Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.



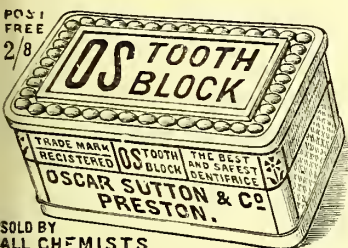
The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address cards, and directions for enclosure.

OSCAR SUTTON & CO., PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

O.S. TOOTH BLOCK.

Be particular to observe that the Registered Trade Mark and the name "OSCAR SUTTON & CO." are stamped on all that are genuine, as worthless imitations are in the market.

REGISTERED



POST FREE
2/8
SOLD BY
ALL CHEMISTS.



TRADE MARK

OVER 1,000 TESTIMONIALS.

WHOLESALE—Messrs. Barclay, Butler & Crispe, Hovenden, Maw, Edwards, Newbery, Sanger, W. Sutton & Co., Evans, Lynch, Paines & Co., Thompson, Curling & Co., Bourne Johnson & Latimer, Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Burgess, Willows & Francis, Oppenheimer & Co., Ayrton & Saunders, &c.; of all the leading Dental Houses; also of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co., Locke, Tompsett & Co., Melbourne; and the principal Colonial Agencies, &c.

Write to the above address for particulars.

BEST & SAFEST DENTIFRICE

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
AND PERFUMERS, IN
ELEGANT CRYSTAL
TOILET CASKET

PRICE 2/6.

ALSO IN PATENT
METALLIC BOX

PRICE 1/-

**LARD GUARANTEED PURE**

ORIGINAL AND BEST BASIS FOR OINTMENTS, &c.

CLARIFIED LARD, 11d. per lb. (10d. by 28 lbs.), 84/ per cwt.

BENZOATED DO., 1/ per lb. (11d. by 28 lbs.), 94/ per cwt.

Mutton, Beef, Veal, and Deer Suet and Beef Marrow,

Clarified Trotter and Neats' Foot Oil, 1/6 lb., 12/ gall.

Every variety of **TOILET SOAP** from 56/ to 224/ per cwt.

SPECIALTIES:—

FRAGRANT GLYCERINE, MUSK, PINE, AND SANDAL WOOD SOAPS.

VIOLET POWDER, COSMETIQUES, POMADES, &c.

EWEN'S Clarified Fat Works
AND
Toilet Soap Factory,
5 HATFIELD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP,

A PURE AND UNSCENTED SOAP,
RECOMMENDED BY EMINENT MEDICAL MEN.

In the original Shilling Packets, 8/- per doz.

5 per cent. discount for Cash. 10 per cent. on a gross.

BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS,
31 HAYMARKET, LONDON.

HANDBILLS AND SHOWCARDS ON APPLICATION.

RIMMEL'S SANITARY PERFUMERY

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1884.

RIMMEL'S AROMATIC OZONIZER, a fragrant powder, which, simply spread on a plate in apartments or places of public resort, evolves the refreshing and healthy emanations of the Pine and Eucalyptus, and produces a quantity of *Ozone*, the great air purifier. Dr. Hassall says: "A more effective and agreeable disinfectant has never been produced." It is in use in many Hotels, Clubs, Schools, Hospitals, and Theatres, and also on several Lines of Steamships. In 4 oz. Tins, 1/-; 1-lb. Tins, 3/6; Spreading Plate, /6.

RIMMEL'S OZONIZED EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER, or FLORIDA WATER, sprinkled on a pad hung up in the air, destroys bad smells and noxious effluvia in sick rooms, closets, &c. Price, 2/6 and 5/ per Bottle; Pad, 1/.

RIMMEL'S AROMATIC POCKET OZONIZED CASSETTE, to preserve from infection, /6.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR

Price, 1/, 2/6, and 5/.

maintains its forty years' reputation as a most tonic and salutary lotion for the Toilet or Bath.

N.B.—500 detailed prospectuses, containing certificates and testimonials, sent with name and address to every purchaser of 3 dozen Aromatic Ozonizers, 1s. size.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. THE USUAL ALLOWANCE TO THE TRADE.

EUGENE RIMMEL, PERFUMER TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES, 96 STRAND, LONDON.

FRICTION.

THE MOST PLEASANT MODE OF APPLYING IT TO THE SKIN IS BY THE

PANSTREPTON (or All-Pliant) FLESH BRUSH.

The best Article ever introduced for the purpose.

PRICES FROM 22/ to 36/ per doz.

Of all WHOLESALE HOUSES or of the SOLE MANUFACTURER,

R. CONDRON, 2 BINGFIELD STREET, LONDON, N.

NEWBERY'S TELEGRAM CODE.

PLEASE KEEP FOR REFERENCE.

REGISTERED TELEGRAM ADDRESS:—

"NEWBERY, LONDON."

(Telephone No. 257.)

In view of the new facilities for telegraphing orders in "12 word" Messages for Sixpence, F. Newbery & Sons suggest the following abbreviations for the use of their friends.

1. CONVEYANCE.

RAIL	"Mail"	..	Will be understood to mean ..	Send by Mail Train to-day.
	"Pass"	..	" " " " " "	Passenger Train to-day.
	"Luggage"	..	" " " " " "	Goods " "
	"Van"	..	" " " " " "	Van " "
PARCEL EXPRESSES	"Sutton"	}	Will be understood literally, but	telegrams for stock goods to go by these routes should arrive by 2 P.M. Goods too late for despatch by these routes will be sent by Passenger train.
	"Globe"			
	"Foster"			
	"Atlas"			
	"Crouch"			
	"Despatch"	..	Will be understood to mean ..	Send by Sutton (or other "small parcel" carrier) if in time, or by Passenger train if not in time.
POST	"Parcel"	..	" " " " " "	Send by Parcel Post.
	"Letter"	..	" " " " " "	Send by Letter Post. (<i>This cannot apply to Glass or Liquids.</i>)
ENCLOSURES	"Enclose"	..	" " " " " "	Send for enclosure <u>To</u> .

2. ORDERS TO WAIT.

"Fetch" .. Will be understood to mean .. Procure and have ready for order coming on.

3. QUANTITIES.

Should be spelled when fractions of a dozen are intended, as "one," "two," "three," "six," &c. "Dozen" will be understood to mean One Dozen.

For higher quantities figures may be used, and three figures will count as one word.

A number preceding several articles will be taken to *apply to each*, till a different number occurs in the message, and the new number will be understood to define the quantity required of every article following it, and so on.

The name of an article *alone* will be understood as an order for *one* only.

4. WEIGHT.

Any number of "pounds" weight up to twenty may be indicated by using the word "pence" in connection with the words two, four, ten, fourteen, twenty, &c. Thus "nine-pence" (one word) would be read "make up to nine pounds weight" (with the article *following* the word "ninepence"). See example C.

*. In the absence of instructions, the size most in demand, or nearest in Stock of an article, will be supplied.

SENDER'S NAME OR REGISTERED TELEGRAM-ADDRESS SHOULD ALWAYS END UP INLAND TELEGRAMS.

EXAMPLES.

(Telegram.)

*A.—Newbery London Mail Alkaram three Moller Cockle Holloway's Oint.....

(Order Extended.)

Send per Mail train:—
One Alkaram.
1 Dozen Moller's Oil.
1 " Cockle's Pills.
1 " Holloway's Ointment.
*B.—Newbery London Despatch Ingluvin unstamped two Murdock Odonto Commans.. Send per Sutton (or Foster, &c.):—
One Ingluvin unstamped.
1 Dozen Murdock's Food.
1 " Odonto.
1 " Commans' Paste.
By Passenger train if too late for Sutton &c.

*C.—Newbery London Globe Three Cuticura Macassar †Tenpence Elliman small.....

Send per Globe Express:—
1 Dozen Cuticura.
1 " Macassar Oil.
Make up to 10 lbs. with Elliman's Embro', 13½d.

† To prevent confusion, the indication of weight should not be such a price-word as might apply to the article preceding the word.

*D.—Newbery London Fetch Six Tubes Chloride Gold Fifteen Grains

Have ready for order to follow:—
1 Dozen Tubes Chloride of Gold 15 grains.

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(Each of these examples allow three words for Name and Address of Sender, 12 words being the maximum for Sixpenny Telegrams. The name of the Town where the message is handed in is telegraphed officially.)



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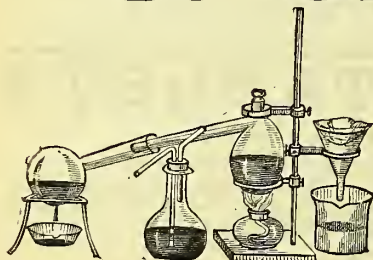
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Clerkenwell Road, LONDON, E.C.

PURE SPIRITS of WINE

For Tinctures, Essences, Perfumes, &c.

A. MACNAIR & CO.,

RECTIFIERS,

20 DUTTON STREET, MANCHESTER,

Be to call the attention of CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS to their under
mentioned prices of Pure Spirits of Wine:—

Strength per cent.	Specific gravity.	Price per gall.
63 over proof	.. 0.8238	.. 20/10
60 " "	.. 0.8298	.. 20/4
55 " "	.. 0.8366	.. 19/10
50 " "	.. 0.8482	.. 19/4

Cash on Delivery.

Jars to be returned or paid for.

For Exportation, Cask included, 4/ 60 o.p., F.O.B.

Orders from the country must be accompanied by a remittance, including
the price of the Jars, which are charged as follows:—2 galls. 2/6; 4 galls.
4/0; 5 galls. 5/0; 6 galls. 6/0. When the Empties are returned, the money
will be repaid.

Also **ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL.** Prices on application

ANILINE DYES

TO SUIT ALL TRADES.

**BEST SPIRIT BLACK
IN THE MARKET.**

Mahogany Stain
Ebony Stain
Oak Stain
Walnut-
Stain

PRONK, DAVIS & CO.,
41 Great Tower Street, E.C.
LONDON, E.C.
COLORS.
CHEMICALS.
INDIGO PASTE.
CUDBEAR.
DYEWOOD EXTRACTS.
Bronze Powders & Metal Leaf.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"BURROCALE," LONDON.

BURROUGH'S
Cale St.
Distillery
**Best
Methylated
Spirits**
AT LOWEST PRICES.
CHELSEA,
S.W.

BURROUGH'S
SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS P.B.
**SPIRITS
OF WINE**

5 GNS. 19/4 CASH.
THE BEST ENGLISH GRAIN SPIRIT
FREE FROM FUSEL OIL. CHEMICALLY PURE
Special Quotation for Quantity.
JAMES BURROUGH,
LONDON, S.W.

METHYLATED SPIRIT & FINISH

Supplied of the best quality in wholesale quantities by

J. & W. HARVEY & CO., Distillers, Yoker, GLASGOW.

LONDON AGENTS—JAMES CHAMBERS & CO., 23 BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, E.C.

**JONES & MASON,
METHYLATED SPIRIT MAKERS.**

Regent Wharf, Copperfield Road, Mile End, London, E.

FROM RATCLIFF.

SAMPLES AND PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO.,

LIMITED,

Are Manufacturers, by Davis' Patented Process, of

PURE BENZENE

(Benzene purissimum crystallizatum),

COMMERCIAL BENZOLS,

SOLVENT and VARNISH NAPHTHAS.

NAPHTHALENE,

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.

No. 1 CARBOLIC.

An extra refined quality, made with great care in the laboratory in glass vessels, for internal medical administration.

In one-ounce bottles only.

No. 2 CARBOLIC.

A pure crystallized acid, especially prepared for external medical application.

In ten-ounce bottles only.

No. 3 CARBOLIC.

A fluid mixture of carbolie and cresylic acids, quite free from tar oils and sulphuretted hydrogen, specially prepared for internal household disinfection.

No. 4 CARBOLIC.

A brown acid, free from tar oils and sulphuretted hydrogen, for outdoor disinfection, drains, middens, cesspools, farm premises, &c., &c.

ADDRESS—

THORNCLIFFE, NEAR SHEFFIELD.

TRADE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ROSE, DOWNS & THOMPSON,

HULL,

OIL MILLS OF ALL KINDS,

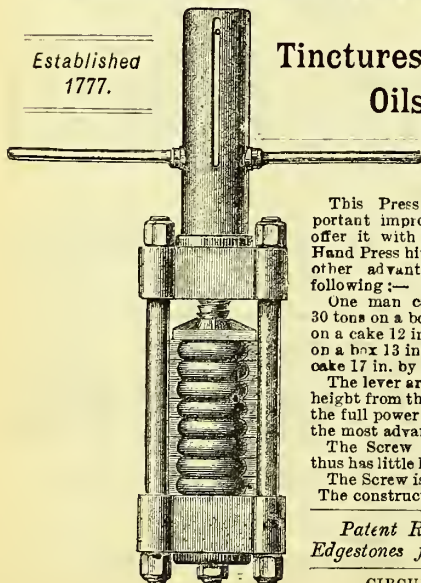
Sole Makers of THOMPSONS

PATENT SCREW PRESS

FOR

Tinctures, Essences,
Oils, etc.

Established
1777.



This Press embodies many important improvements, and we can offer it with confidence as the best Hand Press hitherto made. Amongst other advantages it possesses the following:—

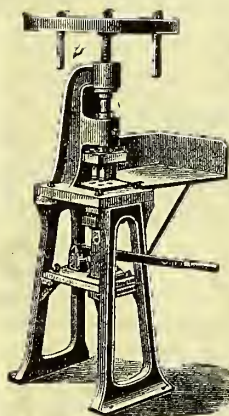
One man can exert a pressure of 30 tons on a box 9 inches diameter, or on a cake 12 in. by 8 in., or two men on a box 13 inches diameter, or on a cake 17 in. by 11 in.

The lever arm is always the same height from the ground, thus enabling the full power of a man to be used at the most advantageous level.

The Screw is of coarse pitch, and thus has little liability to strip or wear. The Screw is protected from injury. The construction is very simple.

Patent Rolls for Linseed,
Edgestones for Drug Grinding.

CIRCULARS GRATIS.



HAND & STEAM POWER PRESSES

For making into Blocks,
Tablets, or Pellets, Drugs,
Blue, Blacklead, and other
Powders.

R. M. COLLINGHAM,
ENGINEER,
Green Lane Foundry, Hull.

Starching made easy and pleasant.



Prevents the iron sticking
to the linen.

Suitable for hot or cold,
water starch.

Sold in 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Packets, and in Large Boxes, for
Hotels, Laundries, &c., 5s., 10s., and 20s. each.

Wholesale by Maw & Sons, Evans, Sons & Co., Southall
Bros. & Barclay, Wyleys & Co., &c.

IMPROVED AND LATEST MACHINERY

PARIS, 1878.

FOR

VIENNA, 1873.



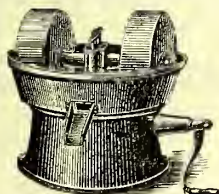
DRUG GRINDERS, WHOLESALE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,



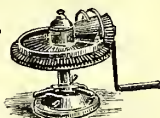
PAINT AND COLOUR MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

HAND EDGE RUNNER MILL.

With Iron or Granite Rollers and Bed.

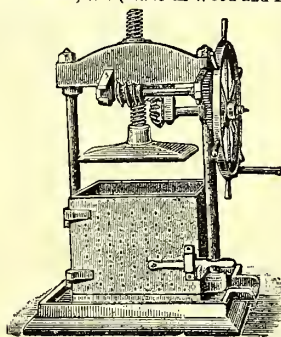


HAND MIXING AND CRUSHING PAN MILL.

or Ointments,
Pastes,Powders,
&c., &c.

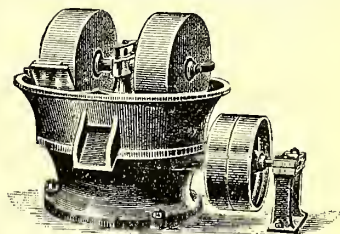
COMPOUND PRESS.

For Tinctures, &c. (made in Wood and Iron).

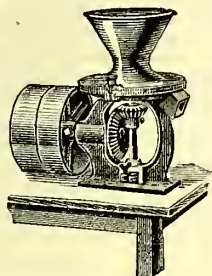


POWER EDGE RUNNER MILL.

With Iron or Granite Rollers and Bed.

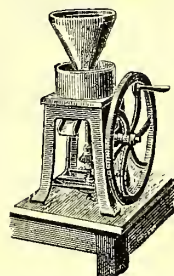


NEW DRUG MILL.

For Girger, Roots, and all kinds of friable
materials.

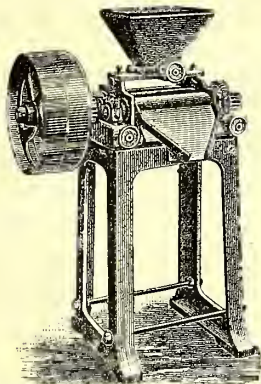
HORIZONTAL MILL.

For Dry Powders.

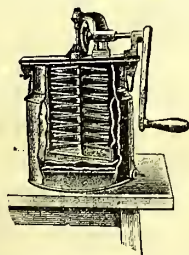


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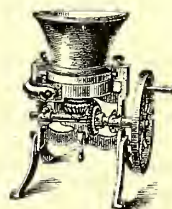
For Pastes, Colours, and Inks.



NEW HORIZONTAL MIXER,

For Amalgamating Compounds, &c. (made with
or without casing).

IMPROVED PAINT MILL.

For Mixing and Grinding Colours in Water or
Oil ready for use.

MACHINES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES, EVAPORATING PANS, &c., MADE TO ORDER.

Prices and particulars on application to

FOLLOWS & BATE, LIMITED, Engineers, DUTTON STREET WORKS, MANCHESTER.

The Leading Article for Waterproofing, Softening, and Preserving BOOTS, LEGGINGS, HARNESS, MACHINE BELTING, FIRE HOSE, &c.

THREE
GOLD
MEDALS.**DALES' GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN**
PORPOISE OIL

Does not prevent the boots blacking. Free from unpleasant odour. Makes leather goods wear three times longer than ordinarily. Sells well and pleases the buyer. Put up in superior style in tins, 2d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. (no retail price on tins and special tins for export). Show Card Transparencies, &c., supplied; also Handsome Show Cases for first orders for 30s. For further particulars see page 64 in 1885 Diary.

JOHN T. DALE, 287 Crystal Palace Road, LONDON, S.E.**"LA BRILLANTINE"**

(REGISTERED).

SOLD IN 6d. AND 1s. BOXES.

METALLIC POWDER

Is the best, cheapest, and most effective Powder for cleaning and polishing Metals and Glass (especially Brass). It is used by the Life, Horse, and Dragoon Guards, the Fire Brigades, &c., &c.

PROPRIETORS—

J. F. BAUMGARTNER & CO27½ NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

Avoid Imitations under Various Names—Use only the Standard and Original Article.

HAUTHAWAY'S PEERLESS GLOSS

A NECESSITY in every Family. It BLACKS and POLISHES Ladies' and Children's Boots without Brushing, being supplied with a Sponge attached to the Cork for instant use.

JOHN S. DEED & SONS, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AXLE GREASE

IN 1½ LBS. WOODEN BOXES.

Send for Sample Box and Price, free on application.

JOHN ROGERS, 79 VICTORIA STREET, BELFASTCRETA PREP.
BOLE, ARMENIA
FERRI, RUBIGO
" SUB. CARB.
CHARCOAL PRECIP.
PUMICE
JEWELLERS' ROUGE
&c., &c.**COLOURS****STATON & COOPER,**ESTAB.
1796.]Challinor's Colour Works, City Road, DERBY, [ESTAB.
1796.]**WHOLESALE DRUG LEVIGATORS**

Manufacturers of Paints, Colours, and Varnishes.

SAMPLES & QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

COLCOTHAR
LAPIS, CALIM.
PLATE POWDER
FULLER'S EARTH
ROTTEN STONE
CROCUS
CORNU CERVI
&c., &c.**PAINTS****GENUINE EMERY, EMERY CLOTH, AND BLACK LEAD.****JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth; Emery, Black Lead, Emery Wheels, Pumice Putty Powder, Crocus, Urn Powder, Tripoli, Rouge, Plate Powder, Steel Polish, Furniture Polish, Knife Boards, Brunswick and Berlin Black, &c.

OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,

Prepared expressly for Oakley's Patent India-Rubber Knife Boards, Buff Leather Boards, and all the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines. Sold in Packages, 8d. each; and Tins, with perforated Tops to prevent waste, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKLEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITH'S SOAP,

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKLEY'S POLISHING PASTE,

For Cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, &c., &c. Tins, 1d., 2d.; Pots, 6d. and 1s. each.

WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACK LEAD,

In 1d., 2d., and 4d. Blocks, and 1s. Boxes.

WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.

Highest Award and Prize Medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876; and Boston, 1883. Gold Medal, Crystal Palace, 1884.

PITCH,

OILS, TALLOW, &c.

J. R. PEACE & CO.,

26 ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Establd.] 41 Ormond Street, Liverpool, [1867.
IMPORTERS OF AND MERCHANTS IN ALL KINDS OF PITCH, OILS, &c.
Hard and Soft Stearine Pitch Palm Oil Pitch Brimstone, Ashes, &c.
Cotton Seed and Patent „ Hot Neck Grease Roll and Flour Sulphur
Brown, Vegetable, & Wood „ Turpentine & Rosin Tallow, Cylinder Oils, &
Stockholm and Archangel „ Soft Soap, Glues, &c. General Produce.
SAMPLES AND LOWEST PRICES ON APPLICATION.

GENUINE OIL OF MUSTARD SEED

Is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Headache, Pains in the Stomach, Spasms, Bruises, Chilblains, &c. *Retail in Bottles, 1s. each.*

Imported by J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists,
6, 8, & 10 WHITECHAPEL, AND 7 CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL.

NEEDHAM'S

Gold Medal, Adelaide, 1881.
Order of Merit, Melbourne, 1880.
Diploma of Merit, Vienna, 1873.

Established over Half a Century.

For Cleaning and
Polishing Brass, Copper,
Tin, Britannia Metal,
&c., &c.

POLISHING



Pickering's Furniture Polish, Plate Powder, Knife Powder,
Brunswick Black, Razor Paste, Harness Blacking,
Polishing Pomade (red) for Metals, &c.

JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, SHEFFIELD.

PASTE.

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Mr. DADSON, Romford Road, Manor Park.
Mr. JONES, 2 shops, New Wandsworth.
Mr. TRICK, Green Lanes; Ferme Park, Stroud Green; and 6 Abney Park Terrace.
Mr. TYLER, Victoria Parade, Felixstowe.
Mr. TRUNDLE, Barking Road.
Mr. STARK, Reswick Terrace, Lower Tooting.
Mr. FORBES, Reigate.
Mr. MEACHER, Ferme Park, Finsbury Park.
WOOD & LAYNG, Finsbury Pavement.
POTTER & CLARKE, Holborn Viaduct.
CLARKE & CO., High St., Camden Town; and at Balls Pond Road.

WORKS: CROPLEY ST., HOXTON, LONDON, N.

J. & W. BYGRAVE

DRUGGISTS'

SHOP FITTERS,

AND

GLASS SHOW-CASE MANUFACTURERS,
CURZON STREET, WENLOCK STREET,
NEW NORTH ROAD, LONDON, N.

NOTICE OUR REASONABLE TERMS.

No charge for packing or fixing, and all measurements of shops will be taken free of charge within 300 miles of London.

NOTICE.—We are the Best and Cheapest by 25 per cent. of any in the Trade.

NOTICE FOR REFERENCES.

WILKINSON & SIMPSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Mr. KAY, Northend, Sale.
Mr. DYER, High Street, Honiton, Devon.
Mr. JOHNSTONE, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Mr. BOOT, Goose Gate, Nottingham.
Mr. ROBINSON, Alfreton Rd., Notts.
Savage & Adams, St. James's Street, Brighton.
Mr. HORNE, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Mr. TULLY, West Hill, Hastings.
Mr. COONEY, Greyhound Rd., Film.
Mr. FELLOWS, Mayfair, W.
Mr. WATSON, High Street, Grays.
Mr. HARRIDGE, Otland Park, Weybridge.
Mr. RUITER, Annandale Road, Turnham Green.
Mr. SAUNDERS, Orford Road, Walthamstow.
THOMPSON & WALTON, Maidenhead.

NOTICE! 66 PENTONVILLE ROAD, N. SOLE ADDRESS.

LEMAITRE & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1830),

MEDICAL AND GENERAL
SHOP FITTERS,
WRITERS, DECORATORS, &c.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LISTS.

Best Manufacture and Seasoned Wood.

£50

COMPLETE FITTINGS

FOR

CHEMISTS' SHOPS.

£100

COMPLETE FITTINGS

FOR

CHEMISTS' SHOPS.

“IMPERIAL”

(REGISTERED BRAND)

SOFT SOAP

IN TINS.



1 lb. each net.

2 do.

3 do.

3½ do.

4 lb. each net.

6 do.

7 do.

And Firkins &

Half-Firkins.

May be had through all Wholesale Druggists, Oil Merchants, and Drysalter
and (in wholesale quantities only) of the Manufacturers,

THE CHISWICK SOAP CO.,

CHISWICK, LONDON, W.

Makers of the "10% Carbolic," "P.B. Olive," "B B B," "B B," and other Soft Soaps

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

Also **PRIZE MEDAL** at the **INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION**
for **SOFT SOAPS.**

BOURNE, JOHNSON & LATIMER,

ESTABLISHED 1850.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE ALLOW A SPECIAL DISCOUNT of 2s. in the £ for Cash on large or small parcels. This is the highest discount allowed by any firm publishing a catalogue, and is a far greater concession than 5 per cent. and carriage paid.

ANY NUMBER OF ENCLOSURES will be received and packed with Goods—and we are always ready and willing to send to any part of London for odd articles, not kept in stock.

NO BOOKING FEE is charged on small parcels sent per Foster, Sutton, Globe, or any Railway Company.

LETTER ORDERS are almost invariably despatched on the same day as received.

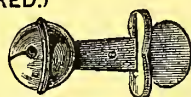
OUR NEW PRICE LIST will be issued soon, and will bear comparison with any other catalogue. In the meantime, customers who favour us with their orders may rely on having goods charged at the lowest prices.

MUSICAL BELLS—The New Teething Pad.

(REGISTERED.)

Black, White, and Brown Indiarubber, with Nickel-plated Bell. Very Sonorous.

Twelve on a handsome Show Card, per dozen 4/6. These have had an enormous sale. Every Chemist in the country should try a sample dozen, which will be sent on receipt of Stamps or P.O. Order.

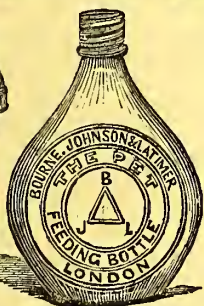


10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THE "PET" FEEDING BOTTLE

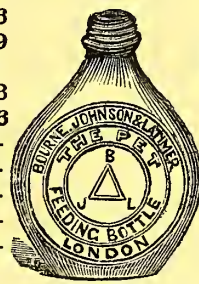


Nos. 17 and 22.



No.		Per doz.
6.	Green glass bent neck, white fittings ...	3/6
7.	" " " black " ...	3/9
10.	" screw glass stopper, white fittings	4/-
11.	" " " black " ...	4/3
14.	White flint glass, china caps ...	7/6
17.	" screw glass stoppers ...	8/-
19.	" pure tin caps ...	8/-
20.	" gilt metal caps ...	12/-
21.	" gilt china caps ...	12/-
22.	" glass screw stoppers ...	12/-

Nos. 6, 7, 10, and 11 are also supplied in boxes containing 1 gross at specially reduced prices.



Nos. 19 and 20.



BOURNE, JOHNSON & LATIMER

(SUCCESSORS TO BOURNE & TAYLOR),

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN,

34 & 35 CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.

J. SANGER & SONS'

NEW & REVISED PRICE CURRENT

IS NOW READY,

AND WILL BE FOUND TO BE A MOST COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

DRUGGISTS'



SUNDRIES,

MINERAL WATERS, LOZENGES,
ETC.,

AND WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER LIST AS TO
PRICES CHARGED.

POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

Purchasers of Druggists' Sundries, Smelling Bottles, Hair Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Thermometers, Filters, and Boxes of all descriptions should pay a visit to our Showroom before purchasing elsewhere, in order to compare our prices and quality against other houses.

AGENCIES OF ALL KINDS UNDERTAKEN ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

J. SANGER & SONS, 489 Oxford Street, LONDON, W.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE TRADE
IS CALLED TO

BENZINE COLLAS,

Which is acknowledged on all hands to be the most reliable Preparation for removing Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, or Paint from every description of Wearing Apparel or Household Stuffs. It neither injures the colour or texture, nor leaves any odour or stain. It is neatly got up, and is a most saleable article. Observe the word "COLLAS" on label and cap.

1,000 Handbills, with Name and Address,
Will be printed for any Chemist who gives an order for

£1 WORTH of BENZINE COLLAS,

At the following prices, viz. :-

6d. Size ..	4s. per dozen, subject to Discount
1s. Size ..	8s. " "
1s. 6d. Size ..	13s. 6d. " "

Special Quotations to Shippers and Buyers of
6 dozen of any size and upwards.

J. SANGER & SONS,
489 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

KEARSLEY'S WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS.

These are universally acknowledged to be the Genuine,
and Druggists may safely recommend them.

CAUTION!

The Proprietors of Kearsley's Original Widow Welch's Female Pills find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against various imitations by parties who have no knowledge of their peculiar preparation, the Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. Kearsley, of Fleet Street, whose Widow found it necessary to make an affidavit, for the protection of her property, in the year 1798. The Genuine Recipe for Widow Welch's Female Pills has been prepared by them for 97 Years! Chemists are particularly requested to remark that, as a testimony of authenticity, each bill of directions contains an Affidavit, and bears the signature of "C. KEARSLEY," in writing, also engraved on the Government Stamp, and each box is wrapped in WHITE paper.

1,000 Handbills, with Name, and 2 Tin Showcards,
Supplied with all Orders for One Dozen (13) Boxes.

PRICE 27s. PER DOZEN, subject to usual Discount.
Special Quotations to Shippers and for large quantities
on application to

J. SANGER & SONS,
489 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

MONTHLY
PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

SUBJECT TO THE FLUCTUATIONS OF THE MARKET.

THE PRICES QUOTED ARE FOR QUANTITIES NOT LESS THAN SPECIFIED.

THOMPSON, MILLARD & CO., Lim.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN
ETC.,
CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

Telegraphic Address: — "BEATROP, LONDON."


October, 1885.

See following pages 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.

THOMPSON, MILLARD & CO., LIM., LONDON.

Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, & Pharmaceutical Preparations.

SUBJECT TO THE FLUCTUATIONS OF THE MARKET.

Acet. Cantharid. P.B. ...lb 2/	Alum, Cryst. ....cwt 10/	Bacc. Lauri. cwt 34/	Conf. Rosæ Gallic lb 1/6
" " Glacial " 6/	" Pulv. " 11/	" " Pulv. ... lb 10d	" Sennæ " 10d
" Colchici.....lb 10d	" Opt. lb 3d	" Pimentæ " 7d	" " P.B. " 1/2
" Destillat. " 5d	" Rupel .....cwt 28/	" " Pulv. " 8d	Cort. Aur. Ang. " 2/4
" Ipecac. " 9d	" Ustum..... " 56/	Bals. Canada " 2/	" " Exot. " 1/2
" Rubei (Raspberry)	" lb 8d	" Copaib. " 1/11	" " Fine cut " 1/10
" " lb 9d	Ambergris, Opt. oz 95/	" Peruv. " 8/	" Canellæ " 6d
" Scilla " 6d	Ammon. Benzoas " 1/	" Sulphur..... " 9d	" " Pulv. ... " 10d
" " Wt. Qt. " 5d	" Bromid. lb 2/8	" Tolut. " 2/2	" Cascarillæ " 9d
Acid. Acet. Fort.	" Carb. " 6d	Barytæ Carb. Pulv. " 6d	" " Elect. " 1/
(1 to 7) Beaufoy " 4d	" " Pur. ... " 1/2	" Nitras " 6d	" Cassiæ " 8d
" " Carboy " 3 1/2d	" Hydrosulph. " 9d	" " Pur. " 1/2	" " Pulv. ... " 1/
" " P.B. " 5d	" Iodid..... oz 1/3	Beberia Sulph. oz 4/	" Cinch. Flav. " 4/
Acid. Acet. Glac. 32°... " 1/1	" Nitras lb 1/4	Birdlime, Japan lb 1/2	" " Pulv. " 4/6
" " 50° ... " 1/	" Oxalas " 2/8	Bismuth. Oxid. P.B. " 11/6	" " Parv. " 4/
" " Aromat. Glac. " 6/	" Phosphas ... " 3/	" Subcarb. " 8/10	" " Pallid lb 2/6, 3/
" Arsenious, P.B. ... " 10d	" Sulphas .....cwt 28/	" Trisnit. ... " 8/6	" " Pulv. lb 3/6
" Benzoic oz 8d	" " Pur. lb 1/	Bole Armen. ....cwt 16/	" " Rubr. lb 3/6, 5/6
" Boracic lb 8d	" Valerian oz 1/4	Borax " 44/	" " Cinnamoni lb 3/
" Carbollic, Crude, gal 2/6	Amygd. Amar. lb 1/	" Pulv. " 48/	" " Parv. " 2/
" " Pale ... " 4/	" Jordan " 2/9	Bromine oz 8d	" " Pulv. " 3/
" Chromic oz 6d	" Valent. " 1/4	Cadmii Bromid.....oz 9d	" " Cuspariæ " 2/6
" Chrysophanic ... " 1/3	Amyli. Pulv. ....cwt 28/ 36/	" Iodid. " 1/3	" " Granator " 5d
" Citric.....lb 1/10	Amyl. Nitris..... lb 10/	" Calcii Chlorid. lb 1/1	" " Laricis " 9d
" Pulv. " 1/11	Annatto Hyps..... " 1/10	" Calcis. Hydras " 8d	" " Limonis Ang. ... " 1/10
" Gallic " 4/6	Antim. Cinnabar, Prep. lb 5/6	" " Hypophosph. ... " 4/6	" " Mezer. " 9d
" Hydrobromic ... " 1/6	" Crocus .....cwt 48/	" " Phosph. " 10d	" " Quercus " 4d
" Hydrochlor. " 2d	" " Pulv. " 50/	Calx. Chlorata cwt 18/	" " Simarub. " 1/8
" " Pur. P.B. " 6d	" Mur. lb 5d	Camphor Refined..... lb 1/4	" " Ulmi " 4d
" Hydrocyan. P.B., oz 3d	" Oxid. " 2/	" " Bell " 1/3 1/2	Crem. Tartar cwt 142/
" " lb 1/	" Sulphurat ... " 1/8	Cantharides " 8/6	" " Pulv.... " 146/
" " Scheele's, oz 3d	" Tart., Cryst.... " 2/	" " Pulv..... " 9/	Creosot. (Morson's)... lb 6/6
" " lb 1/4	" " Pulv. ... " 1/8	Capers lb 1/4, 1/8	Creta Gallic " 6d
" Lactic.....oz 4d	Aqua Anethi " 3d	Cap. Papav. Alb. ... 1,000 20/	" " Pulv. " 4d
" Nitric, 1-360 lb 8d	" Anisi " 3d	Capsicine oz 1/	" " Preparata cwt 12/
" Pur., 1-420 " 9d	" Camphoræ Conc., lb 3/4	Carbo. Animal Pur..... lb 1/	Crocus, Hyps., Opt. lb 48/
" Nitros " 6d	" Carui " 3d	" Ligni Pulv. " 6d	" " Placent. " 3/6
" Oleic " 1/6	" Chloroform ... " 3d	" Willow " 1/	Croton Chloral oz 2/
" Oxalic " 6d	" Cinnam. " 6d	Carmine oz 3/6	Cupri, Ammon. Sulph. lb 2/4
" Perchloric oz 1/	" Flor. Aur. Trip. 11d	Caryoph. Aromat. ... lb 1/8, 2/	" Nitras " 1/10
" Phosphor Dil. lb 6d	" " Rosæ, Dest. 5d	Cassia Pulp. lb 1/6	" Sulph. cwt 25
" " Glacial " 3/6	" Sambuci, Dest. 4d	Castor, N.A. " 40/	" " Sec. ... " 14
" Pyrogallie Pur. ... oz 1/6	" " Conc. 11d	Cera Alb., Block..... 2/6	Currie Powder lb 2
" Salicylic..... lb 8/6	" Lauro-Cerasi ... " 6d	" " Cake " 2/4	Dec. Aloes Co. Conc., 1 to 3 4
" " Dialysat " 1/4	" Lavand. Opt. " 6/	" " Japan " 1/	" Cinchon. Flav. Conc. 4
" Sulphuric " 2d	" " Sec. " 3/4	" Flav. Ang. " 2/	" Hamatox.....lb 1/
" " Pur. " 6d	" Mellis " 3/	" Jamaica ... " 1/9	" Pareira Conc..... " 2/
" " Aromat. P.B. 3/4	" Menth. Pip. " 3d	Cerat. Saponis..... " 2/	" Sarzæ Co., 1 to 7 lb 3/1
" Sulphuros " 4d	Archil " 6d	Cerri Oxalas..... oz 4d	" " 1 to 15...lb 7
" Tannic " 3/	Argent. Cyanid. oz 6/6	Cetaceum lb 1/9	" " 1 to 31 lb 14
" Tartaric, Cryst.... " 1/9 1/2	" Iodid. " 6/	Chirata " 7d	" " Simp. 1 to 7, " 4/
" " Pulv. ... " 1/9 1/2	" Nitras, Pur. 3/7	Chloral Hydrat. " 5/8	" " 1 to 15, " 8/
Aconitia grain 2d	" " Cryst. 3/6	" " Cryst. 5/10	" " " 15 " 17
Adeps Benzoat lb 1/	" " Recryst. 3/8	" " Liebreich, in	" " Scoparii " 1/
" Prep. " 10d	" Oxid. " 6/6	" " 1-lb bottles 6/8	Dextrine.....cwt 3d
Ærugo Æris Exot. ... " 1/6	" Vivum..... lb 2/	Chlorodyne lb 6/	Digitaline.....grain 2
" " Pulv. " 2/	Arrowroot, Bermuda " 2/	Chloroform, Duncan's " 4/8	Dolichos Pubes .....oz 1/
" " Distil. " 3/6	" "  " 2/8	" Meth. " 2/0	Dulcamara.....lb 8
Æther, Acetic " 4/6	" Natal ... " 10d	Cinchonidine Sulph. ... oz 1/2	Elaterium.....oz 2d
" Chloric " 3/6	" St. Vincent. 7d,	Cinchonin Mur. " 9d	Emetine .....grain 4
" Dist. " 4/3	" " 9d, 11d	" Sulph. " 9d	Emplast. Ammon. ....lb 1/
" Purus P.B. (720) " 5/10	Arsenic, Alb. Plv.	Coccus Cacti, S. Grain	" " C. Hyd. lb 1/
" P.B. " 5/4	(3 cwt ck), cwt 15/	" " lb 1/9, 2/	" " Belladonnæ, P.B.
Alcohol, Absolute... lb 4/ 4/3	(1 cwt ck), " 16/	Coccus Cacti, D. Grain lb 2/	" " Calefaciens " 1/
" Ammoniat ... lb 3/8	Asbestos lb 2/6	Coculus Indicus..... cwt 24/	" " Cantharidis " 4/
Aloes Barbado...cwt 80/ to £10	Atropia grain 1 1/2d	Codeia oz 40/	" " Ferri .....lb 10
" " Pulv..... lb 2/6	" oz 28/	Collodium, B.P. lb 4/	" " Galbani " 1
" Cape cwt 48/	Auri. Chlorid., 15 gr. tubes	" Flexile..... " 6/	" " Hydrarg. " 1
" " Pulv. lb 9d	doz 23/	Colocynth, Tky..... " 2/	" " Melilot ... " 1
" Hepatic " 2/6	Bacc. Capsici. Parv.... lb 8d	" " Pulv. 2/6	" " Opii, P.B. " 3
" " Pulv. " 3/	" " Pulv.... " 10d	" Pulp. " 6/6	" " Oxycrot " 1
" Socot. lb 3/ 3/6	" Junipercwt 21/	Conf. Aromat. Pulv. ... " 3/6	
" " Pulv. ... " 3/6, 4/		" Rosæ Canin..... " 1/	
Aloin oz 2/6			

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Emplast. Picis lb 1/	Ext. Sarsæ Co. lb 7/	Gum Acaciæ Ind. cwt 90/	Infus. Maticæ Conc. lb 2/
" Plumbi 10d	" " Liq. P.B. lb 8/6	" Ammon. Lump... lb 1/	" Quassia " " 1/
" Resinæ 10d	" Sarsæ Jam. 15/	" " Guttae... 1/4	" Rhei " " 1/10
" Roborans 1/	" " Comp. 13/	" Assafoetida 1/2	" " W. qt. 1/8
" Saponis 1/	" Stramonii, Sem. oz 1/6	" " Colat. 2/9	" Rosæ Co. " lb 2/10
Ergota 1/4	" " Fol. lb 10/	" Benzoin ... lb 2/ 3/ 3/6	" Sennæ " " 1/8
" Pulv. 1/8	" Taraxaci lb 2/	" Elemi. lb 1/6	" Sepentar. " " 1/6
Ergotine oz 1/6	" " Fluid. lb 2/6	" Euphorb. 8d	" Uvæ Ursi " " 1/6
Ess. Ambergris lb 48/	" Valerian lb 7/	" " Pulv. 1/4	" Valerian " " 1/6
" Aurantii 7/6	Ferri Ammon. Chlor. lb 1/9	" Galbani 2/	Inject. Morphiae oz 1/6
" Bergamot 7/6	" " Citras lb 2/	" " Colat. 4/	Insect Powder ... lb 1/6, 1/10
" " Super ... 9/6	" " Tart. lb 2/4	" Gambogiæ ... lb 3/ 3/6	Iodoform oz 1/4
" Cubebæ 6/	" Arsenias lb 5/	" " Pulv. lb 3/10	Iodum 11d
" Limes 6/	" Carb. Sacch. lb 1/	" Guaiaci... lb 1/8, 2/3, 3/6	" Resub. 1/
" Limonis lb 4/ & 5/	" Citras Ver. lb 2/9	" Juniperi. lb 1/9	Iridin 4/6
" " T. M. & Co.'s	" Et Quinæ Citras... oz 1/1	" Kino 1/	Jalapina oz 1/10
" " Special... lb 6/	" H'ds 1/4 10 p. c. 10d	" Mastice Elect. 4/6	Kali Acidulat lb 1/
" " T. M. & Co.'s	" Cit. C. Strychnia... oz 6d	" Myrrh, Tky... lb 1/2, 2/4	Lactucarium oz 1/3
" " Special... p. W. qt. 5/6	" Iodidum 1/	" " Elect. lb 3/	Lactopeptine 3/8
" Vanilla lb 8/	" Lactas 3d	" " Parv. lb 1/6, 2/6	Lapis Calamin. lb 2d
" Violæ, Pro Syrup... 6/	" Oxid. Mag. lb 1/6	" " Pulv. lb 1/8, 3/4	" " Ver. 6d
" Zingib. Conc. 5/	" Perox. (Hydr. P.B.)	" Olibani lb 1/	" " Pumice 4d
" " Soluble 4/6	lb 1/6	" Sagapen 5/	" " Pulv. 6d
Euonymin oz 5/	" Phosphas 2/8	" Sang. Dragon lb 2/ 2/6	" " Extra... 1/
Ext. Aconiti lb 7/	" Pyrophos. 6/	" " Pulv. lb 2/6, 3/6	Leptandrin oz 1/6
" Aloes Socot. 5/	" Rubigo cwt 42/	" Scammon. Aleppo	Lichen Hybern lb 6d
" " Pulv ... 6/	" Sulph. Com. 6/	lb 18/ 26/	" " Elect. 9d
" " Barb. B.P. ... 3/6	" " Pur. lb 4d	" " Pulv. lb 28/	Lign. Guaiaci Ras. cwt 16/
" " Pulv ... 4/	" " cwt 24/	" " Virg. 42/	" Quassia Incis lb 3d
" Anthemidis 4/8	" " Granulat. lb 6d	" " Pulv. 44/	" " Rass. 1/
" Belæ Liq. B.P. ... 2/4	" Valerianas oz 10d	" Shellac Liver cwt 47	" Sassafras Incis ... 6d
" Belladonnæ 4/6	Ferrum Redactum lb 2/8	" " Orange ... 47 15/	Lime Juice gal 4/
" Calumbæ 8/6	Flor. Anthem. Dup. 11d	" " Alb. lb 1/3	Linim. Aconit., P.B. ... 5/6
" Canb. Indicus Res. oz 1/	" " Gallic lb 5d, 8d	" Tragacanth Sorts	" " Meth. 2/
" Cascarillæ lb 12/	" Arnicae lb 9/6	lb 2/ 2/6	" " Eruginis lb 1/4
" Cinch. Flav. Liq. " 18/	" Rosæ Ex. 3/	" " Elect. lb 3/	" Belladon., P.B. 5/6
" Colchici 10/	Fol. Belladon. 1/	" " Pulv. 3/6	" " Meth., 2/
" " Acetic. 9/	" Buchu 9d	Hord Perlat. cwt 24/	" " Camph. Co. lb 2/8
" Colocynth 18/	" " Lancif. 2/	Hydr. Am. (Am. Chl.)... lb 3/4	" " Meth., 1/2
" " Comp. 10/	" Conii 10d	" C. Creta. 1/3	" Chloroformi 4/6
" " Pulv 12/	" Digitalis 9d	" Iodid. Rubr. oz 10d	" Hydrarg. 2/4
" Conii 2/4	" Hyoscyam (Bien.) 8/6	" " Virid. 9d	" Iodi 6/8
" Copaib. Resin 4/6	" " (Annual)	" Oxid. Rubr. (Nit. Ox.)	" Opii 3/8
" Digitalis 8/	lb 3/6	lb 3/5	" Saponis Co. 2/8
" Ergot. Liq. P.B. 3/2	" Sennæ, Alex., Parv. 8d	" " Flav. 3/8	" " Meth., 9d
" " by W. qt. 3/	" " " Elect. 2/6	" Perchlor. (Cor. Sub.)	" Sinapis Co. 6/
" Filicis Liq. P.B. oz 1/	" " " lb 1/2, 1/6	lb 2/6	" Terebinth. 1/2
" Gentian lb 1/6	" " E.I. ... lb 4d, 6d	" Subchlor. (Calomel), 3/1	" " Acet. 1/4
" Glycyrrh. Liq. P.B. 2/4	" " Tinn ... lb 6d, 8d,	" Sulph. C. Sulph. 2/2	Liq. Ammon. Acet. Conc. 1/2
" " Mollis... 2/4	1/ 1/6, 1/9	" Hydrogen Perox. 1/2	" " Citras 1/4
" " P.B. 3/	" Stramonii lb 1/	Iothyocol, Brazil Inc. lb 4/6,	" " Fort. 959 " 6d
" Hamatox. 1/6	" Uvæ Ursi. 1/	6/6, 7/6	" " Fortiss. 880, 7d
" " P.B. 4/	" " Exot. 6d	" Russ. " ... lb 15/,	" Antim. Chlor. 5d
" Hyoscyam. Nov. 5/6	Fullers' Earth. cwt 8/	16/6, 17/6	" Arsenicalis 8d
" Ignat. Amar. oz 2/4	Gallæ Cœrul cwt 60/	Infus. Anthem. lb 1/6	" Arsenici Chlor. ... 10d
" Jalapæ lb 7/	" Pulv. lb 1/	" Aurant. Conc. 2/	" Atropia Sulph. oz 10d
" Jalapæ Resin oz 1/6	Gingerine oz 1/6	" " Co. " " 1/6	" Bismuth, P.B. lb 1/3
" Krameria lb 10/	Glycerin, Pure No. 1 ... lb 7d,	" " " W. qt. 1/4	" Calcis Chlor. 3d
" Lactucæ lb 5/	56-lb. tin 6½d	" Buchu " " 1/6	" " ... cwt 24/
" Lupuli lb 10/6	Glycerin, No. 2... lb 6½d, 56-lb	" " W. qt. 1/4	" " Sacch. lb 9d
" Malt. 11d	tin 6d	" Calumbæ " " 1/4	" Cinch. Flav. 18/
" Maticæ oz 8d	Glycerin, Acid Carbol... lb 2/4	" Caryoph. 1/6	" " Pallid. 16/
" Mezerei Ether 3/	" " Gallic... 2/4	" Cascarillæ " " 1/4	" Coccus Cacti 2/
" Nuc. Vomic. (Alc.) oz 1/6	" " Tannic " 2/	" Chiratae " " 1/4	" Copaib. C. Cubeb. et
" Opii 2/4	" Price's lb 1/11	" " W. qt. 1/2	" Buchu 3/6
" " Liq. lb 3/2	Gran. Parad. cwt 28/	" Cinch. Flav. Conc. 3/4	" " Epispastic 8/
" Papav. Alb. 2/8	" " Pulv. lb 7d	" Cuspariæ " " 2/6	" Ferri Dialysat 1/
" Pareir. Brav. oz 1/4	Guarana 8/	" Digitalis " " 1/4	" " Easton 10/
" " Liq. lb 2/4	Gum Acaciæ Tky., Elect. 2/6	" Ergotæ " " 2/	" " Lactophosph 5/
" Physostigmat oz 6/6	" " Parv. 1/10	" " W. qt. 1/10	" " Perchlor. Fort. 10d
" Quassia 9d	" " Selected, 3/9	" Gentian " lb 1/4	" " Pernit. 10d
" Rhei lb 10/	" " Sts. cwt 135/ 145/	" Krameria " " 1/6	" " Persulph. 1/2
" " Pulv. 16/	170/	" Lupuli " " 2/	
" Sarsæ lb 9/			

SUPPLEMENT

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Liq. Hyd. Nit. Acid ... lb 2/8	Oleum Anisi, Ind. lb 3/3	Oleum Samb. Virid. lb 9d	Potassæ Superoxalæ ... lb 10d
" Perchlor. 8d	" Anthem. Ang. ... oz 3/	" Sant. Flav. Exot. oz 1/4	" Tartar. 2/3
" Magnes. Bicarb. ... 6d	" Cajeput. 4d	" " Ang. 1/7	Potassii Bromid. 1/11
" Morph. Acet. 3/6	" Calam. Aromat. ... 1/6	" Sassafras. lb 3/3	" Cyanid. Cryst. oz 1/2
" Bimecon. 6/	" Carui Ang. lb 13/	" Sinap. Ess. oz 2/6	" Iodid. lb 13/6
" Opii Sed. 6/6	" " Exot. ... 8/6	" Succini Com. lb 1/6	Potassium. oz 9/
" Plumbi Diacet. ... cwt 24/	" Caryoph. Ang. ... 4/	" " Rect. ... 2/	Pot. Pourri. lb 6/
" " lb 4d	" Cassiæ. 4/9	" Theobromæ. 2/	Pulv. Aloes C. Canella. ... 1/8
" Potassæ. 4d	" Cedar Wood. oz 6d	" Verbenæ. oz 3d	" Amgd. Co. 2/8
" " Brandish. 6d	" Cinnamon. 4/	" Vertivert. 20/	" Catechu Co. 3/
" " Permang. 8d	" Citron. lb 16/	Opium. Tky. lb 13/ 15/	" Cinnam. Co. 4/8
" Santal Flv. C. Buchu	" Citronelle. 3/2	" Pulv. ... lb 18/6	" Cretæ Arom. 4/8
et Cubeba, in 10 oz,	" Copaiba Ess. 4/6	Os. Sæpiæ. lb 10d	" " cum Opiæ. ... 5/
22 oz, 40 and 90 oz	" Coriand. oz 2/6	" Pulv. lb 1/2	" Elaterii Co. oz 2/6
(Hewlett's) ... lb 10/6	" Croton. 5d	Otto Rosæ. oz 18/ 21/	" Glycyrrh. Co. lb 1/2
" Sennæ Dulc. lb 2/	" Cubebæ. 1/11	" Virgin. oz 28/	" Ipecac. Co. 5/
" Sodæ Arseniat. ... 8d	" Cymini Ang. 1/2	Oxymel Scillæ. lb 8d	" Jalap Co. 2/8
" " Chloratæ ... 4d	" Eucalypti. lb 5/6	Pepsine. oz 2/	" Kino Co. 5/
" Strychniæ. 2/	" Fœniculi. oz 5d	" Boudault's. 3/6	" Opii Co. 5/
" Taraxaci Pallid. ... 1/9	" Geranii. 7d	" Porci. 3/9	" Rhei Co. 4/
Lithiæ Carbonas. oz 1/6	" " Turkey. ... 1/4	" " Morson's. ... 8/	" Scammon. Co. 28/
" Citras. 1/4	" " Gall. 3/	Petrol. Barb. lb 6d	" Seidlitz. 1/1
Litmus. lb 2/	" Jasmin. lb 8/	Pil. Aloes. Barb. 3/	" Tragac. Co. 2/
Lobelia Inflata. 2/	" Jecor. Aselli. ... gal 4/6	" " Pulv. ... 4/	Quinæ Sulph. (Howard's) oz 4/
Lupuline. 4/	" " Pale Yellow. ... 5/6	Pil. Aloes. et Assafoetid. ... 2/8	in 4-oz bot. 3/10
Lycopodium. 2/	" " Fine. ... 7/6	" " Myrrh. ... 8/	" " T.M. & Co.'s oz 3/8
Macis Opt. lb 4/6	" Non-freezing, new. ... 7/6	" " Socot. 4/	" " Unbleached. 3/5 by
Madder Crop. 9d	" Juniper. lb 2/2, 2/8	" Assafoetid. Co. P.B. ... 3/4	3 oz bottle
Magnesiæ Calcin. 1/4	" " Ang. ... oz 1/9	" Coccinæ. 3/	" Valerianas. oz 5/6
" " Pond. ... 3/9	" Lauri. lb 1/6	" Colocynth Co. 12/	Quinetum. 3/
Magnesia Calc.	" Lavand. Ang. ... oz 3/6	" " Pulv. ... 16/	" Sulph. 3/3
(Howard's) ... 5/9	" " Exot. ... lb 2/6,	" " et Hyoscyam. ... lb 14/	Quinidin Sulph. 2/3
" Carb. Pulv. cwt 56/	" " 4/6, 8/6	" Ferri Carb. 2/4	Radix Aconit. Napel ... lb 9d
" " Pond. ... lb 10d	" Macis Exp. oz 8d	" " Iodid. 10/	" Actæa Rac. 10d
" Citras Gran., Opt. ... 1/4	" Menth. Pip. Ang.	" " Gamboge. 3/	" Althææ. 10d
" " Sec. ... 1/2	" Nig. lb 38/	" Hydrargyri. 2/	" Anchusæ. cwt 60/
" " Bishop's. ... 2/4	" " Exot. ... 16/	" " Chlor. Co. ... 3/6	" Aristolochia ... 60/
Magnesia Sulph. cks. cwt 8/	" " Hotch. ... lb 18/6 bot.	" Ipecac. C. Scillæ ... 4/6	" Arnica. lb 1/
" (Howard's) ... 9/6	" " Virid. lb 30/	" Rhei. Co. 4/6	" Belladonna. 8d
" Large. 16/	" Myristicæ. oz 9d	" Saponis Co. 11/	" Calam. Ar. Dec. ... 7d
Manganese Oxyd. ... 14/	" Neroli, Extra ... 14/	" Scammon. Co. 16/	" Calumbæ. 9d
" Chlorid. ... lb 4/6	" " 1-oz bot.	" Scillæ Co. 2/6	" " Elect. ... 1/4
" Sulphas ... 2/	" " Petit Grain oz 3/	Piper. Alb. 1/2	" Colchici Sicc. ... 8d
Manna, Flky. Opt. Nov. ... 5/3	" Nucis Coc. gal 5/	" " Pulv. 1/4	" Curcumæ. cwt 38/
" Parv. 3/6	" Olivæ Opt. 7/6	" Cayenne. 1/6	" " Pulv. ... 54/
Mel. Ang. 11d	" " Pallid lb 1/	" Long. 10d	" Enulæ. 70/
" Narbonne. 10d	" " Sec. gal 5/6	" " Pulv. 1/	" " Pulv. lb 1/
" Rosæ. 1/8	" Origani. lb 2/8, 3/6	" Nig. 10d	" Galang. cwt 30/
Menthol. oz 2/6	" " Pallid ... lb 4/6	" " Pulv. 1/	" Gentian. 30/
" Cones. 3/	" Palmæ. lb 7d	Pix. Burgund. cwt 40/	" " Pulv. ... lb 8d
Mist. Ammon. Conc. ... lb 4/	" Patchouli. oz 3/9	Plumbi Acetas. 36/	" " coarse,
" Sennæ Co. 8d	" Picis. lb 4d	" " Pur. lb 10d	" " cwt 54/
Morphiæ Acet. oz 5/3	" Pimentæ Ang. ... 14/	" Iodidum. oz 10d	" Glycyrrh. Rec. ... lb 1/
" Hydrochlor. 5/3	" Pini Sylvest. 5/	" Nitræ. lb 8d	" " Decort. ... 1/4
" Sulphas. 5/9	" Pulegii Ang. oz 5/6	" " Pur. 1/4	" " Pulv. ... lb 1/8
Mosch. Chin. (Pod.) ... 105/	" " Exot. ... lb 6/6	Podophylli Resina. oz 1/4	" " Sicc. ... 4d
" Grain. oz 90/ 120/	" Rhodii. oz 3/6	Potassa Caustica. 2/8	" " Pulv. ... lb 6d
Naphtha, Rect. gal 5/3	" Ricini Sec. lb 5d	Potassæ Acetas. lb 1/4	" " Bicarb. ... 5d
Nepenthe. lb 8/	" " Tins 5d	" " Pulv. ... 6d	" " Bichromas. ... 6d
Nux Areca. 4d	" " Unbd. ... lb 6d	" " Carbonas. ... 6d	" " cwt 46/
" " Pulv. 8d	" " Tins 5d	" Chloras. lb 9d	" " Chromas. ... 1/6
" Moschat. lb 4/ 5/6	" " Elect. ... lb 6d	" Citras Ver. 2/2	" " Nitras. Pur. ... 7d
" Vomica. cwt 20/	" " Tins 6d	" " Permang. Crys. ... 1/3	" " Prussias. lb 1/2
" " Pulv. lb 1/	" " Ital. lb 8d	" " Sulphas. 5d	" "

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Radix Pyrethri.....lb 1/2	Sodæ Bisulphit.lb 1/6	Syrup Marubiilb 1/	Tinct. Opii Ammon. ...lb 4/
" Rhei Ang. 9d	" Bitart. Pulv. 2/4	" Mori 1/4	" Pruni Virg..... 2/8
" " Pulv. 1/1	" Carb. P.B. 6d	" Papav. 10d	" Pyrethri 3/6
" " E.I. ....lb 1/6, 2/4,	" " Exsiccat. 9d	" Pruni 1/4	" Quassia 2/2
" " " 3/6, 4/6, 5/	" Hypophosphis ... 4/6	" Rhamni 1/	" Quinae, P.B. 3/10
" " Trimmed lb 9/	" Hyposulphit. ....cwt 14/	" Rhœados..... 9d	" " Ammon. 3/10
" " " Pulv. lb 3/4,	" "lb 2d	" Rhei 1/2	" Rhei 3/
" " " 5/6	" Nitras Pur. 1/	" Rose 1/4	" Sabinæ 2/8
Radix Sarsæ Hond. ....lb 2/4	" Phosphas, B.P. ... 9d	" Scillæ 7d	" Scillæ 2/4
" " " Incis. 2/8	" Salicylas 9/	" Sennæ 1/	" Senegæ 3/
" " Jam. lb 2/6, 2/10	" " Crystals 12/	" Tolu 10d	" Sennæ 2/6
" " " Inc. lb 2/10, 3/2	" Sulphas .....cwt 8/	" Violæ ver. 1/	" Serpentar 2/8
" Scillæ .....lb 6d	" " In Casks .....6/6	" Zingib. 9d	" Stramonii 2/8
" " Pulv. 1/6	" Sulpho. Carb. ....lb 4/6		" Sumbul 3/
" Senegæ 2/9	" Valerian .....oz 1/4	Tamarinds lb 6d	" Tolu 4/
" Serpentar 3/9	Sodii Bromid. 3d	Tapioca..... 6d	" Valerian 2/4
" Spigeliæ 1/9	Sodium 1/2	Tereb. Chio oz 1/	" " Ammon. 3/4
" Sumbul 2/	Sol. Ætner Nit. (1 to 7) lb 5/6	Thymol..... 2/6	" Veratri Virid..... 4/
" Tormentill. 8d	Soy (Indian)..... 5d	"lb 12/	" Zingiber 3/4
" Valerian..... 10d	Spt. Æther Nit. ('850) lb 2/10	Tinct. Aconiti, P.B. 3/6	" " Fort. 4/6
" Zingib Afric. ....cwt 50/	" " " " Wr. qt. 2/9	" " Fleming's 6/	Tonquin Beans 4/6
" " " Plv. lb 10d	" " " B.P. ....lb 3/2	" Aloes..... 2/4	Troch. Acid. Tannic, B.P. 2/8
" " Jam. ....cwt 6/0	" " " B.P. lb 3/	" Arnica 3/4	" Bismuth 2/9
" " " to 12/12/	" " " Fœtid..... 3/	" Assafetida..... 3/6	" Catechu 2/4
" " " Pulv. ....lb	" " " Armorac Co.....lb 2/8	" Aurant. 2/4	" Ferri Redact. ... 3/
" " " 1/6, 2/3	" " " Chloroform 3/4	" " Recent..... 3/4	" Morphia 3/
Raspberry Vinegar .....lb 9d	" " " Camphor 3/3	" Belladon. 2/6	Troch. Morphia et
	" " " Juniperi Co. 2/4	" Benzoin Co. 3/6	" Ipecac. ....lb 3/
Sacch. Lactis .....lb 1/4	" " " Myristic. P.L. 2/2	" Buchu 2/6	" Opii..... 3/
" " Pulv. 1/6	" " " P.B. 3/6	" Calumbæ 2/4	
" Ustum 6d	Spt. Pyroacetic .....lb 2/6	" Camph. Co. 2/4	Ung. Belladonnae.....lb 2/3
Sago, Perlat., small ....cwt 24/	" " " Rorismar, P.B. 3/6	" Cannab. Ind. 4/2	" Cantharidis..... 3/
" " large ... 28/	Stannum Granul. 2/4	" Cantharid. 2/6	" Cetacei 1/9
Sal. Cheltenham .....lb 1/4	Stanni Mur. Solut. 9d	" Capsici 3/4	" Elemi 1/6
" Prunella 6d	" " Ox. ....lb 1/2,	" Cardam Co. 2/4	" Gallæ 1/6
Salicina.....oz 7d	Strontia Carb. ....lb 8d	" Cascarilla 2/2	" " C. Opio ... 2/
Santonine 10d	" " Pur. 2/	" Castor..... 4/6	" Hyd. Ammon. ... 4/8
Sapo. Animalis P. B. 7d	" " Nitras 8d	" Catechu 2/2	" " Fort. ....lb 1/11
" Castil. Exot. ....cwt 38/	" " Exsiccat 8d	" Chiretta 2/6	" " Nitrat.....lb 2/
" " "lb 6d	Strychina cryst. ....oz 3/	" Chloroform Co. ... 3/4	" " Ox. Rub. ....lb 2/10
" " " Pulv. 1/4	" " Pulv. oz 2/10	" Cinchon. Co. 3/2	" Iodi .....lb 3/
" Mollis P.B. 10d	Succus Belladon., P.B. lb 1/9	" " Flav. 3/4	" Picis Liquid..... 1/
Scammon. Resina, P.B. 11/	" Conii 1/9	" Cinnam. 2/6	" Sambuci Flor.....lb 1/8
" " Pulv. 12/	" " Hyoscyami..... 3/	" Cocci 2/8	" " Virid. 1/2
Sem. Anethi 7d	" " Rhamni 8d	" Colchici Sem. 3/4	" Sulphuris 1/2
" Anisi.....cwt 32/ 50/	" " Scoparii, B.P. 2/	" " Co..... 3/4	" Zinci 1/6
" " Pulv. ....lb 8d	" " Taraxaci 2/	" Conii, P.B.' 2/6	
" Card. min.....lb 4/ 5/ 6/	Sulphur Hypochlor. ....oz 8d	" Croci 5/6	Vanilla .....oz 2/6
" " Decort, lb 5/	" Iodid 1/2	" Cubebe 4/	Vaseline ...lb 1/ { 1 lb tins 1/3
" Carui.....cwt 65/	" Lotum .....lb 6d	" Digitalis 2/4	" " 5 lb .. 10d
" " Pulv.....lb 10d	" Precip. P.B. 7d	" Ergotæ 3/4	" Alb. ....lb 1/11
" Colchici.....lb 1/	" Rotund..... cwt 14/	" Ferri Acetas 4/	Veratria .....oz 6/
" Conii 9d	" Sublimat. 16/	" " Perchlor ... 2/8	Vinum Aloes.....lb 2/4
" Coriand. ....cwt 36/	" Vivum 14/	" Gallæ 2/4	" Antim. 1/9
" " Pulv. ....lb 8d	Syrup Aurant.....lb 10d	" Gelsemini Semp. ... 3/6	" Aurant. B.P. ....gal 5/
" Cydonia .....lb 3/6	" " Flor. 9d	" Gentian Co. 2/4	" Colchici .....lb 2/2
" Cymini .....cwt 32/	" Calcis, Hypophos. ... 2/	" Guaiaci Ammon. 3/4	" Ferri .....lb 2/
" " Pulv. ....lb 8d	" " Lactophos. 2/	" Guarana 4/	" " Citras .....lb 1/6
" Fœniculi.....cwt 44/	" Chloral 1/4	" Hamamelis..... 3/6	" Ipecac. ....lb 2/
" " Pulv. ....lb 10d	" Ferri Bromid 2/	" Hyoscyam. 3/9	" Opii..... 4/
" Fœnugreek ....cwt 10/6	" " Cit. C. Quin. 3/4	" Iodi 4/3	" Quinae .....lb 1/2
" " Pulv. ....lb 6d	" " Hypophos..... 1/8	" Jalape 2/6	" Rhei 2/8
" Hyoscyami .....lb 1/6	" " Iodid 1/4	" Kino 3/4	
" Lin .....cwt 24/	" " " C. Quin. 3/2	" Krameria 2/8	Zinci Acetas .....lb 2/
" " Farina 15/	" " Lactophos. 2/	" Laricis Cort. 3/	" Chlorid..... 3/
" Contus 21/	" " Phosphas... 1/3	" Lavand. Co. 3/4	" Sticks.....oz 6d
" Santon .....lb 8d	" " " Co. 1/	" Limonis 2/6	" Iodid. ....oz 1/10
" Staphisagria ....cwt 58/	" " Quina et. 2/	" Lobelia 2/6	" Ox. Pur. Hubbuck's oz
" Stramonii .....lb 1/	" " Strychina phos., 2/	" " Æther..... 5/	" " 1/3
Sodæ Acet. Pur. 9d	" " Hemidesmi 1/	" Lupuli..... 2/8	" Sulph. ....cwt 16/
" Arseniasoz 4d	" Limonis 1/	" Myrrh 3/4	" Sulpho. Carb.lb 4/
" Bicarb.cwt 14/ 26/		" Nucis Vomic. 3/4	" "oz 5d
" " (Howard's) cwt 52/		" Opii..... 3/6	" Valerian 9d

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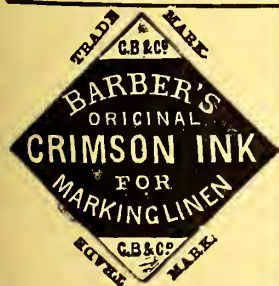
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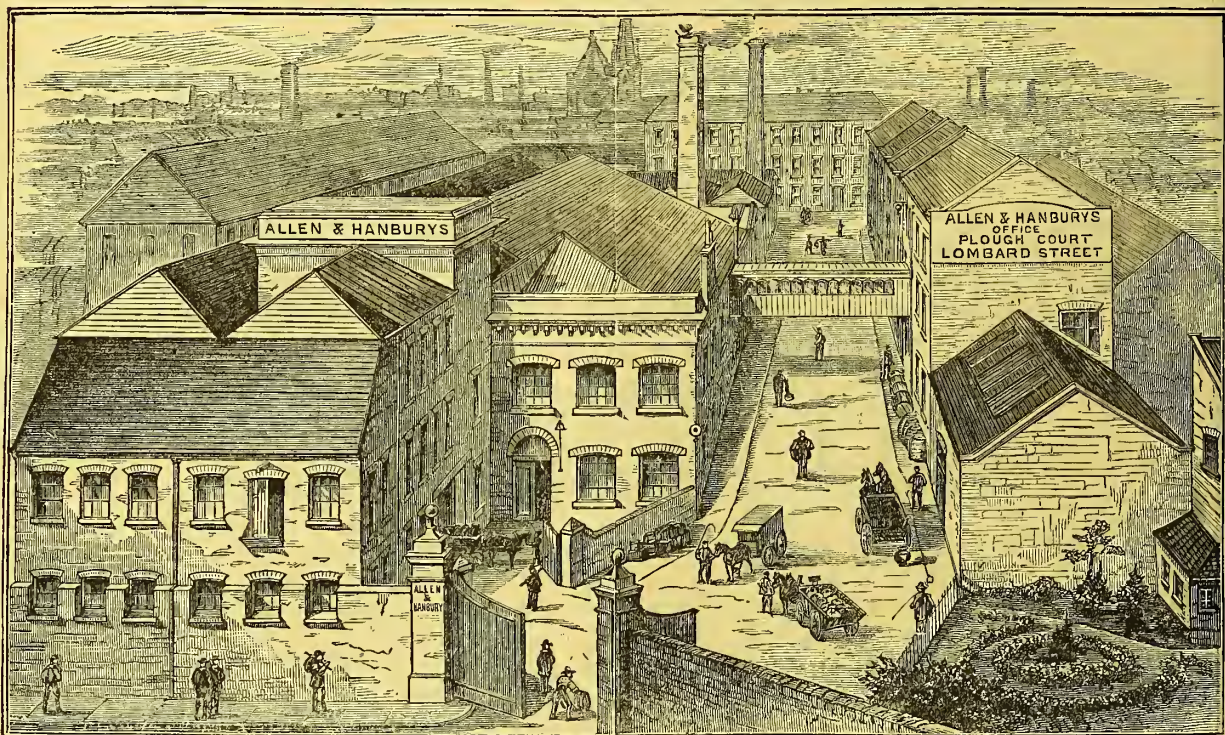
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All Advertisements intended for insertion in the current Month must be sent to the PUBLISHER OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C., on or before the 12th, except Employers' and Assistants' Advertisements, which can be received up to 10 A.M. on the morning previous to publication.

To secure the Series Rates, Orders must be given in advance	Page	1 INSERTION NET		4 INSERTIONS		7 INSERTIONS		13 INSERTIONS	
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One-sixth	2 8 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0
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	1 7 0	1 18 0	0 18 0	0 16 3	0 16 3	0 16 3	0 16 3	0 16 3	0 16 3

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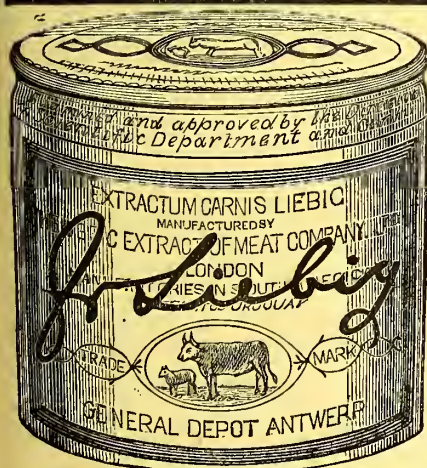
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LONDON, N.—Old-established Retail and Prescribing, in good thoroughfare; returns £500; beneficial lease; offer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Genuine old-established; returns £1,000; good house, with large garden; will bear full investigation; price £800.

LONDON, E.—Retail and Prescribing; returns £420; good opening for Dentistry; price £170.

Several other Businesses on books for selection.
NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

THOS. W. HOLDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM,**Late WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,**

Having had 35 years' experience in the Wholesale and Retail Trade, begs to offer his services as **VALUER OF STOCKS, &c.**, to those who may be changing businesses.

Address, 31 STEELHOUSE LANE, BIRMINGHAM.

TO DENTISTS AND CHEMISTS.—Every description of Artificial Teeth made at greatly reduced charges. Best work and best materials only.

An Upper or Lower Set, inclusive of Teeth Rubber, &c., £1 1s.
Ditto, ditto, on Platina, £2 2s.

Send for Price List.

Twenty years' experience in mechanical work.

LESSONS GIVEN IN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY**F. Buck, 6 Hanover Place, Upper Baker Street, London, N.W.**

Advertisements of Employers Wanting Assistants, Partnerships, Sales by Auction, Shops to Let, Businesses for Disposal, Businesses Wanted, &c., for 60 words or less, 4s. 6d.; 6d. for every additional 10 words. Assistants Wanting Situations, for 12 words or less, 1s.; 6d. for every 6 words or less in addition.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.—Advertiser would purchase a ready-money Business of some substantial value in any populous Metropolitan district; cash down; principals only need apply. R. K., care of Stone & Co., 7 Fulwood's Rents, High Holborn, W.C.

WANTED, a bond-fide first-class Dispensing Business, which must bear the strictest investigation; full particulars as to turn-over and profits for the last few years, and amount of capital necessary. Address A. Z., care of J. A. Wink & Co., Devonshire Square, London, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

FOR SALE, Chemist and Druggist's Business; well-established; good connections; returns £1,400; a twelvemonth's probation and introduction before purchase. Further particulars from R. H., care of Rev. M. W. Hall, Ormerod Road, Burnley, Lancs.

BIRMINGHAM.—For Disposal, a mixed Drug and Grocery Business, returning about £3,000 per annum, situate in a busy thoroughfare in a densely-populated locality; the Drug trade capable of great extension by qualified druggist; good house and roomy warehouses; 14 years' unexpired lease; estimated profits about £350; rent £90, taxes £24, per annum; price £850; part purchase money may remain on approved security. E. J., care of Wyleys & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Coventry and London.

FOR DISPOSAL, in the North, an old-established Retail and Dispensing Business (40 years), owing to ill-health. Apply M., 21 The Retreat, Sunderland.

£150.—On account of the death of the proprietor, for immediate disposal, a genuine Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in the late proprietor's hands five years; corner shop, well fitted; rent low; in the principal thoroughfare of Portsmouth. For particulars, apply, W. B. Townley, 2 Commercial Place, Landport, Hants.

MIDLANDS.—A Drug, Oil, and Wine Business for disposal, owing to ill-health; returns £750; corner shop, two windows; capacious house, cellar, and out-warehouses; healthy situation; shop well fitted and stocked; no opposition; population of neighbourhood 5,000; rent £35; excellent opportunity for a young man commencing; dentistry could be added to advantage; several lucrative proprietaries; price, including goodwill, £400, or according to stock. "Rose," Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester.

FOR DISPOSAL, in a fashionable watering-place, West of England, an old-established Light Retail and Dispensing Business; convenient house, side entrance; good thoroughfare; price under £300. Apply, H. A., care of Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, 5 Coleman Street, London.

PARTNERSHIPS.

TO CHEMISTS AND OTHERS.—A Gentleman, wishing to retire from an old and valuable London business (allied to a Chemist's), would like to meet with a capable and industrious gentleman, from 25 to 35 years of age, with a view to an ultimate Partnership; a sufficient deposit or guarantee required as a pledge of *bona fides*, but capital otherwise not an object. Apply by letter in first instance, stating security, references, and experience, to Howard Craggs & Co., 2 Coleman Street, E.C.

£3,000.—Wholesale; Specialties.—A Partner is required to invest £3,000, from £2,000 to £3,000; principals only dealt with; full particulars on personal application, or by London reference. Apply, M., Messrs. Orridge & Co.'s Offices, 32 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

EMPLOYERS WANTING ASSISTANTS.

ASSISTANT, with good references; Churchman; light work; hours 8 to 8; no Sunday duty. "Chemicus," Post Office, Dorchester.

A GOOD JUNIOR wanted; age not under 20; one who is wishing to work up for examinations will find this a good opportunity, as time will be allowed for study. Address, enclosing carte (which will be returned), stating age, height, salary required, with references, to W. Jacobs, Medical Hall, Guildford, Surrey.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.—A vacancy in the Office of Assistant Dispenser to the above Hospital having occurred, a Meeting of the General Committee will be held on Friday, the 6th day of November next, for the purpose of electing a properly qualified person to fill such vacancy.

The duties of the office will require his attendance from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Salary £80 per annum, with meals.

Applications and original testimonials of candidates must be sent to the undersigned, on or before Monday, the 26th instant, from whom the mode of election and other particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Committee,

HENRY FOX, R.N., House Governor.

General Hospital, October 9th, 1885.

ASSISTANTS WANTING SITUATIONS.

SENIOR or Manager; Colonies no objection. "Minor," 15 University Street, W.C.

AFTER November 15, as Manager, with or without view to purchase; a town or country; married; qualified; good references; aged 26. "Chemist," care of Mr. Evans, Cambridge House, Commercial Road, Southampton.

SITUATION wanted in South of England; 11 years' experience; salary no object if duties light. Chalmers, Chemist, Greenock.

A GENTLEMAN with large connection among Druggists in Scotland will accept one or two additional first-class agencies. J. F., Crown Hotel, Edinburgh.

A GENTLEMAN of 17 years' experience in the Drug trade is open to engagement as Traveller; Berks, Bucks, and Oxon known. M. F. H., 82 Palatine Road, Stoke Newington, London.

M. R. S. Smith, Registered Chemist, 76 Devonshire Street, Bridgwater, takes occasional Confidential Duty during absence or illness.

AUSTRALIA.—Charles H. Ridley, Wholesale Druggist, Maidstone, is desirous of recommending an Assistant in the Drug trade, Wholesale or Retail, who is starting for Melbourne in January next; he is steady and industrious, and has a fair knowledge of his business; aged 24; correspondence solicited.

AGERATED WATERS.—Wanted, situation as Working Foreman; experienced; well up in machinery, syrup making, bottling of all kinds; can take entire charge throughout; can be well recommended. J. B., 13 Wise street, Leamington.

A S ASSISTANT in a good country business, with view to early succession; cash over £1,000; unexceptionable references. 131/15, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Situation wanted, in tincture-room or otherwise; 7 years' experience; aged 25. L., care of Mr. H. Wallis, 24 Weston Place, Weston Street, Bermondsey.

WHOLESALE.—Position of charge in department, or as Second; long experience; unexceptionable reference. 131/27, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A S MANAGER or temporary, with view to succession or otherwise; registered; high-class references. 5 Park Terrace, Glastonbury, Somerset.

CHEMISTS requiring assistance for short periods should apply to E. Sharpe, Uppertorpe, Sheffield.

A S ASSISTANT, or otherwise.—City preferred; Major qualification; aged 26. William Howell, 61 High Street, Peckham, S.E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSISTANT - EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."—In consequence of the transference of the recent Assistant-Editor to Melbourne, as Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, there is a vacancy in the London Office. Applicants are requested to give full particulars of their qualifications and past experience. Address, X., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN from North China, and about to return there in a few weeks, would be pleased to accept a few First-class Agencies or Consignments; the gentleman is principal of an established firm of Chemists, Druggists, and Commission Agents, having branches at four different British ports. Address X., care of Messrs. George Curling & Co., 30 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

CAP. PAPA V., August, 1885.

MESSRS. BELL BROTHERS, Chemists, are offering a large quantity of excellent small and medium Poppyheads, in large or small lots, at nominal prices, to clear out; also a limited quantity of large heads in first-rate condition; samples and prices on application. Epworth, Doncaster.

IMPORTANT.

TO REGISTERED DENTISTS.—Gentlemen prepared for the L. D. S. Examinations of the various Colleges of Surgeons; every facility offered for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the required subjects. John Graham, 98 Queen Street, Exeter.

FORMULA FOR COMPOSITION ESSENCE WANTED.

MUST be a first-class preparation, and well tried; send sample bottle, prepared from above, and state price required for formula. "Pharmacist," care of Mr. Wood, 183 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

WANTED, to Purchase one or more Proprietary Articles having a good genuine sale (in Southern part of England preferred); must bear strict investigation; from £300 to £800 could be invested. Apply, in first instance, to W. F., 5 Nelson Terrace, Hampton Road, Twickenham.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE hereby give notice that, under the CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT (48 and 49 Vic., cap. 51) of last session, all bodies, corporate and unincorporate, are required to pay a duty at the rate of 5 per cent. upon the annual value, income, or profits accruing to them from their real and personal property.

With a view to the assessment of the duty, all such bodies are bound, under heavy penalties, to render returns, supported by full accounts, before December 1 next.

Applications for forms of return, and all inquiries, should be addressed to—
THE SECRETARY,

(Corporation Branch), Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.

WANTED, London Agency or Additional Business Occupation in any of the following branches: Surgeon's wholesale; surgical instruments and appliances; optical and scientific instruments and apparatus; photographic chemicals and apparatus; manufacture of aerated waters; oils, paints, colours, and dyes; proprietary articles, &c.; central offices and show-rooms provided; ample and absolute security given and required; literary occupation not objected to. Letters to "London and County," care of Mr. Taylor, Bolton Hotel, 27 Euston Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE IN LONDON.

MRS. E. A. SALTER, 1 Lansdowne Place, Brunswick Square, W.C. (near British Museum); a home from home; terms moderate; well recommended.

"HELP FOR ALL." "JUST WHAT'S WANTED."

"GLYCERINE CREAM," the Perfection of Toilet Requisites, without doubt the most elegant, useful, and saleable article any Chemist can introduce, being vastly superior to, and half the price of, glycerine; it creates instantaneously a permanent softness to the skin, is devoid of stickiness, and sweetly perfumed; when once introduced its sale is certain. "Bronchelsir" (a Brompton Hospital recipe concentrated), most excellent preparation for bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory organs; one dose will prove its worth; invaluable for simple colds, pleasant taking, and safe. "The Canadian Cone" is a certain remedy for chilblains, as one trial will prove; cleanly and agreeable. Recipes, 1s. 1d. each, three for 2s. 6d.; post free, with full instructions. T. BROOKS, Chemist, Louth, Lincolnshire. See advertisement in Exchange Column. N.B.—Detailed list free.

ALMANACKS, 1886.

CHEMISTS

About issuing above are invited to send particulars, including price per page and circulation, to the undersigned,

TIDMAN & SON,
21 Wilson St, Finsbury, London, E.C

SPECIAL "LINES" IN DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Bent Feeding Bottles, black fittings, 28/ gross.
Superior Medical Bottles, plain or grad., in flats or ovals, 3 oz., 6/6; 4 oz., 6/6; 6 oz., 7/6; 8 oz., 7/6; 10 oz., 10/9; 12 oz., 11/; 16 oz., 14/6 grs.
Superior White Flint Vials, 1 and 2 drachm, 3/; ½ oz., 3/3; 1 oz., 3/9; 1½ oz., 4/6; 2 oz., 5/3 gross.
Pill Boxes, 1 drachm, 4/; 2 drachm, 5/ gross.
Seidlitz Demy, 7/9 ream. White Demy, 4/ ream.
Verified Glass Measures. 1 oz., 7/; 2 oz., 8/6; 4 oz., 11/; 10 oz., 14/; 20 oz., 19/; 2 drachm, 8/6 dozen.
French Counter Scales, 2 lb., 13/6; 4 lb., 16/6; 10 lb., 22/ pair.
Superior Thread Elastic Stockings, 4/6 pair.
Chemists' assorted Coloured Twine, 8/8, 10/8, 1/ per lb.
Soft loose Copal Capsules, 8/ per 1,000; 1/ oval boxes do., 4/9 dz.
Higginson's Enemas, 27/ dozen; American Enemas, 18/ dozen.
Vaccination Shields, 2/ dozen. 1 oz. Gallipots, 4/ gross.
Hunt's Bottle Caps, assorted, 10/8 gross. Cork Pressers, 9 each.
Good Vial Corks, 4/4, 6/8, 8/ gross. Wax Tapers, 1/1 lb.

T. W. SIMCOCK, 17 Guildford Street, Leeds.

RESPIRATORS! RESPIRATORS!

SPECIAL PRICE LIST TO CHEMISTS ONLY.

DR. SCOTT'S ECLIPSE RESPIRATORS.

Silver Plates, retail, each 1/6, 2/6, 3/6 Wholesale, /9, 1/2, 1/7 Gold " " 5/6, 7/6, 10/6 " 2/6, 3/5, 4/10

Each in neat box, with retail price and description.

Price Lists Post Free. Sole Makers—

J. SCOTT & CO., Opticians, 52 WEST ST., SHEFFIELD

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS.

HOW TO MAKE THE SPECTACLE TRADE PAY! Sell ONLY the **LUMINOUS CHEMICAL CRYSTAL SPECTACLES** Sold only by Chemists. Give half profit, and, by our system of business, prices cannot be cut. Sole Agency granted for small towns. Our New **POCKET OPERA GLASS** and **TELESCOPE**, with Case, to retail at 1/3 each, 8/6 per dozen; sample half-dozen, with Show Card, post free, 4/9. A Great Novelty! Selling by Thousands!

J. SCOTT & CO., Opticians, 52 West St., Sheffield.

COURT PLASTER

SSPREAD on Silk, and suitable for sale in pennyworths, per post 2s. 6d. per yard, 16 inches broad.

ARCHIBALD PATERSON, Chemist,
133 Govan Road, Glasgow.

CHEMISTS' LABELS,

TO ORDER AND IN STOCK.

THE BASKERVILLE PRINTING CO., LTD.

4 HARRINGTON STREET, LIVERPOOL,

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, ARE

ECONOMIC SHOWCARD PRINTERS.

A Sample and Price of this Speciality will be sent on application

THE ORIGINAL

ARNICATED

WHITE FELT

CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS,

INVENTED AND ESTABLISHED BY

HENRY YOUNG.

A.D. 1846,

AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN ALL OVER THE GLOBE

SUPPLIED BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

N.B.—Please see that YOUNG'S Goods are supplied, as there are many worthless imitations.

Manufactory, 72 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C
(LATE OF CAITHUSIAN STREET.)

SPONGES.



R. CRESSWELL & CO., SPONGE IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS,

32 RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.;

And at **PIRÆUS** and **SMYRNA**.

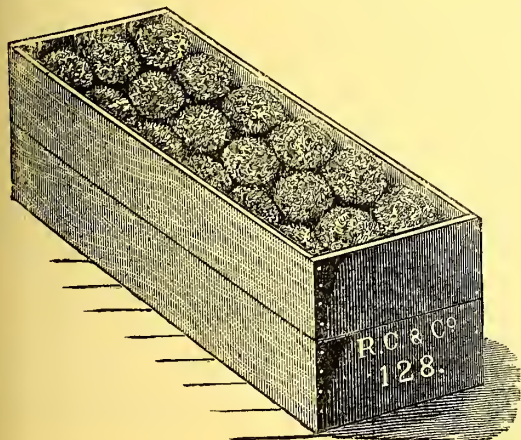
Established 1850.

Sponges adapted specially for Druggists, Perfumers, Saddlers, Brush-makers, &c., will be found fully described in the following Price List—by the Case, Piece or Weight, Sandless or in Sand; on Strings, Cards, and in Blue Card Boxes.

Sponges in Cases.

SANDED OR SANDLESS.

HONEY-COMB SPONGES.



No.	Qty.		Pieces in case, about	Price case.
1	1st	Finest selected shapes, assorted sizes ...	120	240/
2	1st	Do. do. do. ...	75	140/
3	1st	Do. do. do. ...	45	80/
4	1st	Small selected shapes ...	280	140/
5	1st	Superior do. large Bath sizes ...	25	140/
6	2nd	Do. quality shapes, assorted sizes ...	125	160/
7	2nd	Do. do. do. ...	73	84/
8	2nd	Good quality shapes, small ...	280	70/
9	2nd	Do. large Bath sizes ...	25	100/
10	3rd	Do. assorted sizes ...	145	105/
11	3rd	Do. do. ...	85	70/
12	3rd	Do. large Bath sizes ...	25	60/
13	4th	For Stable use, &c. ...	100	50/

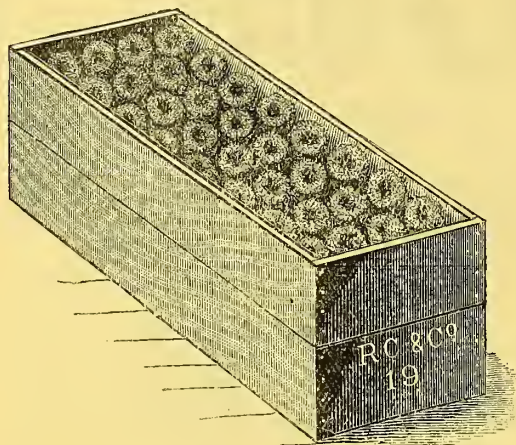
See following pages, 50, 51, and 52.

R. CRESSWELL & Co.,

Sponges in Cases.

SANDED OR SANDLESS.

FINE TURKEY SPONGES.



No.	Qty.		Pieces in case about	Price case.
14	1st	Finest selected Cups, assorted sizes	... 110	360/
15	1st	Do. do.	... 60	200/
16	1st	Do. Bath sizes	... 25	240/
17	2nd	Superior Cups, assorted sizes	... 110	240/
18	2nd	Do. do.	... 60	140/
19	2nd	Do. Bath sizes	... 35	180/
20	3rd	Fine Cups, assorted sizes	... 110	180/
21	3rd	Do. do.	... 65	105/
22	3rd	Do. Bath sizes	... 35	140/
23	1st	Turkey Solids, assorted sizes	... 100	140/
24	2nd	Do. do.	... 100	110/
25	1st	Flat Saddle, assorted sizes	... 50	190/
26	1st	Do. do.	... 30	120/
27	2nd	Do. do.	... 50	130/
28	2nd	Do. do.	... 30	80/

BROWN TURKEY SPONGES.

No.	Qty.		Pieces in case.	Price case.
29	1st	Finest selected, assorted sizes	... 130	90/
30	1st	Do. do.	... 70	55/
31	2nd	Superior quality	... 130	63/
32	2nd	Do. do.	... 70	40/
33	3rd	Slate quality	... 300	25/

FINE EGYPTIAN SPONGES.

A very good-looking and cheap kind of Fine Toilet Sponge; very durable, and soft when wetted.

No.	Qty.		Pieces in case.	Price case.
34	1st	Finest selected, assorted sizes	... 110	100/
35	1st	Do. do.	... 210	70/
36	2nd	Good quality	... 110	80/
37	2nd	Do. do.	... 210	55/

Florida Sponges on Strings.

	Pieces.	Per string.		Pieces	Per string.
A Finest Wool, Bath sizes	... 12	30/	J Finest Velvet, Bath sizes	... 12	25/
B Do. do.	... 12	24/	K Do. do.	... 12	20/
C Do. do.	... 12	20/	L Do. medium sizes	... 15	18/
D Do. medium sizes	... 15	22/	M Do. do.	... 15	16/
E Do. do.	... 15	15/	N Do. do.	... 15	12/
F Do. do.	... 15	10/	O Do. do.	... 15	9/
H Do. medium small	... 15	7/6	P Do. medium small	... 15	7/
I Do. do.	... 15	5/	Q Do. do.	... 15	4/6

Florida Sponges in Cases.

	Pieces.	Price case.		Pieces.	Price case.
FA Finest Toilet and Bath	... 150	75/	FD Finest Toilet and Bath	... 100	150/
FB Do. do.	... 100	75/	FE Do. do.	... 100	200/
FC Do. do.	... 100	100/			

West Indian Sponges (Raw) in Bales.

We hold the largest stock in Europe of these goods, and can quote exceptionally low prices.

Finest Wool	...	...	...	...	from 4/6 to 7/
Finest Velvet	...	...	...	...	4/ to 6/6
Finest Yellow	...	...	...	...	1/6 to 2/6
Finest Grass	...	...	...	...	1/6 to 2/6
Finest Fine Reef...	...	...	...	...	3/ to 6/
Finest Hardhead...	...	...	...	...	2/ to 5/
Finest Glove	...	...	...	...	1/ to 2/6

* * * Commoner qualities at all prices.

32 RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Sponges on Strings.

The Strings of Sponges, for which we quote below, are put in a form which will facilitate the trade of wholesale and general buyers considerably. They are compact, of excellent value, and well adapted for display.

HONEY-COMB SPONGES ON STRINGS.

No.		On each string.	Per string.
1	Best Toilet Honey-comb, 1st quality, 18 pieces...	18	12/
2	" " " " " " " "	18	18/
3	" " " " " " " "	18	24/
4	" " " " " " " "	18	30/
5	" " " " " " " "	12	27/
6	" Bath " " " " " "	12	36/
7	" " " " " " " "	12	48/
8	" " " " " " " "	12	60/
9	" " " large " " " "	6	36/
10	" " " " " " " "	6	48/
11	Good Toilet " " " 2nd quality, 18	18	9/
12	" " " " " " " "	18	12/
13	" " " " " " " "	18	18/
14	" Bath " " " " " "	12	27/
15	" " " " " " " "	12	36/
16	" " " " " " " "	12	48/
17	Good General " " " 3rd quality, 18	18	16/
18	" " " " " " " "	18	12/
19	" " " " " " " "	18	14/
20	" " " " " " " "	12	18/
21	" " " " " " " "	12	24/
22	" " " " " " " "	12	30/

FINE TURKEY SPONGES ON STRINGS.

No.	Qty.		On each string.	Per string.	No.	Qty.		On each string.	Per string.
23	1st	Superior Fine Turkey Cups	12	18/	37	1st	Sup. Small Fine Trky. Cups, 3 rds.,	25	18/
24	1st	" " " "	12	24/	38	1st	" " " "	25	24/
25	1st	" " " "	12	36/	39	1st	" " " "	25	30/
26	1st	" " " "	12	48/	40	2nd	Good " " " "	25	15/
27	1st	" " " "	12	60/	41	2nd	" " " "	25	20/
28	1st	" " " "	12	72/	42	2nd	" " " "	25	25/
29	1st	" " " "	12	84/	43	Good	Fine Turkey Solids	25	9/
30	2nd	Good " " " "	12	15/	44	"	" " " "	25	12/
31	2nd	" " " "	12	20/	45	"	" " " "	25	18/
32	2nd	" " " "	12	30/	46	"	" " " "	25	25/
33	2nd	" " " "	12	40/	47	"	" " " "	25	33/
34	2nd	" " " "	12	50/	48	"	" " " "	25	39/
35	2nd	" " " "	12	60/	49	"	" " " "	25	48/
36	2nd	" " " "	12	72/					

FINE EGYPTIAN SPONGES ON STRINGS.

No.		Per string.
50	Best Egyptian, 20 pieces on each string	6/
51	" " 20 " "	9/
52	" " 20 " "	14/
53	" " small 35 " "	6/

R. CRESSWELL & Co., 32 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.



Sponges on Cards.

Sponges on Cards, as quoted below, have now a very large sale. Buyers are cautioned against inferior imitations of our goods. The Cards bearing our Trade Mark will be found vastly superior to all others in the following particulars, viz., value, appearance, and regularity of assortment.

The Cards can be supplied without prices on, for Export.



				Per doz. Cards.
Superior 1d. Honey-comb School, 1 doz. on card	...	...	...	7/
" 2d. " Toilet " " "	...	...	...	14/
" 3d. " " " " "	...	...	...	21/
" 4d. " " " " "	...	...	...	27/6
" 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	21/
" 1s. " " " " "	...	...	...	42/
" 1s. 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	63/
" 2s. " " " " "	...	...	...	84/
" 2s. 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	105/
" 3s. " " " " "	...	...	...	84/
" 3s. 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	100/
" 4s. " " " " "	...	...	...	112/
" 5s. " " " " "	...	...	...	105/
" 7s. 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	157/6
" 10s. " " " " "	...	...	...	210/

				Per doz. Cards
Superior 1d. Turkey School, 1 doz. on card	...	...	...	7/
" 2d. " Toilet " " "	...	...	...	14/
" 3d. " " " " "	...	...	...	21/
" 4d. " " " " "	...	...	...	27/
" 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	42/
" 1s. " " " " "	...	...	...	84/
" 1s. 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	63/
" 2s. " " " " "	...	...	...	84/
" 2s. 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	105/
" 3s. " " " " "	...	...	...	84/
" 3s. 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	100/
" 4s. " " " " "	...	...	...	112/
" 5s. " " " " "	...	...	...	136/
" 7s. 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	212/
" 10s. " " " " "	...	...	...	272/
" 3d. Egyptian Toilet, 1 doz. on card	...	...	...	21/
" 4d. " " " " "	...	...	...	27/6
" 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	42/
" 1s. " " " " "	...	...	...	84/
" 1s. 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	63/
" 2s. " " " " "	...	...	...	84/
" 2s. 6d. " " " " "	...	...	...	105/

6d. Sanitary Turkey on bone handles, 1 doz. on card 42/

** Special Discount off Carded Goods for large quantities.

Sandless Sponges (by Weight).

READY FOR USE.

HONEY-COMB SPONGES.

ASSORTED SIZES.

No.	Pieces to the lb.	Price per lb.
1 Finest selected Toilet and Bath shapes, of superior texture ...	about 25	35/
Special Bath shapes and sizes ...	7 to 12	32/ & 35/
2 Best Toilet shapes, fine and strong texture ...	about 25	25/
Special Bath shapes and sizes ...	7 to 12	28/
3 Ordinary Bath shapes, good and fine texture ...	about 18	17/
4 Good large Cuts, for Carriage, Household, and Stable use ...	16	14/
4A Superior Cuts for Bath & Toilet use ...	16	18/
5 Medium sizes for general cleaning purposes ...	40	12/
6 Sup. smil. shapes for Nursery use, &c. ...	72	13/

TRADE
MARK.

May be had in handsome Blue Enamelled Cardboard Boxes of—

½ Dozen at 4/, 5/, 6/, 7/, 8/ per box.

1 " 5/, 6/, 7/6, 9/, 10/6, 12/, 15/, 18/ per box.

Superior large Bath shape, in boxes containing

1 sponge at 4/, 4/6, 5/, 5/6, 6/, 7/, 8/, 9/, 10/ each.

FINE TURKEY SPONGES.

ASSORTED SIZES.

No. Qty.	Pieces to the lb.	Price per lb.
1 Finest selected shapes and quality, about 50	120/ to 200/	
2 First quality, superior texture, good shapes ...	45 80/	100/
3 Second quality, ordinary shapes, fine texture ...	40 60/	80/
4 Ordinary quality and shapes ...	60 40/	60/
5 First quality, Flat saddle ...	10 to 15	40/
6 Second quality, Flat saddle ...	12 ,, 18	30/
7 First quality, fine Turkey Solids, about 45		50/
8 Second quality do. ...	60	40/
9 Fine Turkey pieces, good quality, 100 to 120		30/

May be had in handsome Blue Enamelled Cardboard Boxes for the facility of buyers.

Boxes containing 1 dozen, at 4/, 6/, 8/, 10/, 12/, 18/ per box.

" ½ " 12/, 15/, 18/, 21/, 24/ per box.

And upwards to 120/ per box of half-a-dozen.

TERMS: 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT, 3 MONTHS NETT.







IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, & CHEMISTS.


ROYAL BALSAMIC

PLAISTERS

MANUFACTURED BY WILLIAM MATHER,

Are manufactured of the same kind of ingredients as those sanctioned and ordered by Dr. Andrew Smith, Director-General of Her Majesty's Army and Navy Ordnance Medical Department, for the use of the Soldiers and Marines in Scutari Hospital.

LEATHER PLAISTERS.		No.	Full Size of Leathers.	Retail Prices.	Per doz.	Royal Balsamico Plaster.	Cod Liver Oil.	Plain Plaster.	Emp. Roborans or Calefaciens	Emp. Belladonna. No. 1.	Emp. Belladonna. No. 2.
			Inches.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Heart Shape	.....	1	3 x 4½	1 size.	"	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 4	1 0
	.....	2	4½ x 6	1½ "	"	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 6
	.....	3	4½ x 7½	2 "	"	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 0
	.....	3½	5½ x 7½	3 "	"	2 3	2 3	2 0	2 0	4 0	3 0
	.....	4	6½ x 8½	4 "	"	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 8	5 4	4 0
Long Shape	.....	1	2½ x 4	1 "	"	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 4	1 0
	.....	2	4½ x 6½	2 "	"	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 0
	.....	2½	4½ x 8½	3 "	"	2 3	2 3	2 0	2 0	4 0	3 0
	.....	3	5½ x 9½	4 "	"	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 8	5 4	4 0
	.....	4	6½ x 11	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	8 0	6 0
Oval Shape	.....	1	4½ x 6½	2 "	"	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 0
	.....	2	6½ x 8½	4 "	"	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 8	5 4	4 0
	.....	3	7½ x 9½	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	8 0	6 0
Saddle Shape	.....	1	6½ x 12½	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	8 0	6 0
	.....	2	7 x 15	8 "	"	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	8 0
	.....	3	8 x 16	12 "	"	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	15 6	12 0
Wrist	.....	1	3 x 10½	3 "	"	2 3	2 3	2 0	2 0	... ..	... ..
Knee	.....	2	4½ x 15	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	... ..	... ..

BREAST PLAISTERS.		No.	Size of Leather	Retail Prices.	Per doz.
				d.	s. d.
 Emp. Plumbi, for Ladies' Breasts .....	.....	1	Diam. 6½ in.	4 size	2 8
	.....	2	" 7½ "	6 "	4 0
	.....	1	" 6½ "	" "	4 0
Emp. Plumbi, for Ladies' Breasts ..	.....	2	" 6½ "	" "	4 0
ditto spread on Chamols ..	.....	2	" 7½ "	" "	6 0
ditto ditto ..	.....	2	" 7½ "	" "	6 0
BREAST PLAISTERS.		No.	Size of Leather	No. 1 Quality. Per doz.	No. 2 Quality. Per doz.
				s. d.	s. d.
Emp. Belladonna, for Ladies' Breasts ..	.....	1	Diam. 6½ in.	5 4	4 0
	.....	2	" 7½ "	8 0	6 0
	.....	1	" 6½ "	8 0	6 0
ditto spread on Chamols ..	.....	1	" 6½ "	8 0	6 0
ditto ditto ..	.....	2	" 7½ "	12 0	9 0

HOSPITAL PLAISTER, on Black Cloth, 16 in. wide, doz. yds. 8/0
" " " " " " " " " " " " 8/0

Every other description of Plaster used in Pharmacy or Private Formulæ spread on any material, to suit any climate.

PLAISTERS, SPREAD.—Prices per Dozen Yards. 16 Inches in width.

NAME	Glazed Cloth	Unglazed Cloth	Linen	Swans-down	Mole-skin	Skins of Leather
Emp. Adhaesivum Opt. ..	4/0	5/6	12/0	12/0	21/0	4/0
" Adhaesivum	3/6	..	..	..	..	..
" Ammon. c. Hydrarg	16/0	..	..	30/0	36/0	5/6
" Antim. Pot. Tart.	10/0	..	..	24/0	30/0	4/0
" Belladonna	18/0	20/0	27/0	27/0	36/0	5/6
" Calefaciens	11/0	12/0	15/0	15/0	24/0	4/6
" Cerat Saponis	8/0	9/0	14/0	14/0	24/0	4/6
" Dreadnought	9/0	10/0	14/0	14/0	24/0	4/6
" Elemi	9/0	10/0	14/0	14/0	24/0	4/6
" Ferri	9/0	10/0	14/0	14/0	24/0	4/6
" Galbani	14/0	..	..	24/0	30/0	4/6
" Hydrarg.	14/0	15/0	18/0	18/0	27/0	4/6
" Iodine	16/0	..	..	30/0	36/0	5/6
" Opil	18/0	20/0	27/0	27/0	36/0	5/6
" Picis Co.	11/0	12/0	15/0	15/0	24/0	4/6
" Plumbi	5/6	6/6	12/0	12/0	21/0	4/0
" Potass. Iodid.	16/0	..	..	30/0	36/0	5/6
" Resinae	5/6	6/6	12/0	12/0	21/0	4/0
" Roborans	6/0	7/0	12/0	12/0	21/0	4/0
" Saponis Alb.	5/6	6/6	12/0	12/0	21/0	4/0

MANUFACTURED BY W. MATHER,
DYER STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

London Wholesale and Export Agents: Messrs. MACE & HALDANE, 77 Milton Street, London, E.C.

FIRE!

We regret to inform the Trade that our Premises were totally destroyed on the 8th inst. We have secured
TEMPORARY PREMISES at

9 MOOR LANE

(two minutes from Moorgate Street Station), where business will be carried on as usual.

We take this opportunity of thanking our Friends who have so kindly sent letters of sympathy.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO.,

Late 9 Clerkenwell Road,
LONDON.

10th October, 1885.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

TERMS.—Announcements are inserted in this column at the rate of one halfpenny per word, on condition that name and address are added. Name and address to be paid for. Price in figures counts as one word.

If name and address are not included, one penny per word must be paid. A number will then be attached to the Advertisement by the Publisher of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, and all correspondence relating to it must be addressed to the "Publisher of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, Colonial Buildings, Cannon Street, London, E.C., the envelope to be endorsed also with the number. The Publisher will transmit the correspondence to the advertiser, and with that his share in the transaction will cease.

Dental and Surgical.

Surgical Instruments.—A quantity of soiled goods, enemas, trusses, &c., &c. 5 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, S.E.

What offer for fig. 12 Maw's water-mattress, largest size; bought this year, and only used a month; quite clean. Lincoln, Ely, Cambs.

3 forceps, key, 3 claws, and punch in leather case; 2 Ferguson's speculums; ear speculum; Toynbee's ear syringe; ear channel with head-spring; trocar; Southey's patent trocar; cauterizer; plaster iron; 4 stethoscopes; what offers for all, or part? A. J. Borthwick, Chemist, Selkirk.

Drugs and Chemicals.

1½ cwt. new English honey, 7d.; English beeswax, 1s. 4d. Ellidge, Chichester.

About 140 lbs. powdered jaborandi leaves; offer wanted; sample free. Tanner & Co., Tottenham.

From 3 to 3½ tons sulphate alumina, with traces of iron and silica; suitable for making alum or treating sewage; sample on application; any reasonable offer accepted. J. H. Aldridge, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Ware.

Saffron Valencia, 2s. 6d. oz.; bismuth subnit, 7s. lb.; potassii iodid, 10s. lb.; ol amygdal, essential, 1s. 9d. oz.; gum benzoïn, 1s. 6d. lb.; iudig, 5s. lb.; or exchange morphia, soda, salicylate, chloroform. J. C. Lingdale, Skelton, R.S.O.

Proprietary Articles.

Myers' cattle spice, good condition; what offers? 4 quart bottles Nicholl's fluid annatto, 10s. lot. 130/14.

Apparatus.

An electrical machine (frictional), in capital order; full description on application, John Graham, 98 Queen Street, Exeter.

Drug-mill, No. 3, by Burroughs, Welcome, quite new, cost 2l., price 25s.; pill-making machine, 3 and 5 grs., quite new, cost 28s., price 1l. 13l/28.

Educational.

Botany.—The indigenous official plants of the Pharmacopœia, beautifully mounted on card-boards, only 7s. 6d., free; wildflowers, 7s. 6d., 100 mounted or unmounted, free. Higginson, Newferry.

7 doz. of the very best description of mounted microscopic objects, 30 of them being bone sections and injected anatomical preparations, in brass-bound mahogany case, cost 6l., price 45s., excellent condition. "Miller," 102 Fortress Road, Kentish Town, London, N.W.

Set of illegible autograph prescriptions (original), 2s. 6d., as presented to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for their examinations; 33 prescriptions (catch and difficult) given to dispense at Minor during past 12 months, 2s.; 50 questions asked of successful students at last Minor, 1s. 1d.; lot of cheap, almost, new, books; stamp for list. Saunders, Medical Tutor, 6 Rochester Square, N.W.

Literature.

Back numbers of *Pharmaceutical Journal* for 11 years, ending 1884; offers received. 132/3.

Lizar's "Anatomical Plates," and 2 vols. "Observations," cost 7l. 7s., for 50s.; a rare chance. Walker, Seacombe.

"Attfield's Chemistry," "Fownes' Chemistry," "Wills' Pharmacy," "Wills' Materia Medica," "Bentley's Systematic Botany." 123/11.

Muter's "Pharmaceutical Chemistry," 8s. 6d.; "Materia Medica," Bentley & Redwood (25s.), 15s.; "Register Chemists and Druggists," 1884, 2s. 6d.; "Year Book of Pharmacy," 1870-1-2, 2s. 6d. each; "Pharm. Journal," bound, 1871-2—72-3, 2s. 6d. each; Hempel & Beakley's "Homœopathic Practice" (12s. 6d.), 5s.; *Chemist and Druggist*, bound, 1869-70, 2s. each; Graham's "Elements of Chemistry," 4s.; 8 vols. "Good Words," 1875-82, well bound, 3s. 6d. each; Walford's "County Families," 10s.; magnificent Douay Family Bible, illustrated (75s.), 32s. 6d.; a lot of Latin and French educational books; list sent. Walker, Seacombe.

Clean and perfect books, free for remittance.—Mohr & Redwood's "Practical Pharmacy" (12s.), 6s. 6d.; Hunt's "Researches on Solar Rays" (10s. 6d.), 4s. 6d.; Hooper's "Medical Dictionary," 6th, (30s.), 6s. 6d.; Professor Wagner's "Physiology," illustrated (24s.), 7s. 6d.; Griffin's "Chemical Handicraft," 1,500 engravings, 5s.; Sir J. Clark's "Climate and Chest Diseases" (14s.), 7s. 6d.; Todd's "Diseases Urinary Organs" (6s. 6d.), 3s.; Macaulay's "Essays," new, 5s.; Barker's "Field Flowers," coloured plates (8s. 6d.), 4s. 6d.; Cassell's "Natural History," revised, recently bound (42s. unbound), 21s.; "Races of Mankind," newly half-bound, 14s.; Quain's "Anatomy," 3rd edition (18s.), 3s. 6d.; Sweet's "Hortus Britannicus" (21s.), 3s. 6d.; Abernethy's Works, various, 6 vols., 6s. 6d.; Moor's "Health, Disease, and Remedy" (7s. 6d.), 3s. 6d.; homœopathic books, returnable list for stamped envelope; letters only. Samuel Davis, Chemist, 161 Seven Sisters' Road, London, N.

Soda-water Plant.

Barnett & Foster have some second-hand soda-water machinery of their own for sale. Apply, 26 T Eagle Wharf Road, Hoxton, N.

Second-hand soda-water plant—several in stock. Address, Bratby & Hinchliffe, Sandford Street, Ancoats, Manchester.

Large size American soda-water machine for sale (No. 4, with double cylinder), in perfect order, with new and first-class pump; most economical machine for chemists; sold to make room for larger plant. 59/66.

Soda-water machine (Hayward Tyler), racks, patent and syphon fillers, bottles, syphons, boxes, and every necessary for a good trade; about 150l., or exchange for branch drug business near London. 130/4.

Shop Fittings.

Three 1-gal. carboys, with cut stoppers; lowest price 21s. Foster, 107 King Street, Hammersmith.

Large marble mortar, equal to new, 2 in. thick, 11½ in. diameter, contains 1 gal., for 10s. J. G. D., 22 Kemble Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

Embossed-glass tablet, gold letters, 5½ in. by 9½ in., "39 Dentist," cost about 3l., price 1l. or exchange. Hagon, Chemist, Cardiff.

Looking-glass, 57 in. by 36 in., in broad, handsome, moulded mahogany frame; mahogany wall-cases; bottles and jars; store-bottles, &c. A. B. C., 112 High Street, Woolwich.

Scales, &c.—3 pairs brass counter-scales, agate bearings, as Maw's fig. 2, with weights from ½ oz. to 1 lb., complete; 1 pair dispensing scales, sliding pillar, as Maw's fig. 9; 3 pill-machines, complete, each cut 24, 3, 4, or 5 grs.; all in perfect condition; what offers? Hall, Chemist, Littleborough.

Surplus stock, useful in starting new shop; handsome dispensing screen, scales, two glass cases, small carboys, show-bottles, small wall-case; sundry roots, bottles, chemicals, blue syrups; sundry perfumes at purchaser's price. Monti, 8 Young Street Kensington.

A good strong shop-door, plate glass, 5 by 4 long, and 2 by 4 wide, with shutter complete, and fanlight to match; wire blind in mahogany frame, with "Teeth Carefully Extracted," in gilt letters, to fit door; the whole, in capital condition, for 2l. 2s. Foster, 107 King Street, Hammersmith.

30 doz. gold-labelled shop-rounds, 6 oz. to 40 oz., assorted, 7s. 6d. doz.; 16 ft. mahogany-top counter; 7 ft. ditto, ditto; 4 ft. dispensing-screen, desk, and case; homœopathic case and contents; brass pillar scales; counter-cases; 2 window-enclosures; measures; mortars; pill-machine; funnels; scoops; dispensing-scales; 30 extract-pots. E. Natoli, 207 Old Street, London, E.C.

Second-hand Glass.—Specie jars and covers—Two 23½ in. scrolls and plinths, 60s.; 2, 23 in. arms and stands, 65s.; 2, 25-in. scrolls, 60s.; 1, 31-in. scroll, glass cover, 35s.; carboys, cut stoppers—1, 16 gal., 40s.; 2, 14 gal., and stands, 3l. 10s.; 3, 5 gal., 37s. 6d.; 2, 4 gal., and stands, 17s.; 3, 3 gal., 1, 2 gal., and stands, 27s. 6d.; 15 doz. rounds, washed, no labels, and 47 mazarine blue pots, ditto, one-third discount off list; 1 pair drug-scales 18s., 1 pair 15s. Hawke & Son, London.

Second-hand Fittings for Shop.—About 14 ft. mahogany-fronted, except where otherwise described, 15 ft. 6 in. dove-tailed drawers, coverboard deal lockers, 10l.; cornice and shelving, 3l. 10s.; plate-glass dispensing screen, 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft., 3l. 10s.; wall-case, sheet-glass, deal cupboard, 6 ft. by 8 ft. 10 in., 6l. 10s.; 2 counters, 14 ft. 8 in. run, deal fronts, 26 drawers and shelves, 8l. 5s.; sheet-glass case, 3 ft. 5 in. high, 30 in. wide, 2l.; desk or case, 45s.; 2 counter cases, circular plate-glass, 36 in. by 12 in. 50s. each; plate-glass, enclosed front, 38 in. long, 69 in. high, 3l. 10s.; 15 ft. wall-counter, 5 large drawers, deal cupboards, 3l.; 2 mahogany chairs, 20s.; 3-light chandelier, 25s.; 2, 2-light pendants, 25s.; 3 gas brackets, 18s. 6d.; 3 4-gallon carboys and stands, 37s. 6d.; 257 stoppered rounds and pots, labelled, 8l. 17s.; 51 squats, 14s. 4d. Hawke & Son, London.]

Second-hand Fittings.—Spanish mahogany counter, 19 ft., 177; 9-ft. dispensing ditto and screen, 2 ft. 5 in. high, and tablet, 107; mahogany-fronted dovetailed drug-drawers, cover-boards, grained lockers; 17 ft. 6 in., 2 nests, 74 and 14, imitation and aërated-water shelves, 81. 10s.; 14 ft. 5 in., 2 nests, 112, 107; mahogany wall-case, sheet-glass sashes, fixed shelving, and grained cupboard doors under, 12 ft. 8 in. long, 8 ft. 10 in. high, 97; counter-cases, as Maw's A 4—48 in. long, 27 in. high, shelves, tablet, carving, 87; plate-glass case, ebonised, 73 in. by 22½, 47. 10s.; counter-case, sloping flaps and tablet, 82 in. by 17 in., 27. 10s.; upright Spanish mahogany counter-case, 78 in. by 33 in., 57. 10s.; desk and case, 26 in., 27; desk with brass rail, 30 in., 35s.; aërated-water fittings, 29 in., 30s.; 2 mahogany chairs, carved backs, 30. Hawke & Son, Wild Court, Great Wild Street, London.

For Sale or Exchange.—All numbers, &c., refer to Maw's illustrated list, 1882.—Bent plate-glass counter-cases, polished mahogany, 3 ft. long, 30s., as fig. A 2; also as fig. A 3, 3 ft. long, 35s.; 3 ft. 6 in. long, 40s.; 4 ft. long, 50s.; as fig. A 5, 97; fig. A 6, 3 ft. long, 63s.; 4 ft. long, 70s.; as fig. A 7, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 80s.; 5 ft. long, 90s.; 6 ft. long, with table in centre, as fig. A 18, 57. 10s.; 7 ft. ditto, ditto, 67. 10s.; fig. A 8, 6 ft. long, 67; tooth-brush cases, fig. A 9, 35s.; fig. A 10, revolving front, 50s.; as fig. A 10, to open at back, 30s.; as fig. A 12, 30s.; as A 13, 3 ft. long, 60s.; 3 ft. 6 in. long, 70s.; as fig. A 15, 3 ft. 6 in. long, 60s.; 4 ft. long, 80s.; 2 ft. 6 in. long, 60s.; A 16, 3 ft. long, 60s.; as A 17, 3 ft. long, 70s.; 4 ft. long, 80s.; as fig. A 18, 5 ft. long, 57; 6 ft. long, 67; 8 ft. long, 87; desks and cases, A 31, 60s.; 3 ft. long, 3 ft. high, 2 ft. from back to front, 70s.; 2 show-stands, A 38, 35s. each; sponge-cases, A 41, 60s.; A 42, 75s.; A 43, 95s.; dispensing-screens, 4 ft. long, A 54, 70s.; 4 ft. 6 in. long, 80s.; as A 55, 6 ft. long, 57; 7 ft. long, 57. 10s.; 7 ft. 6 in. long, 67. 10s.; soda-water stand, A 59, 30s.; extra large size, 30s. E. Natali, 207 Old Street, London, E.C.

A first-rate plate-glass counter-case, 5 ft. long, as fig. A 1, 97. 10s.; 12-ft. wall-case, stout sheet glass, stained and polished mahogany, 107; 11-ft. wall-case, 77; 7-ft. 6 in. ditto, ditto, as fig. A 86, 7 ft. high, 87. 10s.; a bent plate-glass counter-case, 7 ft. 2 in. long, 22 in. wide, 16 in. high, 97, worth double, silvered-glass back, and glass ends; several centre cases and exhibition cases, 6 ft. long, 3 ft. deep, 10 ft. high; 6 ft. long, 18 in. wide, black and gold, airtight; a very elaborate dispensing-screen, glass case at each side, silvered plate-glass centre, with marble slab in front; the cases have silvered-glass backs, movable shelves, and tablets on the top, with shelves the whole length of back for dispensing-bottles, 77; a quantity of new and second-hand drawers and wall-fixtures, very cheap; oak and mahogany-fronted counters; bottles; jars; carboys; black store-bottles, japanned caps, 15s. doz.; shelving; pilasters; cornice; lockers; a good lot of second-hand fittings, consisting of counters, drawers and shelving over; dispensing-screen; counter and desk cases; wall-case in first-class condition, ready for fixing, 507; specie-jars, carboys, scales, &c. E. Natali, 207 Old Street, London, near Pitfield Street.

Formulae.

Well-tried recipes, 6d. each; send for list "Chemist," Edwards, Wye, Kent.

Cheap dental filling, sets hard as adamant in an hour; natural tint; case containing 48 fillings, 3s., prepaid, or formula 21s. Benedict & Co., Birkenhead Park, Birkenhead.

Whooping cough, an infallible specific, two or three applications cure very bad cases; speedily proprietary, cheap; formula 2s. 6d. Benedict & Co., Birkenhead Park, Birkenhead.

Glycerine jelly, no preparation in the market equals this in elegance and cheapness; liniment for unbroken chilblains, certain cure; pile powders, a most successful remedy; starch polish, commands immense sale; worm syrup, pleasant and effectual; 1s. 6d. each. G. Ramsden, Southgate, Wakefield.

Following valuable recipes, warranted to give satisfaction; 9d. each, or 6s. dozen:—Quinine and iron tonic, pleasant, does not produce headache; liver pills, soothing, gentle action, none better; glycerine cream, perfection of toilet articles, used in summer and winter; nursery hair-wash, non-a-poisonous, but fatal to insect life; limes and glycerine, really splendid; hair-restorer, clear liquid, and effectual; pill-coating, full instructions enabling anyone to coat them; Easton's syrup, made in a few minutes; food-preserved, costs 8d. lb.; teething powders, best going, everyone should put them up, cost trifling. A. Lec, 10 Queen Street, Chesterfield.

Soluble essences (non-alcoholic, for mineral waters); lime-juice cordial; chlorodyne (perfectly transparent); cascara sagrada cordial; concentrated waters (1 to 40); essence rennet (permanent, no salt); hop bitters; liquor carbonis (resembles Wright's); chemical liquors for syrups (stable); lac rosarum (inseparable, made in few minutes); ink (resembles "Dichroic"); elixir phosphori, invigorating tonic; sponges bleached (golden yellow); liquid dentifrice (like "Floriline"); marking-ink, *sine* silver, writing executed defies chemicals; saline (Eno's or Lamplough's); magic neuralgic drops; lime-juice and glycerine (white as milk, inseparable); pill-coating, pearly white, no mastic or mucilage; crimson marking-ink; hair-restorer, colourless, no deposit, *sine* silver; oleum flayrum concentratum, stable colour for pomades; soluble ginger (like Hay's); liquor copaiba comp. c. buchu et matico (like Richardson's); liquor santal. flav. (resembles Hewlett's); taraxicum podophyllin, iron quinine (both resemble Pepper's); many perfumes, also toilet requisites; state waxes; lists issued; all inexpensive to prepare; 5s. each (5 for 17); analyses undertaken. Readers are first to advertise formulae in this journal. "Analyst," Mr. Warnes, 6 Rochester Square, N.W. (Only prepaid inquiries answered.)

Reliable Recipes, wanted daily, all guaranteed genuine, as supplied to over 1,000 chemists at home and abroad; particulars of any on application; detailed list of 300, post free. Note my advertisements these last four years in this Journal. "Satisfaction guaranteed." All communications are strictly confidential, or I could give over 500 testimonials.—"Glycerine Cream," an elegant preparation for roughness of skin, invaluable to all, certain sale; "Entirely New Remedy for Toothache," gives instant ease, not injurious to other teeth; "Nigerine," jet-black, water-proof patent blacking, cheaper, sweeter and better than Nubian; "Digestive Relish," best and cheapest sauce in creation, from 3s. gallon; "Lupuline Bitters," equal to American in every respect, one-third price; "Limes and Glycerine," elegant, creamy, snow-white, quite inseparable, pronounced best in market; "Foaming Dentifrice," resembles Floriline, costs one-eighth; "Rheumatic Embrocation," most excellent, cannot be surpassed in cheapness and efficacy; "Pile Powders and Ointment," cure and prevent hemorrhoids; "Quinine and Iron Tonic," bright and unchangeable, resembles Pepper's; "Worm Syrup," entirely vegetable, pleasant and rapid action; "Ring-worm Specific," certain rapid cure; "Tic Pills," unequalled in efficacy, many testimonials; "Chlorodyne," inseparable, perfectly soluble, quite equals Brown's; "Marking Ink," indelible, no waste, creditable to seller; "Cryptosporosis," certain speedy cure for gleet, &c.; "Mist. Gonorrhoea" (capivi), nauseous taste masked, unfailing remedy; "Hair-restorer" (*sine* sulphur), clear, sweet, economical, confidently recommended; "Liver Pills" (vegetable), gentle action, always effectual; "Lavender Water," superb fragrance, lasting, equals Sainsbury's; "Occasional Pills" (for ladies), most reliable, preferred to Widow Welch's; "Essence for Deafness," simple and effectual. Price 1s. 1d. each, 3 for 2s. 6d., 25 for 17, post free, with full particulars for making, &c., by T. Brooks Chemist, Louth, Lincs.

Miscellaneous.

Rotary pump, Lumley's "Invicta," Cale Street Distillery, Chelsea.

4 60 gal. oil cisterns, brass taps; and 30 10-gal. cans. Address, "L," Box 123, Halifax.

Pill-machine, 24-cut, nearly new; grain scales, pestle, and mortar; quantity drug chemicals, sundries, &c.; send for list, 130/33.

Pears' "You Dirty Boy," 1d. dyes on cards children's tooth brushes, vermin-killer, violet-powder, gun spots, chlorodyne. P. W. 141 Lower Seeldy Road, Pendleton.

Bicket's syringes, 27, 1s., 11, 1s. 9d. sizes; Tidman's 6d. salicylic soap, 27, soiled, 5 boxes, 2s.; Poad's soap, 8 Coleman's extract meat and malt wine, 2s. 9d.; 24 Busby's neurotonic, 1s.; 6 Wiley's essence for horses, 1s. 6d., soiled; what offers? 128/20.

Large bust of Hannemann; lot homeopathic medicines; large quantity patents, syringes, trusses, Pulvermacher's belts, bandages, chest-protectors, tinctures, drugs, chemicals, 56 lbs. gum tragac. sts., 1 gross Bradbury's sheep-dip, &c.; detailed list on application; for cash or in exchange for heavy goods. Harrison & Co., Summer Hill, Derby.

In consequence of death of the proprietor, a quantity of the undermentioned:—Glass syringes, ½-oz. 1s. 7d., 1-oz. 2s. 6d.; oorn plaisters, white felt, thin, 1s. 2d. thick, 1s. 9d. gross; union-plaisters, white felt, thin, 2s. 9d., thick, 4s. gross; teats, best English white, I.R., small, 4s. 3d., medium, 7s., large, 10s. gross; teats, black English, small, 7s. 3d., medium, 10s., large 12s. gross; tubing feeder, white, 4s. 6d., black, 9s. 3d. per lb.; glass tubes for feeders, 1s. 1d. per gross; wood-top corks for feeders, 4s. 9d. per gross; bone shields, 1s. 10d. per gross. R. T. Whitchurch, 22 Speldhurst Road, South Hackney, London.

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Bougie moulds, also pessary, 60 grs. Severs & Bateson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kendal. 6-gallon carboy; send measurements. Hagon, Chemist, Cardiff.

Tincture-press; state size, price, and maker. Address, "L," Box 123, Halifax.

No. 12, or little larger, composition mortar. Jones, Chemist, Treherbert.

Pint, ½-gal., and 1-gal. glass displacement apparatus. Payne & Adams, Shrewsbury.

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Large iron tincture-press, 1-gal. capacity, similar to Maw's fig. 20; price to Drug Company, High Street, Cheltenham.

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Second-hand Pindar's rotary pill-machine, fig. A, No. 1 or 2 size; also piping-press, fig. C, No. 2 or 3 size. Address, Bailey, Chemist, Commercial Place, Landport, Hants.

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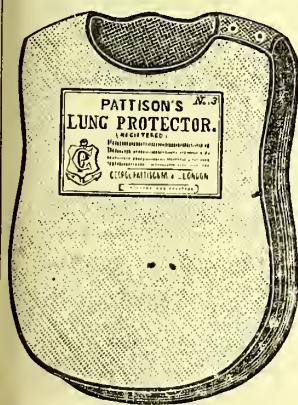
THE LUNG PROTECTOR



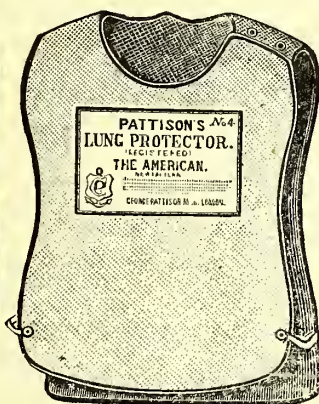
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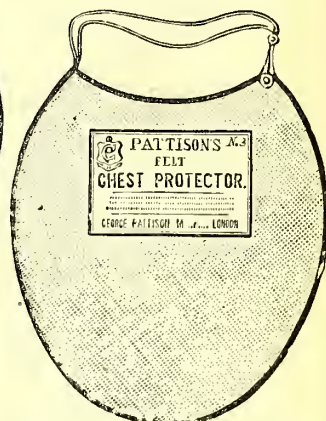
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ORIGINAL PATTERN.



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THE AMERICAN.



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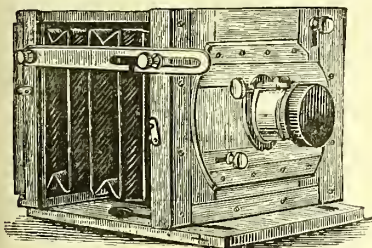
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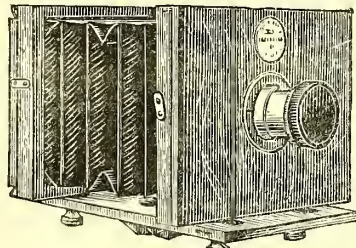
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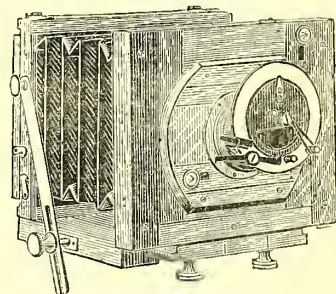
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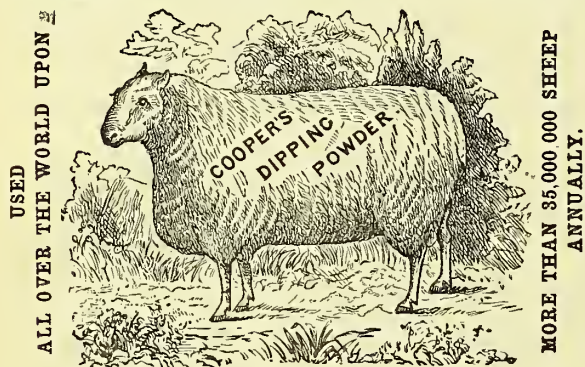
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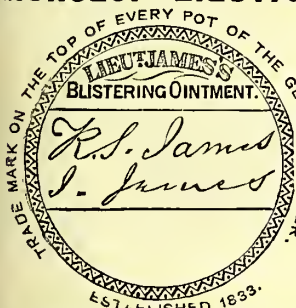
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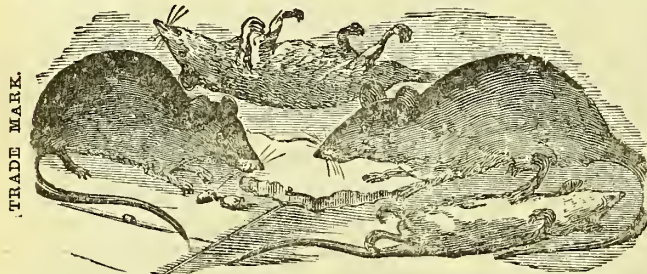
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TESTIMONIALS.—*Thousands might be published.*

From Mr. THOMAS COLTON, Agent for Selby.—A friend of mine pur-
chased a Packet of your VERMIN KILLER last night, doubting its efficacy;
to-day he called in to say that he had found fifteen dead mice, and had only
used part of a packet.—From Mr. EDWARD STURDY, Flemington Mills.—
I duly received by post the Packet of your VERMIN KILLER, and found it
as represented in your advertisement. It speedily destroyed all the mice in
my granary. I enclose 2s. for two more Packets.—Leeds, November 6th,
1887.—I have tried BATTLE'S VERMIN KILLER, and have found it most
effective in clearing my premises of LARGE QUANTITIES OF RATS.—
THOMAS S. CROSLAND.—Mr. Stead.

Sold in Packets, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

Mr. J. R. BATTLE, Chemist, Lincoln, England.

No Chemist or Storekeeper should be without a supply.

STEINER'S VERMIN PASTE,

For destroying Rats, Cockroaches, &c.

3d., 6d., and 1s. Glass Jars; 2s. 6d. Tins.

Warranted to keep for Export.

STEINER'S VERMIN KILLER (POWDER),

FOR DESTROYING MICE.

1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Packets.

STEINER'S PRIME DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER.

The most energetic Insecticide. Kills Bugs, Fleas,
and all offensive Insects.

Quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Tins.

Also in 7-lb. Tins and in Kegs of 120 lbs., as imported.

STEINER & CO.

ARE SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

T. JAMES' SUPERIOR PHOSPHOR PASTE.

1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Glass Jars.

May be obtained through all the Wholesale Houses,
OR DIRECT FROM

THE WORKS, HENRY ST., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

FOUND DEAD

In the house. Thirty-six Mice were found dead by using one packet of
SANFORD'S MICE POISON. Mice eat it readily and die on the spot.
Sold in packets at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each. TRY SANFORD'S CELEBRATED RAT
POISON and see its wonderful effect. 210 rats were found dead by one dressing
with it by Mr. Knaply, Manor Farm, Boughton, Hunts.—330 rats were found
dead in wheat stacks by Mr. Paine, Caxton. It is, without doubt, the best ever
introduced. Price, 6d., 1s., and 2s., of SANFORD & SON, Sandy, Bedfordshire.

London Agents—Barclay, Edwards, Sanger, Sutton, and others.

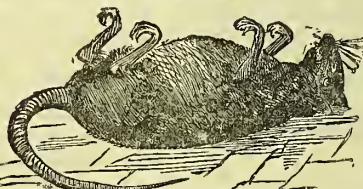
100 Rats destroyed for a Shilling by

BARBER'S PHOSPHOR PASTE,

WRAPPED NEATLY FOR THE COUNTER.

Handsome, attractive Posters supplied; if conspicuously placed will command
constant sale.

Kills Rats, Beetles,
&c.
THE DEAD VERMIN
DRY UP
WITHOUT SMELL.



Guaranteed the best
destroying Paste in
the world.

3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Tins. Also

BARBER'S VERMIN KILLER,

In 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Packets. Kills Mice upon the spot.

Testimonial from Her Majesty's Rottencher, Hampton, Middlesex,
May 25, 1870.—

"I have been more than forty years employed at Hampton Court Palace, the Royal
Stables, and other buildings in and around the Royal Parks, for the destruction of
rats, mice, and other vermin. I have the entire charge of this duty, and after trying
all the rat poisons which I have heard of at different times, I now use Barber's
Phosphor Paste, and Vermin Killer, with which alone I am able to keep these
ancient places and national works free from vermin. Signed, CHARLES SHONES."

ASK FOR BARBER'S, AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

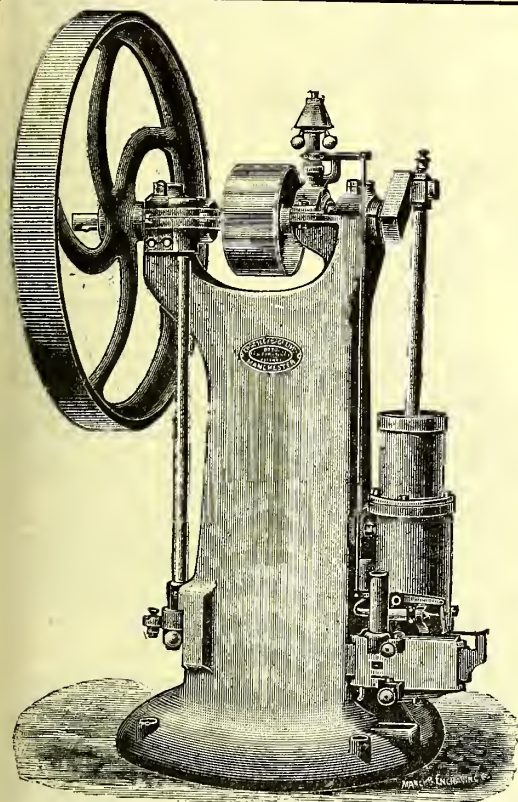
H. B. FIRMAN, Proprietor.

WORKS, SALISBURY. ESTABLISHED 1838.

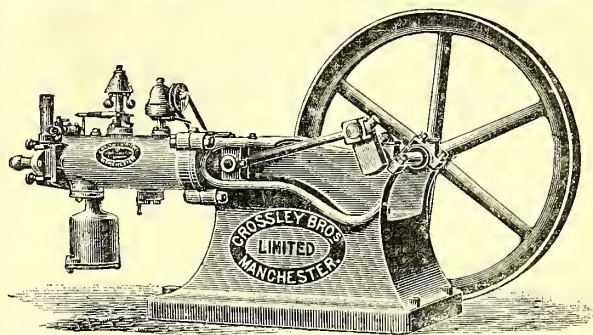
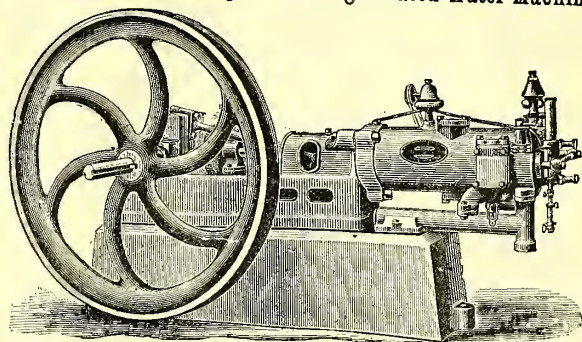
Special Quotations to Shippers.

Supplied by all the London Wholesale Houses.

THE "OTTO" GAS ENGINE.



*Consumption of Gas 25 to 75 per cent. LESS
than in ANY other Gas Engine per Brake H.P.
About 200 Engines driving Aerated Water Machines*



OVER 15,000 IN USE.

29 Gold Medals. 35 Silver & Bronze Medals.

CROSSLEY'S NEW VERTICAL "OTTO" ENGINES.

Requiring very little ground space.

CROSSLEY'S PATENT SELF STARTER.

The Safest, Simplest, and Best.

CROSSLEY'S PATENT TWIN ENGINES.

Impulse every revolution. The steadiest running Gas Engine yet made.

THE ONLY GAS ENGINE WHICH RECEIVED A GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

CROSSLEY BROS., LIM., OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER

London Office: 24 POULTRY, E.C.

Glasgow Office: 19 RENFIELD STREET.

See also pages 67, 74 and iv.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

HASSALL & CO.'S PHOSPHO-CITRIC ACID

TO SUPERSEDE CITRIC AND TARTARIC ACIDS FOR AERATED WATERS.

Is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in Great Britain. The Best Houses in the Trade have already adopted it. It is thoroughly beneficial, and far better suited to the requirements of the Mineral Water Trade; it is free from lead and all other minerals and cheap acids: it is fully £3 per cwt. cheaper than Citric and Tartaric Acids, which mostly contain lead.

WE COMPETE ON QUALITY & PRICE.

THE PATENTEE'S CLAIM FOR IT, AMONGST OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—

1. That there is no risk of prosecution, and consequent ruin of business, for lead contamination.
2. That it does not deteriorate by exposure, and will retain all its properties any length of time
3. The price is only 10d. per lb. in 9 and 18 gallon casks; if in smaller quantities, 1s. per lb.
4. It is now an established fact that the beverages made with this acid far excel all others in keeping properties, as there is not the fungoid growth that there is with other acids.
5. The Essences retain their strength to a greater degree.
6. A thoroughly clear and pure beverage is obtained, whilst a greater "body" and more fruity character is imparted.
7. Time and labour saved. Being in liquid form, requires only to be measured and added direct.
8. It is entirely free from Sulphuric, Hydrochloric, Nitric, Acetic, or other cheap Acids.
9. It does not affect the metal pipes to the same extent that Citric and Tartaric Acids do.

3-oz. Sample will be sent on receipt of postage (3 stamps), or 14 lbs. will be sent on approbation.

Extract from the "ANALYST," the medium of communication between Public Analysts, for September 1884—

Citric and tartaric acids have long been used for acidulating or giving to mineral waters their acid flavouring, but these acids have certain disadvantages, inasmuch as their solutions cannot be kept for any great length of time without the formation of a fungoid growth, and also the extreme difficulty of obtaining them free from lead. A solution has recently been offered to the trade called Phospho-Citric Acid, the properties of which will no doubt interest Analysts. Poisonous metals were entirely absent and so also were free sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric, and acetic acids. The solution was clear and colourless. The quantity of phosphoric acid in a small bottle (half-pint) will amount to 95 grains, which I found to be the case in a sample of lemonade made with the above. The flavour and appearance were quite as good as that made with the organic acids. There is no reason why this article should not be used in this highly diluted form as the acid flavouring of lemonade and other mineral waters.

JAMES NAPIER'S REPORT, July 30, 1884.

I examined samples for poisonous metals, especially arsenic, lead, and copper, but could not find the slightest trace. Free sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric and acetic acids were also absent; indeed, no free acid exists but phosphoric and citric. From analysis and careful examination, I am of opinion that, as an article to supersede tartaric and citric acids in mineral waters, phospho-citric is in many respects superior to those acids. As is well known, it is almost an impossibility to obtain tartaric and citric acids free from lead, so that this article, having no metallic contamination, is purer than those acids. I see no reason why the use of phosphoric acid, in a highly diluted form, will not prove beneficial and be much more superior to tartaric and citric acids. As phosphoric acid is a necessary constituent of the body, whilst tartaric and citric are entirely absent, it is certainly an advantage to use it as it supplies a very important ingredient to the system and one which is too often obtained in insufficient quantities. The lemonade was entirely free from metallic contamination and fungoid growth, had a bright appearance, was particularly clear, and had a very agreeable flavour. I have no doubt but Phospho-citric Acid will be much used, as it is well suited for its intended purpose, i.e., to supersede citric and tartaric acids in mineral waters.

JAMES NAPIER, F.C.S., F.I.C., Public Analyst, London.

Dr. HASSALL'S REPORT.

The Analytical Sanitary Institution, 54 Holborn Viaduct, E.C., London, June 25, 1884.

Having submitted to analysis a sample of Phospho-citric Acid, we find it to be entirely free from lead and other metallic impurities. Free sulphuric, hydrochloric, and acetic acids were also specially tested for, and found to be absent. The solution was clear, colourless, and, when sufficiently diluted, possessed an agreeable flavour. It is evident from the foregoing particulars that this preparation is well suited to supersede tartaric and citric acids, commonly employed in the manufacture of acidulated and aerated waters; while in its cheapness, freedom from metallic contamination, and in the circumstance that it would tend to preserve beverages more with it for a greater length of time (as there would be less tendency to the development of the fungoid growth frequently observed when the ordinary acids have been used), Phospho-citric Acid offers very considerable advantages.

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.,

Author of "Food: its Adulterations and Methods for their Detection."

The above is also confirmed by EDWIN GODWY CLAYTON, F.C.S., &c., &c.

SCORES OF TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT ANY TIME.

Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand—

LAWRENCE & O'FARRELL, 86 Queen St., MELBOURNE. HERBERT RAYMOND, 26 Exchange, Pitt St., SYDNEY.

HASSALL & CO., No. 1 WAREHOUSE, GT. NORTHERN GOODS DEPOT, LONDON. KING'S CROSS,

Professor JUSTUS VON LIEBIG,

Equally well known in England and Germany, says: Phosphoric Acid is a never-failing ingredient of all the organised structures of the animal body. The substance of muscular fibre, the fibrine of the blood, the pulmonary tissues, the liver and the kidneys contain an amount of phosphoric acid in chemical combination. The bones of the vertebrata contain more than half their weight of phosphates of lime and magnesia. The substance of the brain and the nerves contain phosphoric acid. The blood contains under all circumstances a certain amount of phosphoric acid.

Dr. WILLIAM B. CARPENTER

Says: Phosphorus exists in combination with aluminoid compounds, and in all animal substances composed of these. The proportions of phosphorus in the brain is considerable, being from 8 to 18 parts in 1,000 of the whole mass, or from 1-20 h to 1-30th of the whole solid matter. It seems to be unusually deficient in the brains of idiots.

123 L-n-dale Street West, Melbourne, June 11, 1885.

Gentlemen,—We have tried the Phospho-citric Acid and have much pleasure in pronouncing it a decided success. It is free from any objectionable flavour or taint, and being in liquid form is a great boon, as the time and trouble in weighing and dissolving the other acids is a consideration in the busy time. We consider all aerated-water makers will find it greatly to their advantage to adopt the use of it.—Yours sincerely, R. O'DONNELL & Co.

46 Myddelton Street, London, E.C., August 20, 1885.

Gentlemen,—After fifteen months' continuous use of your acid we have much pleasure in testifying to its excellence. We find it possesses all the properties required by us for our trade, and is at the same time a great saving in time and expense.—Yours respectfully, R. MAYER & SONS.

2, 3, and 4 Rose Lane, London, August 18, 1885.

Gentlemen,—We have now been using your Phospho-citric Acid over fourteen months, and have much pleasure in stating that we like it very much. It is certainly easier to work with than citric and much cheaper. We can find no fault whatever with it.—Yours truly, T. WATTS.

Catherine Street, Strand, May 7, 1885.

Gentlemen,—We have much pleasure in stating we have used your Phospho-citric acid for several months, and find it a great improvement to the flavour of the lemonade, &c., also about 70s. per cwt. less than citric acid crystals. It is also a great boon in the saving of time, as it is always ready for instant use.—We are, yours respectfully, W. R. LISTER & CLEWORTH.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 29, 1885.

Gentlemen,—I have now been using your Phospho-citric Acid for a considerable time and have much pleasure in saying that it is the best and most economical article for the purpose I have met with. In my opinion it is far superior to the ordinary acids, producing a better beverage, and far easier to manipulate.—Yours truly, W. GLENDINNING.

Cathay, Bristol, August 12, 1885.

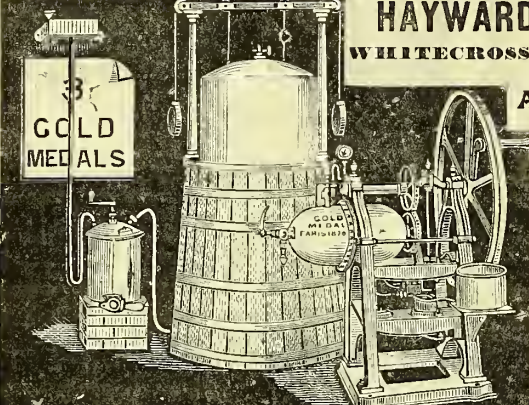
Gentlemen,—I have used your Phospho-citric Acid daily for the last ten months with a rapidly-increasing business, to the satisfaction of my customers and profit to myself, being only about half the cost of the other acids and ready for instant use; it gives me every satisfaction.—Yours respectfully, C. E. BEAVIS.

3 Sussex Street, Blyth, November 12, 1884.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that I have tried your Phospho-citric Acid, and I find it quite as good as you represent it to be. It saves labour, and is little above half the price of citric and tartaric acids. The cask I ordered last week is to hand.—I remain, yours respectfully, THOMAS FORSTER.

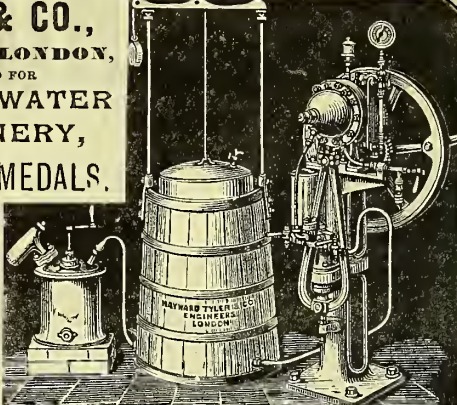
Hunyadi János

CAUTION.—Circumstances which have come to the knowledge of Andreas Saxlehner, Buda Pest, Sole Proprietor of the Hunyadi János Spring, compel him to WARN the British Public against SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. To secure genuineness, purchasers should see that every bottle has on the LABEL the name of "THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED), London."



3 GOLD MEDALS

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,
WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON,
WERE AWARDED FOR
AERATED WATER MACHINERY,
3 GOLD MEDALS.
PARIS,
 1878.
LONDON,
 1884.
CALCUTTA,
 1884.



3 GOLD MEDALS

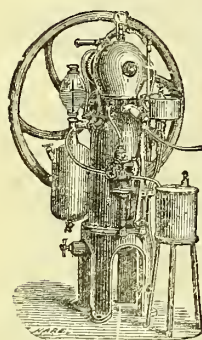
H. FAVARGER.

GOLD MEDAL]

MONDOLLOTT'S PATENT

[PARIS, 1878.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.



<p>The The The The The The The</p>	<p>"MEDIUM" "MEDIUM" "MEDIUM" "MEDIUM" "MEDIUM" "MEDIUM" "MEDIUM"</p>	<p>is guaranteed to make extra sharp Soda Water, and the finest Lemonade, Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale, &c.</p> <p>requires no skilled labour, and can be worked by hand or steam power.</p> <p>saves 50 per cent. of materials over any other hand machine, and requires little power.</p> <p>will last for years without repairs beyond the renewal of washers.</p> <p>requires no gasometer, and occupies but a quarter of the room of an ordinary machine.</p> <p>is automatic in all its work, and merely requires the wheel to be turned.</p> <p>is of the finest workmanship, and is in use all over the world.</p>
--	--	---

Apply for illustrated Catalogue to

H. FAVARGER, 75^C TURNMILL STREET, LONDON.

VALLET'S PATENT IMPROVED STOPPERED BOTTLES,

For Mineral Waters and Gaseous Liquids,

Are now used by upwards of 1000 Soda Water Manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

PRICES (Per Gross).—Patent Stopper, as per Fig. 1, 4/6; ditto, as per Fig. 6, 4/6; ditto, as per Fig. 7, 4/6; Patent Stoppered Bottles, ready for use; ditto Half Bottles, ditto; Patent Unstoppered Bottles; ditto Half Bottles; Fig. 9, Boxwood Bottle Openers, polished, 8/6; ditto, fitted with rubbers, 10/6; Common Wood Bottle Openers, 5/6; ditto, fitted with rubbers, 7/6; Fig. 10, New Bottle Opener, 6/6.

ROYALTY FREE.



Fig. 2.

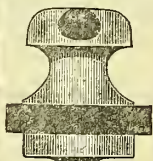


Fig. 6.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 7.

It will be seen by reference to figs. 6 and 7 that I now form a bulb or nut under the base of my Stopper for the purpose of easily extracting same from the Bottle without spoiling or removing the indiarubber from the body of the Stopper. This is readily accomplished by the use of a suitable tool made to fit on the nut; the Stopper being grasped and withdrawn from the bottle in a second, without injury to the Stopper.

Therefore, it will be a great saving to Mineral Water Manufacturers, as by the old way of extracting the Stoppers from the Bottles, when necessary, very often the indiarubber is spoiled, and the time taken by this slow process is worth more than the Bottle itself; so that in many instances Bottles with spoiled or dirty Stoppers are put away as worthless stock.

Figs. 1 and 6 Stoppers, when invoiced without Bottles, are ready fitted with the rubber washer on, and are easily inserted into the Bottles by the simple pressure of the thumb, the washer at the same time forcing in the hollow part of the stem, when passing into the Bottle. They are the only Stoppers which require no tool to fit into the Bottle; and when a Bottle breaks, which seldom occurs, the Stoppers are always fitted with washer and ready to be inserted in a new Bottle. Therefore they are the most durable and inexpensive Stoppers in the Trade.

Sample and Particulars sent on application to

L. VALLET, 49 EVERTON RD., LIVERPOOL.

PRIZE MEDALS:

LONDON, 1862, 1873-74; PARIS, 1867, 1878; VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; CAPE, 1877; FIRST AWARD, SYDNEY, 1879-80; FOUR PRIZE MEDALS, CALCUTTA, 1884.
 LATEST AWARDS:—3 GOLD, 2 SILVER, AND 2 BRONZE MEDALS, INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884.

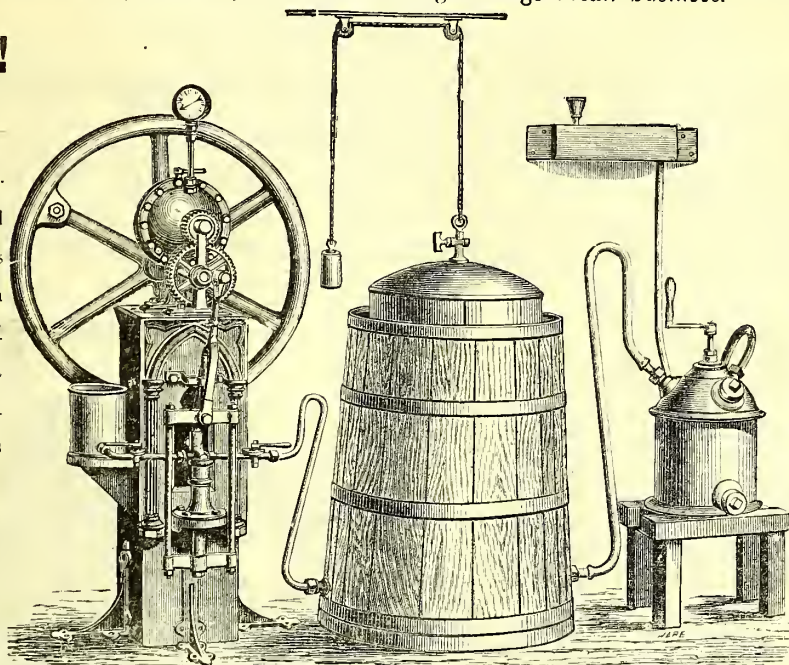
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

THE "PETITE" SODA WATER MACHINE.

Specially designed for Chemists and Druggists, Hotel Keepers, Coffee Taverns, Refreshment Houses, Confectioners, and others doing a large retail business.

OBSERVE!!!

This Machine—originally introduced by us about 15 years since—has lately been badly copied and brought forward as a novelty by the usual unscrupulous "copyists."

**NOTE!!!**

Those contemplating the manufacture of Mineral Waters should not be deceived into buying cheap and worthless machinery. They should not forget the fact that Soda-water Machinery like watches can be made at any price.

**CAUTION.—See that our Name is engraved on each Machine.
 PRICE COMPLETE, £30.**

This machine is capable of producing about 1,000 large bottles per day. It comprises a strong gun-metal pump, with valve-box at top; a strong copper globe, made to open if required, and fitted with blow-off valve, with connection for bottling machine; the agitator driven by toothed wheels; solution pan, &c., the whole mounted on a massive cast-iron stand; a strong oak tube, iron bound; copper bell with the blow-off cock at top, pipes, and connections, forming gasometer; stout lead generator, with tinned copper agitator; gun-metal fittings and pipes; syphon box and pipe for supplying acid to generator; and all necessary requisites, including spanners to fit every bolt and nut. **FULL DIRECTIONS AND RECIPES SENT WITH EACH MACHINE.**

PRO FORMA INVOICE FOR COMPLETE PLANT:—

1 "Petite" Soda-water Machine, with pipes, connections, spanners, gauges, &c.	... ..	£30 0 0
Patent Filling Machine, for Foster's Patent "Intermittent" Screw-stoppered Bottle (without Syrup Pump)...	10 10 0	
(Syrup Pump extra, £8 8s.)		
5 gross Foster's Patent "Intermittent" Screw-stoppered Bottles, at 14s.	... ..	3 10 0
5 gross Stoppers for ditto, at 12s.	... ..	3 0 0
10 lbs. each kind of Concentrated Compounds, for Lemonade, Ginger-beer, Ginger-ale, and Orangeade, containing all ingredients except sugar	... .. at 2s. 6d. per lb.	1 5 0
1 Hand-brushing Machine, for Bottle-washing	... ..	1 10 0
Packing all the above for Export, extra, £3.		£49 15 0

**Bottles, for Corks, from 13/6 per gross. Corks, from 2/- per gross.
 CODD'S PATENT BOTTLES, 28/- PER GROSS.**

Illustrated Catalogue of Soda-water Machinery and all accessories post free upon application to

**BARNETT & FOSTER,
 MINERAL WATER ENGINEERS,**

Manufacturing Chemists, and General Providers for the Aerated Water, Beer, Wine, and Cyder Trades,
"NIAGARA WORKS," 26^T EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.

See also pages 64, 74, and iv.

GUÉRET FRÈRES,

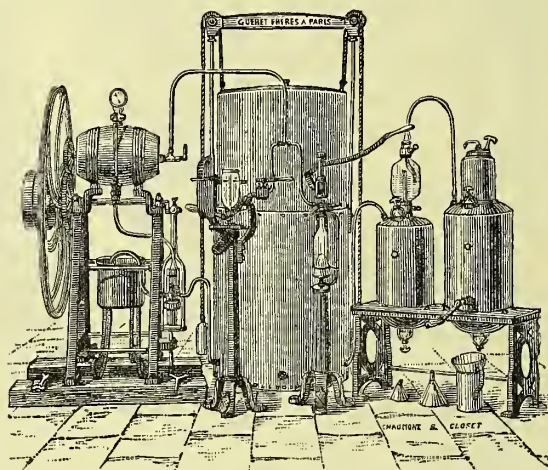
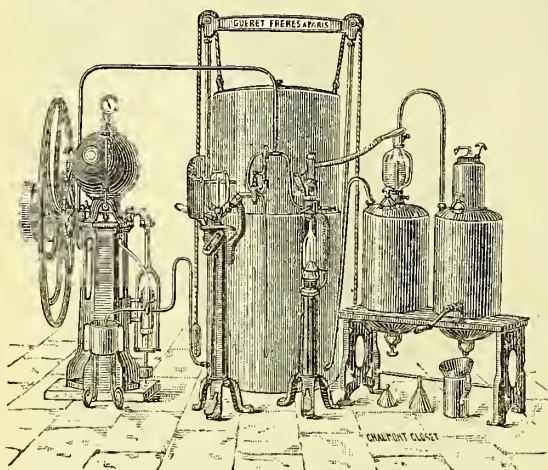
Mechanical Engineers, privileged in France and Abroad,
72, BOULEVARD DE LA GARE, PARIS.

GOLD MEDAL, AMSTERDAM, 1883.

PLANT & SYPHONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF AÉRATED BEVERAGES,
WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

COMPLETE CONTINUOUS APPARATUS, SPHERICAL OR PEAR-SHAPED.

The Saturator is of brass, guaranteed free from every defect in construction and perfect in action, tested at high pressure, combining economy with the greatest sanitary security, and enjoying an unrivalled reputation.



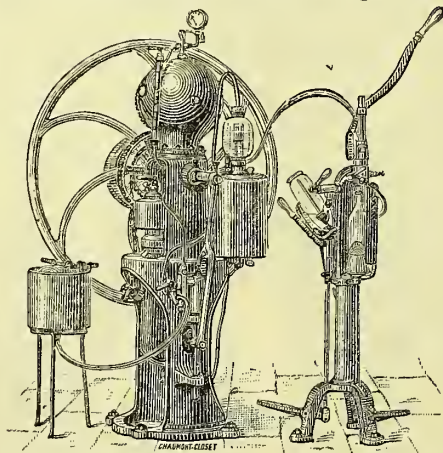
SYPHONS

With small levers, fittings of metal of highest quality, and best glass.



CONTINUOUS APPARATUS

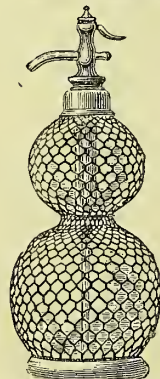
For the automatic generation of carbonic acid gas, the only practical system applicable to the manufacture of Aérated Beverages.



GAZOSELTZ

For the instantaneous production of Aérated Beverages at table.

Any one can use them.



FULL PARTICULARS AND GENERAL CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

IDRIS & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Pure Mineral Water Manufacturers,
SYPHON AND SELTZOGENE MAKERS.

BEST GOODS. BEST PRICES.

Lime Juice Cordial	7/6	per dozen.	} Reputed Quarts.
Limetta Cordial	... ..	7/6	„
Palatable Lime Juice	... ..	9/	„
Fruit Cordials	... ..	9/	„

(ABOUT THIRTY VARIETIES. LIST FREE.)

PURE LIME JUICE.

PURE LEMON JUICE.

NATURAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF LEMON.

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

(THE BEST ARTICLE EVER OFFERED.)

Sparkling Phosphate

The original preparation containing Hypophosphites as certified by Professor Attfield.

THE MOST AGREEABLE OF ALL THE PHOSPHATIC DRINKS AND THE BEST SELLING ARTICLE.

PATRONISED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IMPROVED SELTZOGENES.

20 per cent. off usual list prices.

ELEGANT & DURABLE SYPHONS.

IDRIS & CO.,

ASCHAM STREET, KENTISH TOWN, LONDON, N.W.

HONOURABLE MENTION,
International Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London, October, 1880.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER

(Guaranteed Pure and Free from Capsicum).

Trade Price, 5s. 0d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d.

Highly adapted for the manufacture of *Transparent Aërated Waters*, and for all *Dietetic, Medicinal, and Pharmaceutical* purposes.

Medical and other Opinions on

HAY'S Soluble Essence of Ginger.

"Singularity free from resin."—*The Lancet*.

"It should entirely supersede the official preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press*.

"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite a remarkable degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks*, London, Sept. 1, 1884.

Medical Opinions on the Ginger Beer made from

HAY'S Soluble Essence.

"An excellent effervescing drink."—*The Lancet*.

"Preferable to some wines we have tasted under the name of champagne."—*Medical Press*.



Medical and other Opinions on

HAY'S Ginger Champagne.

"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet*.

"One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press*.

"The FINE AROMA OF GINGER which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'BODY,' and to many people, besides professed teetotallers, an occasional change at least from the ROYAL FRENCH BEVERAGE to its less costly, but equally sparkling and MORE REFRESHING ENGLISH RIVAL, is a welcome treat."—*The Chemist and Druggist*.

HAY'S Ginger Ale.

"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist*.

THE COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE

Specially adapted for the Manufacture of the

FINEST GINGER ALE.

This Essence, which is an addition of *Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours* to the above, is strongly recommended for the manufacture of the finest *Ginger Beer and Ginger Ale*. It imparts, with the exquisite *Ginger Aroma* of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine *fruity flavour* combined with the fullest amount of *fragrance and pungency*.

Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 0d.

HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GINGER CHAMPAGNE.

This Essence is a combination of the *Finest Flavours*, and imparts with the *Ginger*, a most exquisite *Aroma*.

Trade Price, 8s. 0d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

This Essence is a complete *Bouquet* of the *Finest Ginger, Lemon, and other flavours* in a highly concentrated state. *Ginger Beer and Ginger Ale* made with this Essence will possess an amount of *Aroma, Flavour, and Quality* that have hitherto been without precedent, and that will be sure to command a large sale.

THE COST IN MANUFACTURE IS ABOUT ONE FARTHING PER DOZEN BOTTLES.

Trade Price, 9s. 0d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT

SUPPLIES PUNGENCY, AROMA, COLOURING, AND FLAVOURING.

This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of *Ginger Ale*, to which it imparts an unusually *Fine Flavour* and *Great Brilliancy*, at a cost of a little under 1d. per dozen bottles.

Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 0d.

PREPARED BY

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, BEVERLEY ROAD, HULL.

Agents—Messrs. HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS, Wholesale Druggists,
5 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

W. HAY CAUTIONS THE TRADE against the use of those spurious so-called SOLUBLE ESSENCES which, besides having NO GINGER AROMA, are FLAVOURLESS, RANK, and DISAGREEABLE, and are little more than TINCTURES OF CAPSICUM.

SODA-WATER MACHINERY

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE have pleasure in introducing to the TRADE their

NEW "CHEMISTS'"

SODA-WATER PLANT.

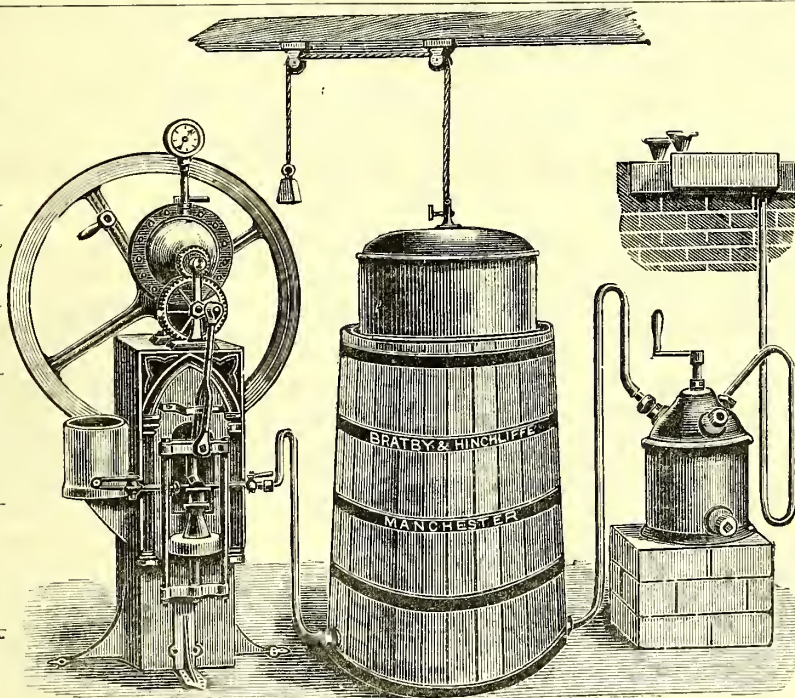
Makes all the popular
Aërated Beverages.

Can be started at a
minute's notice.

Suitable for Export.

Cheapest and Best
Soda-water Plant
in the Market.

Specially made for
"Chemists."



Guaranteed to pro-
duce pure high-class
Aërated Waters.

Full Instructions to
Manufacture all kinds
of Aërated Waters are
given with each Plant.

Capable of manufac-
turing 100 doz. full-
size bottles of Aërated
Waters per day.

PRICE: "Chemists'" Soda-water Plant complete, £28.

Specially designed for Chemists, Hotel-keepers, and Regimental Messes. BOTTLING MACHINES, £8 extra.

EVERY REQUISITE

FOR AN AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY SUPPLIED.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, FORWARDED FREE.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE,

SANDFORD STREET, ANCOATS, MANCHESTER, and
146 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S MANCHESTER MINERAL WATERS,

**PURE SODA, SELTZER, POTASH, LITHIA, &c.,
LEMONADE,
GINGER ALE, AND QUININE TONIC.**

Prepared and Bottled specially for Export, and warranted to keep well.

Manufactured with the utmost care and by improved machinery, these productions are recommended for purity and excellence of quality by many leading members of the Medical Profession, and have for many years had a preference by the public; the flavour of the **Lemonade and Ginger Ale** being procured from the **fresh Fruit and Finest Jamaica Ginger**, they may be relied upon as furnishing delicious and satisfactory beverages, either for general use or specially for invalids.

The **Soda Water** is absolutely free from any metallic impregnation, and being by improved machinery highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and each bottle containing a definite and unvarying proportion of **Pure Carbonate of Soda**, J. & B. have every confidence in inviting a trial from those who have not already patronised them.

The **Seltzer, Potash, and Lithia Waters** are prepared with the utmost exactitude and the purest ingredients.

The **New Quinine Tonic** furnishes a pleasant form for the administration of a most valuable restorative, and is refreshing and agreeable.

Ginger Ale (Aromatic) of superior quality, and strongly recommended as a Non-Alcoholic and warm stimulant beverage.

N.B.—Every Bottle is protected by a distinctive Label, with Name and Trade Mark, and each Cork is branded.

Counter Bills and Analytical Reports, with Agents' Names and Addresses, supplied when requested.

A CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, for superiority of quality, was awarded to Jewsbury & Brown at the Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances, at Owens College, Manchester, on the occasion of the Meeting of the British Medical Association, August, 1877.

A CERTIFICATE OF MERIT awarded by the British Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, after a deferred PRACTICAL TRIAL AND EXAMINATION, July 4th, 1878.

JEWSBURY & BROWN, 44 Downing Street, 3 Grosvenor Street, and 113 Market Street MANCHESTER.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

GINGER ALE
FROM PURE JAMAICA GINGER.

THE ROYAL YORKSHIRE GINGER ALE, from Pure Jamaica Ginger. Is Non-Intoxicating.



ABSOLUTELY PURE.—See Analysis by Drs. J. H. HASSALL, M.D., and OTTO HEHNER, F.C.S.

The difficulty of using Ginger in the Manufacture of "Ginger Ale," and at the same time having a CLEAR and SPARKLING DRINK, has, after much labour and expense, been thoroughly overcome by

Messrs. **HARSTON & CO., of LEEDS.**



**T. & F. J. TAYLOR'S
AERATED WATERS,
Newport Pagnel.**
ESTABLISHED 1835.

**SODA, POTASH, SELTZER, AERATED (without Alkali), and LITHIA WATERS,
LEMONADE AND GINGER ALE.**

Each Bottle is protected by a Label bearing the Signature of the Firm.

Purity and Excellence of the Water certified by Analysis by Professor **ATFIELD, Ph.D., F.C.S.**

LA BOURBOULE,

AN EMINENTLY RESTORATIVE MINERAL WATER.

Contains Chloride of Soda, Bicarbonates, Arsenics (28 millig. of arseniate of soda per litre).

Dose: Half a glass to three glasses per day before or during meals. A Regenerator for Weakly Children, and for Debility in Adults; also in Anæmia, Fatty Degeneration, Affections of the Skin and Respiratory Organs, and Intermittent Fevers. Employed as a drink and in gargles for Bronchitis and Sore Throat, and as a drink and lotion in Ringworm, Chaps, and Redness of the Skin.

London: GALLAIS & CO., 27 Margaret Street, W. INGRAM & ROYLE, 119 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. WILLIAM BETTS & SONS, 22 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square. Liverpool: EVANS, SONS & CO.

By Special Appointment to
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and the Royal Family



BOURNE WATERS.

THE PUREST IN ENGLAND.

R. M. MILLS & CO.,

BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**SODA, POTASH, LITHIA, AND SELTZER WATERS,
LEMONADE, AND AROMATIC GINGER ALE.**

4-dozen and 6-dozen Cases Carriage Paid.

Prices and Pamphlet on application. Agents appointed.

TELEPHONE No. 7547.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL



LONDON, 1881.



WRITE FOR PRICES, ETC.

Samples of Waters, in Bottles or
Siphons, sent FREE.

HANDBILLS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

45 Gifford Street,
LONDON.

Sun Factory,
BRISTOL.

Montpellier Works, Starbeck,
HARROGATE.

TELEPHONE No. 7547.

HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL



BRADFORD, 1882.



PURVEYORS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MUMBY'S MINERAL WATERS

Are Perfectly Pure and of First-class Quality.

**SODA WATER, POTASS WATER,
SELTZER WATER, TONIC WATER,
GINGER ALE, LEMONADE, &c.**

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

H.M.S. "SERAPIS," Portsmouth, 25th May, 1876.

Messrs. G. MUMBY & Co.,
Gentlemen,—The Soda Water supplied by you for the use of H.R.H.
The PRINCE OF WALES on board H.M.S. "Serapis" was of excellent
quality, kept in good condition, and gave great satisfaction to His Royal
Highness, his suite, and the officers of the ship.

(Signed) THOMAS BRADBIDGE, Paymaster.
T. W. SCADDAN, Chief Steward.

These Celebrated Waters can be supplied in
Siphons with Silver-plated Tops.

GOODS CARRIAGE PAID. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

34 THE HARD, PORTSMOUTH.

London Agents:—Walker & Moore, 17 Redcross St.

TALBOT & CO.'S HIGH-CLASS MINERAL WATERS

OBTAINED THE



HIGHEST
AWARDS
GREAT
INTERNATIONAL
HEALTH
EXHIBITION
LONDON
1884



GINGER ALE

Unrivalled for fine Aromatic Flavour.

Write for Samples for comparison, which is the most satisfactory way of testing
GOODS SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR EXPORT.

Manufactory: **GLOUCESTER.**

FRATELLI DE PASQUALE & CO.

LARGO MUNIZIONE, MESSINA, SICILY,

MANUFACTURERS, ESTABLISHED ON THE VERY GROWTH PLACE, FOR THE FINEST

ESSENTIAL OILS

Of Lemon, Bergamot, Sweet and Bitter Orange. Recently Awarded at the Exhibitions of

CALTANISSETTA, 1879—A Gold Medal and 200 Liras for Invention of Machinery to the use of their Manufactory, and Silver Medal for Excellence of Produce.

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MELBOURNE, 1881—A First Order of Merit for Excellence of Produce.

MESSINA, 1882—A Gold Medal and 130 Liras for an ample set of Machines to the use of their Manufactory, and a Bronze Medal for Excellence of Produce.

A first trial order is quite sufficient to remain convinced of the Excellence of our Essences.

Samples and all particulars may be had from our Wholesale Agents—

SAML. LAMBERT & CO., DRUG BROKERS, 132 Fenchurch St., LONDON.

C. W. FIELD, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
SPICE, SEED, & DRUG GRINDER,

OFFERS:—

CAPSICINE

GINGERINE

SAPONINE

OIL OF CLOVES

ESSENCES.

FRUIT

AND

ETHERS

Address—Cambrian Mills, Wood Street, LIVERPOOL.

SODA WATER & ICE

MAKING MACHINERY

AND ALL APPLIANCES FOR THE TRADE

BY

BARNETT & FOSTER

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS.

NIAGARA WORKS, 26th EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE ——— FORWARDED FREE.

The Catalogue above referred to comprises every requirement for the Chemist in the way of Manufacturing and Dispensing all kinds of Aerated Waters. 3 Gold, 2 Silver, and 2 Bronze Medals. International Health Exhibition, London, 1884.

SEE PAGES 64, 67, AND IV.

W. J. BUSH & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

DISTILLERS AND IMPORTERS OF

ESSENTIAL OILS AND FRUIT ESSENCES,

INVENTORS OF

SOLUBLE ESSENCES FOR AERATED WATER
AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.

FRENCH CREAM GUM EXTRACT,

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

For producing a head of Creamy Richness upon all kinds of Syrups, Aerated Waters, Beers, Ales, Cider, Champagne, &c., 2s. 6d. per pound.

W. J. BUSH & CO. regret having to Caution the Trade against spurious imitations of this article, most of which are mere rubbish.

W. J. BUSH & CO.'S ENGLISH DRAWN ESSENTIAL OILS.

OL. AMYGD. ESSENT. ANG.

OL. AMYGD. ESSENT. ANG.

Sine Acid. Prussic.

OL. ANETHI ANG.

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OL. COPAIBAE ANG.

OL. CINNAM. VER. ANG.

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OL. MENTH. PIP. MITCH.
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} W. J. BUSH & CO.'S SPECIALITY.

ARTILLERY LANE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER,

(Guaranteed Pure and Free from Capsicum).

NEW PREPARATION

EXTRA FINE AND STRONG.

Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.

12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.



Strongly recommended for its exquisite
aroma, solubility, great strength, and
keeping qualities.

The COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE

MADE FROM THE ABOVE PREPARATION,

Specially adapted for the Manufacture of the

FINEST GINGER ALE.

Trade Price, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d.

PREPARED BY

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, BEVERLEY ROAD, HULL.

GOLD MEDAL, LONDON.



SIX GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS,

1884,

AWARDED TO

LORIMER & CO.,

HARGRAVE PARK ROAD,

LONDON, N.

TWO GOLD MEDALS, CALCUTTA



CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, and FRUIT ESSENCES, bottled and in bulk for Export.

CITRATE OF IRON AND QUININE, SULPHATE QUININE, ETC. SOLUBLE ESSENCES. TINCTURES AND SPIRIT PREPARATIONS IN BOND, ETC.

Agents Wanted in every City for the sale of Lorimer's well-known Specialities—"Chemical Food," "Quinine Wine," "Quinine and Iron Tonic," "Cod Liver Oil," "Lime Juice Cordial," "Citrate of Magnesia," "Flavouring Essences," and "Fruit Syrups," the sale of which is certain and profitable.

ORANGE WINE.

Most suitable for making Quinine Wine because of its containing the least percentage of tannic acid possible, and being in the most brilliant condition. In casks of not less 8 gallons, 4s. per gallon, carriage paid. Extra superior quality (finest made), 4s. 6d. per gallon, carriage paid.

SAMPLES FREE AND CARRIAGE PAID UPON APPLICATION TO

LAMB & WATT, 46 and 48 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

CASH OR USUAL TRADE REFERENCES REQUIRED WITH OPENING ORDERS.

MINERAL WATER MANUFACTORY,
PAYNES WHARF, AND
ALBION STREET, SPALDING.
BOURNE WATER.

SLEAFORD,

September 5, 1885.

TO

MR. N. G. WILCOCKS,
BATH.

DEAR SIR,

We bear testimony to the excellence of the Machinery supplied to us during the last five years, having had three whole sets of plant. We are convinced we have acted wisely in purchasing from you ; the last set, in which is a 24-gallon cylinder, with large double pump, extra size generator, and gasholder, is a perfect lot of machinery ; and the one we are using at Sleaford has required no alteration or repairs for four years. The large double pumps require no attention, a pair of pump leathers having lasted for two years. Your "Matchless" and turn-over fillers are simple and perfect, and we have no hesitation in recommending your productions to all intending purchasers. We shall at any time be pleased to show customers our plant in full working order, now at Lincoln, Sleaford, or Spalding.

We remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

LEE & GREEN.

A Sample of an immense number received by N. G. Wilcocks.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION.

MAIGNEN'S PATENT

"FILTRE RAPIDE."

GOLD MEDAL
FOR
WATER "FILTRE RAPIDE."

SILVER MEDAL
(HIGHEST AWARD)

FOR
Wine, Spirit, Beer, and Syrup
"FILTRE RAPIDE."

GOLD MEDAL
FOR
ARMY "FILTRE RAPIDE."

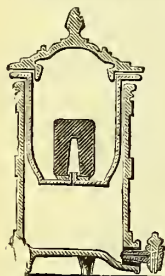
SILVER MEDAL
(HIGHEST AWARD)

FOR
WATER-SOFTENING Process for Boilers
(Saving Life in Workshop).

BRONZE MEDAL (HIGHEST AWARD) FOR
MAIGNEN'S Patent "ANTI-CALCAIRE" Powder
To SOFTEN WATER for WASHING.

Full particulars in Pamphlet, "Water, Preventable Disease, and Filtration," by P. A. MAIGNEN, 32 St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap, London.

DOULTON & CO., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.



DOULTON'S
MANGANOUS CARBON FILTERS
(DR. BERNAYS'S PATENT).

ADVANTAGES:

MANGANOUS CARBON possesses very high
FILTERING POWER.

Can be readily taken to pieces for cleansing.

NO water can remain in reservoir to become
stagnant.

An entire absence of corrodible material.



DOULTON'S IMPROVED
GRANULAR CHARCOAL FILTER.

ADVANTAGES:

The Lower Bed is kept perfectly clean, thus
adding to the durability of the Filter.

A DOUBLE ACTION secured to the power of
the Filtering Medium.

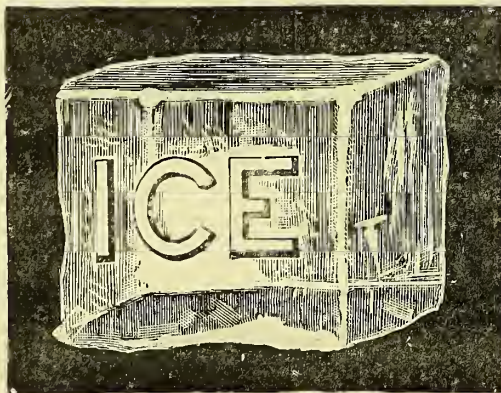
Any description of Filter Refitted at moderate
charge.

Prize Medal, International Health
Exhibition, 1884.

DOULTON & CO. also manufacture Boudoir or Table Filters, Pocket and Syphon Filters for Tourists' use, Manganous Carbon Self-acting Cistern Filters, Refrigerator Filters, Main Service Filters for Manufacturing purposes, Hotels, &c. May be had of all Dealers.—DOULTON & CO., Lambeth, London, S.E.
DEPOTS—100 SOHO STREET, LIVERPOOL; GRANVILLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM; AND 6 RUE DE PARADIS, PARIS.

FOREIGN MINERAL WATERS.

FREDERICKSHALL
25/- Case, 25 bts.; 40/- Case, 50 ½-bts.
APOLLINARIS WATER, 25/- Hpr., 50 bts.
39/- Hpr., 100 ½-bts.
"Carriage paid." Hampers free.
5 per cent. discount if 20 Hampers.
HUNYADI JANOS (10 Cases, 3/- and 5/- less)
50/- Case, 25 bts.; 50/- Case, 50 ½-bts.
SELTZER ... 11/- Hpr., 25 bts.
... 15/- Hpr., 50 ½-bts.
FULLNA ... 18/- Case, 20 bts.
... 30/- Case, 50 ½-bts.
VICHY ... 21/- " 50 bts.
... 27/- " 50 ½-bts.
CARLSBAD ... 27/- " 50 bts.
KISSENGEN ... 42/6 " 50 "
SCHWALLBACH ... 27/6 " 50 "
HOMBURG ... 40/- " 50 "
WILDUNGEN ... 43/- " 50 "
CARLSBAD SALTS, ½-Bots., 20/- per doz.
½-Bots., 40/- per doz. Bots., 40/- per doz.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

NORWAY BLOCK ICE

FROM FINEST LAKES IN
CHRISTIANIA.

Professor Frankland's report with analysis:—
"The Ice is exceedingly pure, and contains less
foreign matter than any water with which I am
acquainted in this country."

Original Blocks
(2 to 3 cwt. each) 2s. 0d. per cwt.
1 cwt. to 2 cwt. ... 2s. 6d. per cwt.
½ cwt. to 1 cwt. ... ½d. per lb.
Under 1 cwt. 1d. per lb.
Packing free. Utmost promptitude in despatch.

W. B. HARRISON,

Importer of Ice and Mineral Waters,

6 BRIDGE ST., SUNDERLAND.

CASH PRICE**20s. for 12½ GALLONS.****CASKS FREE.**School of Cookery, Crystal Palace, S.E.
January, 1883.**MR. PETER TYRER,**

SIR,—I have been using the "Borough"
Ketchup, and am very pleased with it. Its
flavour is excellent, both for all kinds of
Savoury dishes and Soups; and I most
certainly should advise every cook and house-
keeper to use it, FOR I HAVE NEVER YET MET
ITS EQUAL.

MARIAN SMITHARD,
Lectress on Cookery.

MANUFACTORY—

**70 LONG LANE, BOROUGH
LONDON, S.E.**


Scotch Agency—115 West Nile Street, Glasgow.

DO NOT THROW MONEY AWAY
BUT WRITE
FOR A
FREE SAMPLE OF

Tyrer's
"BOROUGH"
Ketchup

SILVER MEDAL LONDON.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

 **SEVEN INJUNCTIONS** have been granted during the past few months.

 **CAUTION! "YORKSHIRE RELISH."** 

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in several actions instituted by Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., of LEEDS, Injunctions have been recently granted by Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Judicature, restraining several persons from using several Counterfeits of Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.'s Labels, and in particular against the use of the words "YORKSHIRE RELISH." The sole and exclusive right to the use of which words having been finally established by the above Firm, they will take immediate proceedings against parties manufacturing or offering for sale Sauce under the above title, not being of the manufacture of Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.

Information may be given to the undersigned,

J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN,

12 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

*Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Society.***HARVEY'S SAUCE**

**For FISH,
STEAKS,
GAME,
&c.**

CAUTION.

Each Bottle
of this celebrated
Sauce, prepared from
the *Original Recipe*, bears
the well-known Label, signed—

Elizabeth Lazenby

This Label is protected by PERPETUAL INJUNCTION in Chancery of the 9th July, 1858, and without it
none can be GENUINE.

Prepared only by E. LAZENBY & SON, LONDON.*And sold Retail by Grocers, Oilmen, Italian Warehousemen, &c., throughout the Kingdom.***SPECIAL NOTICE & CAUTION.****BRAND & CO.**

The Original Manufacturers of Essences of
Beef (green label under wrapper), and
other Specialties for Invalids, have

NOT REMOVED

From their **SOLE ADDRESS**, No. 11
LITTLE STANHOPE STREET, MAY-
FAIR, W, and caution the trade to

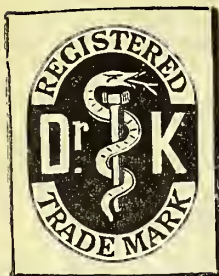
BEWARE of IMITATIONS.

BRAND & CO'S
SPECIALTIES FOR INVALIDS

ESTD 1835

ESSENCES OF BEEF,
MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN,
BEEF TEA, TURTLE SOUP & JELLY,
MEAT LOZENGES &c.

SOLE ADDRESS
No. 11,
LITTLE STANHOPE
ST. MAYFAIR, W.



DR. KOCHS' MEAT PEPTONES.

A New really Nutritious and Agreeable Food for Invalids, as well as for all persons in good health.

A solution of the long-sought scientific problem. The nutritious constituents of fresh meat peptonised and retaining the albumen, forming a product of the highest alimentary order, not liable to decompose, agreeable to the taste, invigorating, and instantly assimilable, without requiring the process of digestion. Used with the best results in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, &c. Specially recommended for convalescents, and for sufferers from dyspepsia, poverty of blood, sudden faintness, &c. For further details, see THE LANCET of September 6th, 1884.

Sole Consignees—WIDENMANN, BROICHER & CO., 33 Lime St., London, E.C.

GEO. MASON & CO.'S

SPECIALITIES FOR
ESSENCE OF **INVALIDS.**
BEEF, &c.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE LEADING HOSPITALS.

A LIBERAL TRADE ALLOWANCE.
PRICE LIST POST FREE.

417 KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA,
LONDON, S.W.

RANDALL'S BLACK CURRANT LOZENGES.

Plain Black Currant, old square	..	..	2 6
" " " " rough oval	..	..	2 6
Black Currant and Ipecacuanha	..	..	2 6
Black Currant and Tannin..	..	..	3 0
Black Currant Voice (warm astringent)	..	..	3 0
Black Currant Cough Lozenges *	..	..	3 6

(* Ipecac. and Morph., strength as "B.P.")
In Bottles, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., and 7 lbs. For Exportation, in soldered tins, of any size. From EDWARDS, London; through any Wholesale House; and from the Manufacturers,

RANDALL & SON, Southampton,

Who will forward Samples by post on application.
Also, BROWN COUGH LOZENGES, 2s.; 7 lbs. stamped with name free, and MUSK LOZENGES (Special), 2s. 6d.
N.B.—Medical Lozenges of every kind,
Including those of the Pharmacopoeia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, London.

ESTABLISHED
1812

S. G. CLEMENTS & CO.

ESTABLISHED
1812.

Liquid Extract
of Annatto.

DRUG AND
OIL

MERCHANTS



PRIME

RENNET.

SEED & DRUG
GRINDERS, IMPORTERS.

Butter
Colouring
in Oil.

THE NEWEST PRODUCTION FOR CHEESE-MAKING IS THE PRIME RENNET POWDER
Samples sufficient for practical test on application. Also Post samples of Liquid Extract of Rennet for producing the largest proportion of Curd; and of Vegetable Butter Colouring in Oil, perfectly innocuous, and imparting no flavour whatever to the butter. Very little required to give requisite tint.

DRUG AND SPICE MILLS, LEWIN'S MEAD, BRISTOL.
London Agents—BARCLAY & CO., SANGER & CO., and all Wholesale Druggists.

FRY'S MALTED COCOA

(PATENTED).

A Combination of FRY'S Pure COCOA EXTRACT with

ALLEN & HANBURYS' CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF MALT

J. S. FRY & SONS, BRISTOL AND LONDON.

CONCENTRATED PATENT
PEPTONISED MILK
 AND
PEPTONISED MILK AND COCOA.

These two preparations are made with pure rich PRE-DIGESTED Country Milk, and, by mere dilution with hot water, afford a delicious restorative beverage the assimilation of which requires no digestive effort.

SAVORY & MOORE, LONDON.

Tins, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Obtainable Everywhere.

FOR INVALIDS & PERSONS OF WEAK DIGESTION.



ESSENCE OF BEEF.
 AND OTHER SPECIALITIES.

IN TINS & GLASS BOTTLES.
 Price List on application to the
LONDON MANUFACTURING CO.,
 59 to 61, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, E. C.

Ask for **LION SAUCE.**

KREOCHYLE

KREOCHYLE IS A PURE LIQUID MEAT, CONTAINING, IN ADDITION TO THE ORDINARY "MEAT EXTRACTIVES," THE WHOLE OF THE SOLUBLE ALBUMEN OF THE MEAT IN A FORM SUCH THAT IT IS ABSOLUTELY SELF-DIGESTIVE.

FOOD AND
 STIMULANT

BARFF & WIRE

FOR INVALIDS
 AND INFANTS.

PRICES—Retail, 5/ per pint; 2/9 per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint;
 1/6 per $\frac{1}{4}$ pint.

HAND-BILLS, SHOW-CARDS, AND SAMPLES SENT WITH
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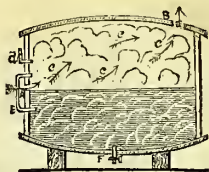
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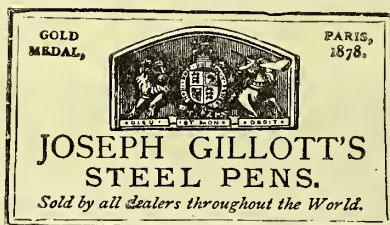
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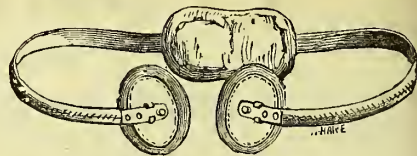
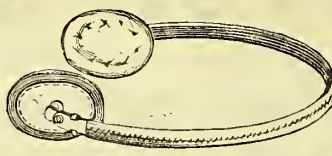
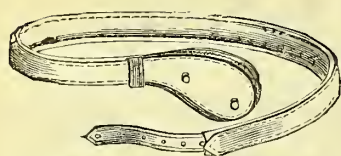
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WITHIN A COMPARATIVELY RECENT PERIOD an agent has been introduced in medicine which has commanded the universal attention of the profession. It has already greatly reduced the rate of infant mortality by its property of imparting to the cows' milk all the characteristics of mothers' milk. In various diseases of the digestive organs, as gastritis, gastric ulcer, &c., and in the course of acute and infectious diseases, its usefulness in pre-digesting all kinds of food cannot be gainsaid.

This new agent is the practical result of much previous scientific inquiry, and, as it takes the foremost rank in recent medical progress, the question very naturally arises—To whom does all this credit belong?

Dr. H. Critchett Bartlett relates that in the course of some protracted experiments carried on in conjunction with others a few years ago, he was compelled to rely on preparations made by himself. He says the so-called "pancreatin sold at the shops proved so unequal in its action as to disturb all parity of experiment. *If I had been dependent upon any of the samples of prepared pancreatin I was able to procure from our best-known English druggists, I should have been compelled to relinquish all further research.* . . . Very little can be said in excuse for the manufacturers." He calls these preparations "the bad pancreatin supplied from the shops." Long before this date, so eminent an authority as Dr. George Harley had stated that if a pancreatic preparation could be obtained perfectly pure, "it would prove the greatest boon ever conferred upon suffering humanity." That day had not yet come!

All authorities upon the subject were agreed that the most desirable form in which to obtain the digestive enzymes was as an extract. We do not know of anyone who has ventured to set himself on record to the contrary. Dr. William Roberts, of Manchester, very properly asserts of solutions of the pancreas that they are "extremely perishable—they pass quickly into putrefaction." Speaking of various means employed to obviate this vital obstacle to their acceptance, he adds: "These preservatives have a pronounced taste which it is impossible to get rid of."

The term pancreatin was first given by Corvisart to the proteolytic element of the pancreatic juice, but Kühne subsequently named this enzyme trypsin. The *Extractum Pancreatis* of Fairchild is not a pancreatin alone—it is more; it is an extract of the pancreas, containing, in addition to pancreatin or trypsin, all the digestive ferments of the gland.

Though the pancreas was known to the ancients, its functions were not understood. The alkalinity of its secretion was ascertained by Tiedemann and Gmclin, and its resemblance to saliva by Leuret and Lassaigne. Eberle discovered the action of its emulsive enzyme, Valentin (1844) of its amyllopsin—isolated by Cohnheim and Wittich—and Cl. Bernard (1846) of its steapsin, or fat-splitting enzyme, and tryptic properties, which were alluded to by Perkinje and Pappenheim (1836). With the proteolytic action of the pancreas the names of Corvisart, and more especially Professor Kühne, of Heidelberg, are closely identified. The antecedents (or "mother substance") of the enzymes found in the

secretive cells were discovered by Heidenhain, and the peptogens by Schiff. Much of our knowledge of the intermediate digestive products was given us by Kühne.

In the study of the general subject of digestion, the valuable writings of such authorities as Pavy, Brunton, Fothergill, Gamgee, and others in their respective fields of work, may be profitably consulted, and will be found to possess a highly practical character, not wanting in originality.

Though Eberle was the first to show that pancreatic infusions retained the activity of that secretion, Dr. George Harley was the first who ever put to practical application the enzymes of the pancreas. He made a preparation from the gland which he administered with apparent benefit in the treatment of a case of obstruction of the pancreatic and biliary ducts in doses of 1½ grain in pill three times a day. This will be found reported on page 73 of his well-known work on "Jaundice and Diseases of the Liver and Pancreas," published in 1863. At the Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Leeds, in 1858, he read a paper entitled "Notes of Experiments on Digestion," in which he stated that he had ascertained "that the pancreatic secretion unites in itself the functions of the salivary, gastric, and biliary secretions," and "that it would be an invaluable substance to those who suffer from indigestion." He performed experiments with his pancreatic preparation, demonstrating its activity on proteids, starch, and fats. These facts were again published in the January number (1860) of the British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, in a paper by him under the title "Contribution to our Knowledge of Digestion."

Great credit is due to Dr. Harley for this advance. His idea was seized upon by others immediately, but on account of the cost attending the isolation of his preparation from the pancreas, manufacturers resorted to methods which yielded only worthless products and flooded the market with the valueless pancreatic preparations, every one of which Dr. Bartlett so properly condemned.

Now it was the distinguished chemist, Dr. Fairchild, who first prepared and gave to the world a perfectly pure and active, yet economical, extract of the pancreas—a preparation not in solution, but in the form of a beautiful dry powder. And it is of Dr. Fairchild's discovery, *Extractum Pancreatis*, that the eminent physician, Dr. J. Lewis Smith, says:—"It has already produced good results in Europe and America." It affords a natural and most efficacious remedy for the treatment of dyspepsia. Administered in the form of tabloids, it is the only therapeutic resource in many forms of intestinal indigestion and derangements of the pancreas, as occlusion of its duct, &c. It is our only means of pre-digesting all kinds of food in such a manner that they may be given fresh and toothsome, not burdening digestion but bestowing rest, and are retained when all else is rejected. It is the only agent which will do for the digestive organs in disease what they may be unable to do for themselves. It has revolutionised infant dietetics, inasmuch as by its use cows' milk is rendered precisely like mothers' milk in every particular. So much then for the men who deserve the credit.

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See "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" December 15th. 1874

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CULTIVATING AUSTRALASIAN TRADE.

A GREAT deal of attention has lately been devoted to the wonderful difference between the relative sales of British goods to colonists and foreigners. We have on various occasions alluded to this most important consideration, and we have given practical effect to our faith in colonial inter-communication by our recent enterprise in Australia. It is a statistical fact that Australians buy goods from the mother country at the rate of about eight pounds' worth each inhabitant per annum, while Americans, Frenchmen, and Germans only buy from us at the rate of about eight shillings each per annum. The drug trade gets its full share of these purchases, and, in order to encourage progress in this hopeful field to the utmost extent, we have sent out to Melbourne during the past month several members of our staff with instructions and abundant means to secure for this journal a perfect circulation among the druggists of Australasia. In pursuance of our plan, we can promise advertisers in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST from and after next month a really complete circulation among the drug trade of the Australasian Colonies. This will be attained by the distribution of our advertisement sheets from Melbourne to all non-subscribing pharmacists. Fully two-thirds of the Australasian druggists are already subscribers to this journal either directly or through one or other of the societies which we supply. The remainder, as we have said, will regularly get the advertisements, and, with the inducements which we offer them, and with our representatives on the spot, these latter will not for long, we think, refuse us their support.

Subscribers will notice that the enterprising firm of Messrs. Thompson, Millard & Co. (Limited), of Curtain Road, London, have taken half-a-dozen of our pages, in which they present a very complete price-list of drugs and chemicals. This list adds to the usefulness of this journal, and we hope readers will recognise that it is to their advantage to at least scrutinise Messrs. Thompson, Millard & Co.'s offers. As a rule it will be found that firms of the most enterprise are the safest and best to deal with.

We also direct attention to a handsome illustrated price-list of sponges, which occupies pages 49, 50, 51, and 52 of this issue, and is inserted by the well-known house of R. Cresswell & Co.

We are still open to receive applications for the position of assistant editor of this journal, in place of the gentleman who has gone to Melbourne to edit THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA. Letters already received on this subject will be carefully considered, together with those which may reach us afterwards.

The first commentary on the new Pharmacopœia to reach us was a "Guide to the New Pharmacopœia," by Dr. Prosser James, published by Messrs. Churchill. This was very quickly followed by a new edition of Dr. Whittia's "Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics" (H. Renshaw, London), adapted to the new Pharmacopœia. Reviews of these and other books, which are crowded out for the present, will receive early attention.

It is worth while to note the result of the attempt to found a college of pharmacy in Ireland on a commercial basis. Circulars were sent out, emanating from the Pharmaceutical Council of Ireland, to all pharmaceutical chemists and apothecaries keeping open shop in Ireland, proposing a limited liability company, and asking how many shares would be taken. The response was a definitely-promised capital of 5l.!

M. Genevoix, the director of the Pharmacie Centrale, reports the Brussels Congress in the *Union Pharmaceutique*. Some of his remarks are notable. Quoting Mr. Madsen's assertion that the habit of morphia-injection is seriously extending in Denmark, and that the alkaloid is imported by patients direct from Germany and England, M. Genevoix says the case is as bad or worse in France. Dealers in ladies' goods in Germany, he says, send their representatives to France, and these, having obtained admission into the saloons of the ladies to be tempted, offer them solutions of morphia as well as laces and muslins. The police are on the look-out for these vixens, and have already arrested a few. There is a touch of M. Zola in this narrative.

The "speciality" discussion amused M. Genevoix, especially when he saw, what, by the way, never happened, the English and Americans making common cause with the bitter opponents of proprietaries, and themselves voting for their extermination. With that singular knowledge of foreign affairs and that conscientious regard for accuracy in detail which distinguishes Frenchmen, M. Genevoix assures his readers that proprietary medicines constitute nine-tenths of the pharmaceutical commerce of England and America.

A little ray of light into the special difficulties of the organisation of the Congress is admitted by the remark that MM. Van Bastelaer, the President, and Van de Vyvere, secretary, belong to the most advanced section of the Catholic party, while the Royal Society of Pharmacy of Brussels is directed by strong Radicals. Those in the secret, it seems, saw all through the Congress little indications of the political and ecclesiastical bitterness mingled with the sweetness of pharmaceutical fraternity.

The reference made by Bailie Paterson at the Conference dinner to the number of assistants Aberdeen sends south recalls a statement made at the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 that Brighton employed about sixty assistants and ten apprentices, whilst in Aberdeen, with a like population, the proportions were almost exactly reversed, and we believe at the present time there are not ten assistants employed in the latter city. Let the Aberdonians be warned in time. The southern chemist market is now glutted, and, as this flood of apprentices is likely to "open" somewhere, we suppose their attention is now likely to be turned to their native city.

Mr. Edmund Geering, Aberdeen, has sent us a copy of the photograph of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, taken at Braemar on the occasion of the excursion on September 10. The group contains over 150 figures, and includes a number of well-known pharmacists.

It may not have occurred to the Conference excursionists when at Braemar the strange anomaly of the presence of over 100 chemists in that spot and no drug-shop within twenty miles. Ballater is the nearest place where a seidlitz powder may be purchased, and there the "merchant" is more grocer than drug-vendor. The next nearest drug-shops proper are situate at Aboyne, Kinmuir, Blairgowrie, Pitlochry, and Grantown, all outside a thirty-mile circle. What a rare opening for some enterprising London firm to establish a branch! Strathpeffer is hardly in it.

* *

We are assured that the report that the Lochnagar distillery had "put on a night-shift" since the Conference meeting is incorrect.

* *

We notice that a patent (No. 10,528) has been applied for on September 8, 1885, by A. E. Robinson, for "improvements in the preservation from oxidation of certain salts of iron." This seems to correspond somewhat closely with the subject of a paper read at the Aberdeen Conference, also by Mr. A. E. Robinson, on September 9. As another paper was declined by the Executive Committee on the ground that it described a patented process, it would almost seem as if in this case the committee had not been fully informed. It is fair to Mr. Robinson, however, to state that, in reply to our inquiry, he tells us that, while his patent covers the use of hypophosphorous acid and the hypophosphites for preserving the proto salts of iron, in his provisional specification he expressly disclaims the application of the process to the iodide, or the use of it in medicine, the intention being to patent its application in photographic work.

* *

The screwing-down of rates supposed to have been indulged in by the wholesale houses who adopted the prepaid carriage movement, is being credited with being the cause of an increase in "returns" carriage, of which some companies have given notice. Whatever the cause of the increase, we believe that any attempt at "screwing-down" proved completely abortive. The several carrying companies declined to discuss the matter even where the promised carriage amounted to thousands of pounds per annum.

* *

At the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen in 1884 an invitation to meet in 1886 at Washington was accepted in preference to a German invitation to Berlin. There is now a solemn series of leading articles in progress in that part of the medical press which regards these international congresses as serious, because a certain American medical association has constituted itself the sole organiser of the Congress at Washington, and will only admit its own members as delegates. This assumption seems likely to lead to a disturbance, if not to a breakdown, of the whole arrangements.

* *

A curious story illustrative of the triumph of truth and virtue over analysts came out at a meeting of the Birmingham Grocers' Association on September 23. It was stated that a grocer residing at Darlaston was prosecuted at Wolverhampton for the sale of pepper, which the county analyst certified was adulterated with 10 per cent. of rice-meal. The defendant sent a sample to Dr. Bostock Hill, who reported that it contained 4½ per cent. of rice-meal. The grocer, still confident of his innocence, got the pepper referred to Somerset House. The chemists there found 10 per cent. of rice-meal. The evidence was by this time strong enough to hang a bishop, but the grocer still persisted. It does not appear what further steps he took, but in the result (according to the Birmingham Grocers' Association), he induced the Staffordshire analyst and Dr. Bostock Hill to admit that their previous analyses were erroneous, and the summons was withdrawn.

* *

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue direct attention by advertisement in another column to the provisions in the Customs and Inland Revenue Act of last session, which subjects to a stamp duty of 5 per cent. the annual income derived from real or personal property of all bodies corporate and unincorporated. That law was passed to compensate the revenue for the fact that such bodies never have to pay

legacy duty, and it will probably have a powerful indirect effect on future legislation by compelling certain Guilds and other corporations to declare their accounts. But it hardly seems likely to affect any pharmaceutical bodies. Property is exempt where the income therefrom is "legally appropriated and applied" to religious, charitable, educational, literary, scientific, or artistic purposes. Probably the Pharmaceutical Society and most pharmaceutical associations are covered by that exemption. The Chemists' Trade Association would probably have to pay on so much of their income as is derived from their humble investments were it not for another exemption which frees "property acquired by or with funds voluntarily contributed within a period of thirty years immediately preceding." The Board will, however, probably demand their 5 per cent. in some cases, and it will be for the body addressed to prove its non-liability.

The Pharmaceutical Council.

THERE was a complete meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council on the 7th inst., Mr. M. Carteighe, President, in the chair.

The President, Vice-President, and Mr. Batt contributed brief accounts of the proceedings at the International Pharmaceutical Congress at Brussels, and Mr. Williams, Mr. Borland, and Mr. Savage gave their impressions of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Aberdeen.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

There was an interesting report from the Benevolent Fund Committee. One grant of 15%, one of 10%, and seven of 5% each were recommended. Mrs. Gilkes, an annuitant, had written to say that, as her son is now in a position to support her, she would not require the annuity any longer. She thanked the Society for the assistance which had been rendered her.

It was stated that one annuitant had died during the year, and this death, with the resignation mentioned above, left forty-three annuitants on the list, for whom a total expenditure of 1,450*l.* had to be provided. It was resolved that six more annuitants should be elected in December next, and for these annuities the committee had approved of thirteen candidates. The Council agreed to this recommendation.

DR. GREENHOW'S REPORTS.

Copies of Dr. Greenhow's reports on the examinations for 1883 and 1884 were forwarded from the Privy Council office. The Government visitor, besides giving statistical details, expresses his regret that the recommendations of the Council, (1) that the Preliminary examination should be passed before apprenticeship, and (2) that an apprenticeship or pupillage of at least three years with a duly-registered chemist and druggist before the Minor examination, had not yet come into operation. Notwithstanding the large proportion of rejections for the Minor qualification, Dr. Greenhow does not think the examination too severe. He does not believe that a competent candidate is ever rejected, nor one actually incompetent to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist with safety to the public passed. He had formerly hoped that the Major examination of the Pharmaceutical Society might have been so gradually raised in character that the certificate of pharmaceutical chemist would have afforded a sufficient guarantee that its possessor was fully qualified to make both qualitative and quantitative chemical analyses, and, therefore, to hold such appointments as those of public analyst, &c. Such a development of this qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society would have tended to raise the scientific status of pharmacists in the right direction, and have met a public want. There is, however, no present prospect of the scientific attainments of the ordinary pharmaceutical chemist being raised much above the present standard, and, meanwhile, another society has been founded for the purpose of holding high-class examinations and granting certificates of competency in scientific and practical chemistry.

THE PROPOSED BY-LAWS.

The Council had received a communication from the Privy Council in reference to the proposed by-laws, which they considered in committee. After discussion, the By-laws Committee was re-appointed in order to reply to the Privy Council on the subject.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

ON September 23 a special meeting of the Council was held to consider the following letter:—

Dublin Castle, September 1, 1885.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of July 10 and previous correspondence, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, that his Excellency has obtained the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the appointment of a visitor to the examinations of the Society, under Section 21 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and for the payment of a fee of 5*l.* 5*s.* for each examination attended by the visitor, such fee to include his report; and I am to request that you will move the Council to be so good as to submit the names of three gentlemen, one of whom his Excellency may appoint as visitor.—I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KATE.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. J. E. Brunker, M.A.) detailed the history of the negotiations in this matter. The letter just read granted what the Council desired, although they had not yet made any formal application that the appointment should be sanctioned. For his own part he was surprised and rather disappointed at the last clause of the letter, which requested them to submit three names. All through he had been under the impression—and he believed that the Vice-President, who was the first to move in the matter, shared it—that the object of the Council was to get a person appointed who would be altogether an outsider, and who would watch their examinations on the part of the public. His object in calling this meeting was to ascertain the opinion of the Council as to their accepting or courteously declining that responsibility.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. H. N. Draper) said he entirely supported what the President had said. He remembered being present at an examination of the English Society, held in Bloomsbury Square, and seeing the Government visitor present and listening, and the impression produced on his mind was that that officer was absolutely independent of the Pharmaceutical Society of England.

This view was not generally shared, however, and, after considerable discussion, it was proposed by Dr. COLLINS, seconded by Dr. A. SMITH, and resolved:—

That the Council act upon the request of the Privy Council to select and forward to the latter the names of three gentlemen.

On the question of nominating these gentlemen, the President, Vice-President, and Dr. A. Smith voted for a resolution, moved by the last named, that no member of the Society should be nominated. This was, however, rejected, ten members of the Council voting against it. The actual nomination was postponed till the monthly meeting, but Sir George Owens gave notice that he should nominate Dr. Montgomery, Dr. Macnamara, and Dr. Duffey.

ANNUAL MEETING.

October 5.

The President, Mr. J. E. BRUNKER, M.A., was in the chair, and twelve other members were present.

In opening the business the President explained what had occurred in connection with the voting-papers.

When the first voting papers were sent out on the 26th ult., Dr. Aquilla Smith had stated that he would not present himself for re-election. Afterwards several influential members of the Society spoke to him on the subject, and he had obtained Dr. Smith's consent to his name being put forward for re-election. Consequently second voting-papers had been sent out. But when his attention was drawn more closely to the matter, he saw that the second voting-papers

were not strictly in accordance with the by-laws, not having been sent out before the day finally fixed. He should be extremely sorry if the issue of this should be that they should even temporarily lose Dr. Smith from the Council. At the same time his instruction to the scrutineers must be that the voting-papers originally issued were the only ones that they could entertain.

The President and Mr. Hodgson spoke very warmly of the value of the services Dr. Smith had rendered, and Mr. Beggs, who had been nominated in his place, said he would not have accepted nomination had he known that Dr. Smith was willing to serve. The papers having been examined by scrutineers, it was reported the voting resulted as follows:—

Dr. Smith	7
Mr. McIlwaine	21
Mr. Minchin	23
Sir G. Owens	24
Mr. Harrington	24
Mr. Payne	23
Dr. Whittaker	23
Mr. Beggs	23

A large number of voting-papers were rejected by the scrutineers.

The last seven gentlemen were declared duly-elected members of the Council.

The PRESIDENT, in the course of a retrospect of the past year, said he could not point to anything in which they had made much, or any, advance, save that they had a few pounds more to their credit than at that time last year. They still had a defective law, and a most apathetic *clientele* of licentiates. Their country was a poor one, and it was passing through a very terrible crisis. Last year they had 52 elected members; this year they had only 47. During the past year 25 candidates presented themselves for the licence, of whom 21 passed, as against 34 candidates and 30 passes in the previous year. On the other hand, there was the more hopeful fact that they had had last year 44 candidates at the Preliminary examination and 36 passes, as against 25 candidates and 20 passes in the year before. Notwithstanding the promises made by the Government in February, 1883, nothing had been done in the way of legislation as yet, and there was very little hope of anything being done. There was no use in looking to the present interregnum Government to do anything, so things must remain as they were until some settled Government should come into office upon whom the Council could impress their views as to improved legislation. The only thing done by the Government last session was the introduction of a very faulty Poisons Bill, which had been prepared with so little regard to the opinions of practical men that it raised a storm of opposition throughout the three kingdoms. During the year the Society had not directly undertaken any prosecutions; but he was happy to say that within the last two or three days there had been a successful prosecution in Derry, where the pharmacists of the town put their heads together—as ought to be done everywhere—and took common action, the Council allowing them to use the name of the Society, and otherwise giving them every facility. One of their failures during the past year had been the project of establishing a school of pharmacy in connection with the Society. The idea had been suggested by a member, and the Council had sent out circulars to all their licentiates, and to all apothecaries keeping open shop, in order to ascertain whether sufficient support could be obtained for the project to make it a paying speculation. Replies were received from five licentiates, stating that they would take one share each; another licentiate wrote to say that he would take “a few shares”; and two apothecaries and two licentiates expressed sympathy with the scheme. During the past year the Council had done all in their power to raise the standard of their examinations, and it was now very satisfactory. Their visitors had attended very carefully to the examinations, and seen how they were conducted. A number of anonymous communications reflecting on the Society had appeared during the year in a certain periodical, of which he had persistently avoided taking any notice; but there was one in last month's issue which did require some notice. It was signed an “Irish Pharmaceutical Chemist,” and contained a gross personal attack on one of their examiners. The writer professed to know a great deal; but if his statement was true, he knew a great deal more than he ought to know. The only persons

who had access to the examinations were the visitors and members of the Council; and he did not think that any of those gentlemen could have been guilty of writing this anonymous communication. The writer of it alleged that the time devoted to the practical part of the examination was too short. A whole day was given to pharmacy, which was a great deal more than was given by any other licensing body that he knew of to that one subject; and he proceeds, "I have heard candidates ask what amount of heat is necessary to spread a plaster, and how they were to know if the iron was sufficiently hot." Who could have had such ready access to the examination as this statement implies? He proceeds to make a gross personal attack upon the examiner, and questions his integrity; but from his (President's), and other gentlemen's observation of Mr. Evans they could say that they had every confidence in him. The writer is apparently ignorant of the existence of the Visiting Committee of the Council, who attend the examinations. It is unfortunate that the editor of this periodical should publish these communications without their being authenticated by the name of the writer.

Mr. HODGSON remarked that whenever anonymous communications reached him about any person in his employment he always put them into the fire.

Mr. WELLS: It is only due to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to say that they do not receive communications without the names and addresses of the writers, only these are not necessarily for publication.

The PRESIDENT further urged the re-establishment of the evening meetings of the Society.

This suggestion was supported by the Vice-President (Mr. DRAPER).

The treasurer (Mr. HODGSON), in his financial statement, said the Society was paying its way, and had a little balance to go on with. They began the year with a balance of only 17*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* (besides the sum due by the late registrar), and they ended it with a balance of 73*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* During the year they received 147*l.* in fees of the Major examinations, as against 131*l.* 5*s.* in the preceding year, and 96*l.* 12*s.* for the Preliminary examinations, as against 44*l.* 2*s.* in the previous year. Their total revenue for the year was 362*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* The sale of the books of the late Registrar produced 32*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; and allowing 5*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* due to him for salary and sundries, the balance reduced the Society's claim against him to 1*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, the original amount of the claim having been 39*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* He (Mr. Hodgson) had paid the 1*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* in order to square the account. On the other side of the account the fees to examiners and expenses for salary, reporting, &c., were the same as before. After the payment of all expenses there was the balance in favour of the Society of 73*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The Society had 248*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* in the funds, which, with the balance already mentioned, made a total of 320*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* in hand.

The accounts were passed, the president, vice-president, treasurer, auditors, and registrar were all re-elected, and the usual committees were appointed.

A meeting of the Council was also held on the 7th inst., at which, in accordance with notice, Sir GEORGE OWENS moved—

That Dr. Montgomery, Dr. Macnamara, and Dr. Duffey be nominated as candidates for the office of Government Visitor.

Dr. COLLINS seconded the motion.

Mr. HAYES nominated, and Mr. GRINDLEY seconded, Dr. J. W. Moore.

Subsequently the name of Dr. Macnamara was withdrawn, and Dr. Montgomery, Dr. Duffey, and Dr. J. W. Moore were nominated unanimously.

Dr. Aquilla Smith was afterwards selected member of the Council in place of Dr. Montgomery, who had resigned.

A GOOD story is told of Prince Bismarck and his favourite doctor. It was at Karlsbad where they first met. The Prince, feeling unwell, sent for Dr. Schweininger, who began to put all sorts of questions to him. At last the Prince lost his temper, and exclaimed, "What are you driving at, doctor?" Nothing disconcerted, the latter replied, "I am at your orders, Prince; but if you wish to be treated without being questioned you had better send for the veterinary surgeon, who is accustomed to physic in that way."—*Truth.*

Metropolitan Reports.

SOUTH LONDON SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

ON September 26 the close of the summer session and the opening of the winter course of study in connection with the above institution was celebrated, according to custom, by the distribution of the prizes and certificates to the successful students.

The Rev. Bache Harris, vicar of St. James's, Kensington Park Road, presided, and in an opening address, impressed upon the students the necessity of fully availing themselves of their present opportunities. The great enemy of the student, whatever the course of study might be, was dissipation. He was not talking of vicious dissipation; he put that out of his mind altogether, because he was sure they would agree with him that the man who was dissipated, in the ordinary sense of the word, could not be a good student, as his energies must flag, and he was unable to apply himself to his work. The dissipation he meant was the reading of different books, and the storing up of various kinds of knowledge at a time when they should have given all their mental energies to the special work set before them. Such men became tolerably well informed, knew a great many things about different subjects, but had too many irons in the fire, and were unable to maintain the heat sufficiently to heat all the irons. He had met with many men in different parts of the country who, having been trained at the South London School of Pharmacy, maintained that "their school was the best in England." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Baxter, prior to distributing the awards, remarked that the South London School of Pharmacy was becoming an old-established institution. It had been in existence seventeen years. The great teacher, Dr. Muter—and he did not suppose anybody would gainsay that observation—thought he saw his way to introduce a new school, there being then only one in existence—namely the Pharmaceutical School at Bloomsbury Square. With what success he had developed his idea, the friends of the school were able year by year to see.

The following is the list of awards:—

Senior Chemistry.—Medal, Francis W. Taylor; certificate John B. Nichols.

Junior Chemistry.—Medal, Andrew Craig; certificate Alfred L. Wood.

Botany.—Medal, J. B. Nichols; certificate, Ernest L. Ralling.

Materia Medica.—Medal, John Tirrell; certificate, J. Burgess.

Pharmacy and Practical Dispensing.—Medal, Robert Pyle; certificate, John W. Carr.

Extra certificates of merit were awarded to Messrs. Jackson, Lewis, Minter, Moore, and G. H. Taylor.

Mr. Joseph Ince delivered an address, in the course of which he said they were on the threshold of a change in pharmacy. When examination was made compulsory, although the mode of education remained precisely the same, more schools were demanded, and it was a matter of history that the first school to aid the new system of education was that in South London. Then an abuse sprang up in this way. Qualification being essential by compulsory examination, many attempted another style altogether. They prepared themselves, and worked themselves up with the necessary knowledge to answer a series of questions that might be put by the examiners. Many passed, and received their qualification, and cheated not the examiners so much as themselves, because it was a poor, poverty-stricken preparation for after-life. Mr. Ince then proceeded to express his view that in combination with attendance at a course of lectures a certain amount of residential work should be added to the general system, just as in the medical profession time and attendance at hospital counted so much. In order to attain this state of things, the speaker said, that he looked forward to the establishment of this country of schools which, while the result of private enterprise, should be under direct official sanction.

Dr. Soper moved, and Mr. J. Smith seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Ince for his address, which was agreed to, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the rector chairman.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The prizes of the School of Pharmacy were distributed to the successful students on Wednesday, October 7. There was a distinguished and crowded audience, and many visitors were unable to obtain admission. We gave the names of those to whom the prizes were awarded in August. Professors Redwood, Bentley, and Attfield reported on their classes. Professor Bentley also reported on the Herbarium and the Peter Squire competitions, and Mr. Bowen on the Jacob Bell scholarships. The President distributed the prizes, and made some comments. Professor Dewar, F.R.S., gave an address to the students, in which he warmly advocated the desirability of research and the importance of properly endowing scientific offices in universities and colleges, and making sufficient provision for professors. A vote of thanks to Professor Dewar was moved by Dr. Meymott Tidy, and carried by acclamation.

On the same evening the Hanbury medal, which had been awarded to Professor Georg Dragendorff, of Dorpat, was formally presented, Mr. Michel Bouteneff, from the Russian Embassy, receiving it on behalf of Professor Dragendorff, who was unable to be present.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—On October 8 Mr. Winfrey, the president, gave the introductory address before the members of the Chemists' Assistants' Association. The report showed that the Society was in a flourishing condition; they now issue their proceedings annually in printed form. The first number, just published, contains the papers read during the past session. Fifteen new members were proposed at the close of the meeting. The president sketched their forthcoming programme, prominent among the subjects being a discussion on the British Pharmacopœia of 1885. The president dwelt at length on the double subject of shorter hours and more equal distribution of the gains of capital.

The following is the programme for the (ninth) session just commenced. The meetings are held at 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., at 8.30 P.M., on the evenings named:—

October 8.—President's Inaugural Address.

October 14.—Discussion on the New Pharmacopœia. Opened by J. F. Burnctt, F.C.S.

October 21.—Lecture: "The Medical Arrangements of an English Army in the Field, with Suggestions as to the Needs of the Volunteer Service." G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Staff.

October 28.—Paper: "Epidemics, and the Lessons they Teach us." J. Foster Palmer, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

November 4.—Paper: "Analysis of Potable Water." Walter Wells.

November 12.—Paper: "A Retrospective View of Botany." W. Baxter, jun.

November 18.—Conversation at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

November 25.—Paper: "Organic Chemistry in its Relation to Pharmacy." Walter H. Ince.

December 2.—Paper: "Potassium and its Salts." John Scholey.

December 10.—Paper: "Is the Occupation of Pharmacy Prejudicial to Health?" A. Wybrant.

December 16.—Paper: "How Plants are Reproduced." C. E. Stuart, B.Sc.

Musical Meetings (Mondays).—October 12, November 9, December 7.

Social Meetings (Mondays).—October 26, November 23, December 21.

The Council of the Association is constituted as follows:—President, Mr. R. Winfrey; Vice-presidents, Messrs. Braithwaite and Millhouse; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Dodd; Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Rushton and Saul (both 143 New Bond Street, W.); other members, Messrs. Barnes, Burnett, Cracknell, Cunningham, Deck, Dymond, Phillips, and Shacklock.

DENTISTS AND JURIES.—At the late Stratford Petty Sessions a dental surgeon in practice claimed exemption from serving on the jury to which he had been summoned on the plea that his profession entitled him to that relief. He further stated that he had been one of the jury in the Malcolm bigamy case at the Old Bailey, but he did not know at the time that he was not liable to serve. The chairman stated that he was quite right in his reading of the law, and allowed his claim.

BIRKBECK LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane.—The prospectus for the sixty-third session of this well-known institution has just been issued. The new building, which was formally opened in July last by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of several members of the Royal Family, many distinguished statesmen, and other eminent persons, is very capacious, and, including fittings, has cost upwards of 20,000*l*. Great attention has been paid to the wants of the 6,000 students for whose mental advancement the structure has been erected. The extensive curriculum for which this institution is celebrated has been further enlarged, and it is almost impossible to suggest the addition of any subject to the list. Classes are held both in the day and evening, the fees being exceedingly moderate. Candidates for University degrees, or Civil Service and other appointments, will find every opportunity provided for their preparation.

CRICKET MATCHES.

THE CHEMISTS' MINERAL WATERS ASSOCIATION C. C. V. MESSRS. GERAUT & CO.'S C. C.—Played at the Greyhound, Dulwich, on September 19. The weather was wet, and the wicket almost unplayable:—

The Chemists' M. W. A. C. C.

1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
H. T. Butler, b Pattenden	..	..	1	run out	..	..	0
E. G. Brady, b Ensor	..	..	13	1 b w, b Pattenden	..	..	0
F. G. Pirie, b Pattenden	..	..	7	not out	..	..	3
A. King, run out	..	..	1	b Ensor	..	..	2
W. Talmadge, c Martin, b Pattenden	..	..	2	b Ensor	..	..	0
F. Westlake, c Squire, b Martin	..	..	2	} did not bat			
A. Theobald, run out	..	..	0				
J. Wellor, c Pattenden, b Martin	..	..	14	} did not bat			
G. Beaven, run out	..	..	1				
F. North, b Pattenden	..	..	2	} did not bat			
J. Bennett, not out	..	..	0				
Extras	..	..	14	Extras	..	..	2
Total	..	..	57	Total	..	..	10

Messrs. Geraut & Co.'s C. C.

1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
W. Forder, b Brady	..	..	5	1 b w, b Butler	..	..	10
G. H. Martin, b King	..	..	6	1 b w, b Butler	..	..	5
W. Ensor, c Brady, b King	..	..	1	b King	..	..	7
H. J. Jupp, b King	..	..	5	not out	..	..	0
H. S. Squire, c Brady, b King	..	..	0	e and b Butler	..	..	1
W. Pattenden, c Butler, b Brady	..	..	7	b King	..	..	4
J. Bull, b King	..	..	0	b King	..	..	0
J. Killick, b King	..	..	0	b King	..	..	1
J. Gibbs, b King	..	..	0	c Brady, b Butler	..	..	0
F. Dale, st Butler, b King	..	..	4	c Brady, b King	..	..	0
W. Stocks, not out	..	..	0	run out	..	..	0
Extras	..	..	4	Extras	..	..	3
Total	..	..	32	Total	..	..	31

IN June and July matches were played at Kew between the resident and the non-resident students of Westminster College (Messrs. Wills & Wootton). In the first match the non-residents scored 68, against their opponents' 41; but on the next occasion the residents ran up 121, while the non-residents had only reached 57 when their tenth wicket fell.

A CHEMICAL BEAUTY.—A celebrated Parisian belle, says the *Popular Science News*, who had acquired the habit of white-washing herself, so to speak, from the soles of her feet to the roots of her hair with chemically-prepared cosmetics, one day took a medicated bath, and, on emerging from it, she was horrified to find herself as black as an Ethiopian. The transformation was complete; not a vestige of the "supreme Caucasian race" was left. Her physician was sent for in alarm and haste. On his arrival he laughed immoderately, and said, "Madam, you are not ill; you are a chemical product. You are no longer a woman, but a 'sulphide.' It is not now a question of medicinal treatment, but of simple chemical reaction. I shall subject you to a bath of sulphuric acid diluted with water. The acid will have the honour of combining with you; it will take up the sulphur, the metal will produce a 'sulphate,' and we shall find as a 'precipitate' a very pretty woman." The good-natured physician went through with his reaction, and the belle was restored to her membership with the white race.

Provincial Reports.

BIRMINGHAM.

Notes written for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Mr. H. Boucher, late representative for Messrs. Loftthouse & Saltmer, wholesale druggists, &c., Hull, has been appointed local representative for Messrs. Herrings & Co., manufacturing chemists, &c., 40 Aldersgate Street, London.

It is rumoured that Mr. Shorthouse, mineral acid manufacturer, &c., and author of "John Inglesant," is busy on another novel.

At a meeting of the House Committee of the General Hospital on September 19 a donation of 100*l.* was announced from Messrs. Lewis, in commemoration of the opening of their new premises in Bull Street, on the 22nd inst.

On Saturday, October 3, Mr. William Price, pharmaceutical chemist, &c., 157 Bromsgrove Street, was appointed one of the overseers for the parish of Birmingham.

Mr. H. Holbecke, a student at the Midland Institute, who gained the Council prize in the elementary stage of theoretical chemistry last year, has again this year been successful in gaining the prize in the "advanced" stage. Mr. Holbecke is a pupil of Mr. George E. Perry, pharmaceutical chemist, Hagley Road, and lecturer on pharmacy and practical dispensing to the Midland Counties Chemists' Association.

Birmingham, or, rather, Birmingham-trained men, contributed a goodly share of the papers read at the recent Conference of Chemists at Aberdeen. Messrs. Hooper, Jones, Ransome, and Robinson are included under this description.

The remarks in your Notes for March relative to a good local drug-sundry house being required here appear to have stirred a well-known firm to build premises which are to be fitted up and stocked for securing this class of trade. Further particulars will be forwarded later on.

Death has removed from the ranks of Birmingham chemists since your last Thomas Gilman, sen., who died at the age of 72 years, on September 13, at his country residence, Middleton House, Erdington. Tom Gilman (by which cognomen he was familiarly known) commenced business, close upon half a century ago, at Gosta Green, Aston, adjoining Birmingham, and was a type of that old class of chemists which are gradually becoming extinct. He combined chemistry with grocery, also launching well out into horse and cattle medicines. From the net results of these trades he was able to retire from active life a few years ago. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas Gilman, jun., whose unfortunate bankruptcy has recently been chronicled in your columns.

A remarkable dental operation was performed in Birmingham a few weeks ago. The patient, a boy ten years of age, had a swelling in the lower jaw, and so painful did it become that his father took him to a well-known dentist, who, after diagnosing the case, pronounced it to be what is known as a "denticiferous cyst." When opened, some small ill-formed teeth, thirty in number, were found embedded in the jaw. This swelling occupied the space of two teeth, and it was ascertained that the temporary teeth had never erupted. This is one of the most peculiar phenomena ever experienced in dentistry. Anyone interested in the vagaries of the human molars may see these tiny teeth by application to the dentist at the Queen's Hospital, and they will repay a visit.

Three children, aged three, seven, and eight years, were admitted to the Queen's Hospital suffering from the effects of eating poisonous berries, which they procured at Harborne. When brought to the hospital the children were seriously ill, but after the successful administration of emetics they were able to be removed to their homes.

On Tuesday, September 29, an inquest was held on the body of William Heap (49), residing at 39 Millward Street, Small Heath. Deceased had swallowed some carbolic acid on the previous Saturday. Medical assistance being called in, emetics were administered, but without success, and the

stomach-pump could not be inserted, the throat being so corroded with the acid. A verdict of "Suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity" was returned.

MIDLAND COUNTIES CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association was held on September 23, Mr. Thomas Barclay in the chair. The secretary, Mr. Thompson, read the report and balance-sheet, which latter showed that the receipts were 99*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.*, and the expenditure 55*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, leaving 44*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.* in hand. Seventy-six subscriptions have been paid during the year, and the condition of the Association was regarded as being in every respect satisfactory. There was an inquiry from Mr. Wakefield as to why the fees received from students did not appear on the balance-sheet; and the President replied that those fees had been imposed experimentally, and it was not considered necessary to make mention of them, but, as the experiment had proved successful and the scheme was afloat, they would appear in future. Mr. Wakefield proposed that the subscriptions should be increased, but the motion was adjourned. The annual chemists' ball and *soirée* was fixed for January 21 in the new year. The following appointments were made for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. T. Barclay; Vice-Presidents, Mr. G. E. Perry, Mr. W. F. Wyley, F.C.S.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Lucas; Librarian, Mr. A. Wright; Auditors, Mr. C. J. Arblaster and Mr. F. Barlow; Hon. Sec., Mr. C. Thompson; and, Council, the officers of the Association, together with Messrs. F. H. Alcock, F.C.S., J. Austin, R. Brown, T. Chase, C. Crooke, Stokes Dewson, C. Ellis, H. Homes, W. F. Haydon, W. Jones, W. Price, A. E. Robinson, F.C.S., W. Southall, F.L.S., A. Southall, S. Taylor, T. W. Tullit, J. Wakefield, and T. Weaver.

On September 24 Henry Cashmore, chemist, Summer Lane, was summoned for assaulting Frank Whittaker, a little boy, aged eight years. The boy had come into his yard, and had meddled with an oil-cask, and defendant had boxed his ears. The magistrate said the defendant had no right to strike the boy at all, and on the evidence thought the boy had been struck with unnecessary violence. He fined defendant 2*s.* 6*d.*

ADVERTISING WITH A VENGEANCE.—The entire page of the *Daily Post* (the leading local daily newspaper) was a few days ago devoted to the advertisement of a Birmingham "supply store"; and it is reported that 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) copies of the same newspaper were posted to residents in the town and suburbs.

The event of the month has been the opening of Lewis', which took place on September 22. The premises cost 30,000*l.*, besides fittings. The ground-rent is said to be 2,000*l.* annually. The firm consists of a private company, of which Mr. David Lewis is principal partner, who commenced business thirty years ago as a clothier in Liverpool, and having accumulated considerable capital finds an investment for it in gigantic stores in Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham. The business will find employment for 250 senior and 200 junior assistants, besides other employés, all of whom have been engaged from residents in Birmingham. During the first week the public were invited to inspect the new buildings, and it was estimated that 40,000 persons passed through daily, the doors being frequently closed to prevent further ingress. In the drug department (managed by the wife of a chemist lately in business) it was amusing to see three well-known chemists taking stock, one of whom purchased a sixpenny box of "Lewis' Seidlitz Powders," which he equally divided amongst them, we presume for analysis.

BRADFORD.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DRUGGIST.—The runaway tram-car-engine, which caused so much commotion and did such serious damage on Saturday, September 12, also caused the death of Jacob Hardy Wilkinson, druggist, of High Street, Wibsey. The deceased was driving with a friend in a trap, which came in collision with the engine, the force of which threw him out, and when picked up was quite dead and terribly mutilated.

RE R. S. TEMPEST.—At the recent examination in bankruptcy, before the Registrar, Mr. R. S. Tempest, wholesale druggist and drysalter, trading under the name of "R. S.

Tempest & Co.," it was elicited that since the appointment of trustee an arrangement had been made by which the friends of the debtor would purchase back the estate for him for 1,000%. As the total liabilities are under 1,500%, a fair dividend is therefore promised. The bankruptcy was traced to bad debts and embezzlement by two of the debtor's travellers. The examination was concluded, and the bankrupt was allowed to pass.

DEVONPORT.

CONVALESCENTS COFFINED."

The Devonport Urban Sanitary Authority (says the *Western Figaro*) are a nice set of gentlemen, to judge by a notice they have issued on the subject of disinfection. After detailing the rules to be observed during the illness of anyone from typhoid and scarlet fever, diphtheria, or small-pox, the notice goes on:—

"AFTER RECOVERY OR DEATH.

"Put the body in a coffin, as soon as possible, and into it some charcoal sprinkled with chloride of lime; screw it down at once. Let there be no delay in burial, and do not keep it in a living or sleeping room, if you can possibly help it."

Goodness gracious! "After recovery"? Then we are to be buried alive by order of the Devonport Urban Sanitary Authority? Not much we won't. Not for Dr. J. May, who is the medical officer of health, and who signs this precious proposal, nor for the whole of the British Medical Association in council assembled. If we happen to take typhoid or have a few measles and get over it, we shall insist on being alive, and take the liberty of conducting ourselves in the usual manner of live people. We shall object to be put in a coffin, even with the luxurious accompaniments of charcoal chloride of lime, and if anybody comes to screw us down there will be a row in the house, that's all.

DUBLIN.

A FIRE broke out at Messrs. Boileau & Boyd's, wholesale druggists, Bride Street, Dublin, on the 12th inst., causing considerable damage.

FLINT.

ALDERMAN MUSPRATT, who recently died here, was the owner of the extensive Flint Chemical Works, employing over 1,000 hands. He was, on November 9 last, elected by the corporation as mayor for the seventeenth consecutive time.

FURNEUX PELHAM.

A CASE of accidental poisoning occurred at King's Farm, Furneux Pelham, on Friday, September 18. The occupier, Mrs. Ann Pottrell, a widow in her 79th year, who was under medical treatment, went to a cupboard where she kept the mixture prescribed for her, and a lotion. She drank, by mistake, a wineglassful of the latter. She directly afterwards discovered her error. Medical assistance was called in, but the unfortunate lady died in about three hours.

GAINSBOROUGH.

ALARMING FIRE AT A CHEMIST'S SHOP.—On September 26 an alarming fire occurred on the premises of Mr. R. Tebbs, chemist. Mr. M. Gregory, Mr. Tebbs' assistant, was making some furniture polish, the chief ingredients of which were turpentine and resin, when it boiled over and caught fire. Gregory seized the copper bowl and endeavoured to carry it into the street, but the heat was so excessive that on reaching the front shop his coat and apron were in flames, and he was compelled to drop the pot at a spot where a porter named Barnes was corking some petroleum. A conflagration then took place, the inflammable oil igniting everything it came in contact with, and in a very short time the place was enveloped in flames. The porter was severely burnt on the legs, his injuries being of a serious nature, and he is now under medical treatment. Fortunately a plentiful

supply of water was at hand, and, after some difficulty, the fire was extinguished. The damage was estimated at about 50%, which was covered by insurance.

A FATAL fire occurred on October 7 on the premises of Mr. Forrest, Gainsborough. The fire broke out in a room let off to a solicitor, which is situated over the shop. The assistant, who lived on the premises, raised an alarm, and managed to remove his wife and family, but failed to rescue the maid-servant.

ILKESTON.

A VERDICT of *felo-de-se* was returned here on September 14 in the case of Daniel Shine, of Bethnal Green, a hawker of books. The deceased purchased laudanum of three chemists, and proceeded to a public-house, where he swallowed 3 oz. of poison, dying soon afterwards.

LLANELLY.

A CASE of poisoning has occurred at Llwyhendy. The wife of the Rev. D. Jenkyn Evans, curate of St. David's, poured from a wine-cruet into a glass what she thought was port wine, and then drank it. She immediately screamed out that she was poisoned, when it was discovered that the cruets contained carbolic acid. Dr. Samuel, of Llanelly, was sent for, but his efforts were of no avail, and the lady died soon afterwards.

LONDONDERRY.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE IRISH PHARMACY ACT.

At the Petty Sessions, Londonderry, before the Mayor and other magistrates, Mr. Joseph Sheppard was charged with having, on June 4, kept open shop for dispensing and compounding medical prescriptions without being registered as a pharmaceutical chemist, or as a chemist and druggist, under 38 and 39 Vic. cap. 57; also with having kept open shop for retailing, dispensing, and compounding poisons, within the meaning of 33 and 34 Vic. cap. 26, he not being a pharmaceutical chemist; also with having, on August 10, kept open shop for retailing or dispensing poisons; and also for having assumed the title of chemist and druggist. Each charge was the subject of a separate summons, and all had been taken out at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

In opening the case Mr. Maxwell, who appeared for the prosecution, said it had been brought into court with a view of trying to put a stop to what his clients believed to be a breach of the Pharmacy Act of 1875, and he should prove that on June 4 the defendant compounded and issued a prescription to a person he should call, who had left the prescription with him, and also that the envelope contained the words "Physicians' and surgeons' prescriptions carefully compounded with the purest drugs," and signed by Mr. Sheppard himself. He should also call evidence to prove that on August 4 the defendant sold strychnine, and issued it labelled "Strychnine, poison."

William Tracey deposed to the circumstances of June 4, and that the prescription was made up while he waited.

This was the only witness for the prosecution. Mr. Babington, who appeared for the defence, claimed a dismissal of the first summons on the ground that, by the 27th section of the Act relied upon by the prosecution, it was required that "the registrar shall, in the month of January every year, cause to be printed, published, and sold correct copies of the register of the pharmaceutical chemists, and of the register of chemists and druggists." The register Mr. Maxwell had put in was only the register of the pharmaceutical chemists, whereas that and the register of chemists and druggists were two distinct documents, and what proof had the prosecution given that Mr. Sheppard's name was not contained in the other register?

Mr. Maxwell, in reply, said that, in Ireland, there was no such title or style as "chemist and druggist." The first regulation of the Council distinctly stated that there shall be, for the present, but one qualification, that of the "pharmaceutical chemist," and that regulation was endorsed by the Lord Lieutenant.

After a consultation upon the Bench the Mayor said that upon the point raised by Mr. Babington the decision would be against him.

In the second case William Gallagher deposed that, on August 11, a boy named M'Connell came for him to go to the defendant's shop, and they went and purchased two penny-worth of strychnine. Mr. Sheppard put the label on it, and wrapped it round with the paper produced.

W. J. M'Connell said he went to purchase the strychnine at the request of Dr. O'Flaherty, but that Mr. Sheppard would not give it him without a witness to sign it, and thereupon he went for Gallagher. Dr. O'Flaherty paid him for going for the strychnine.

Mr. Maxwell then asked permission to withdraw the two summonses as to the assumption of the title.

The Mayor said in the first case a penalty of 5*l.* would be inflicted, and in the second case they would adjourn it for a month, to enable Mr. Maxwell to ask the Society if they wished a penalty inflicted.

LIVERPOOL.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of navigation, locomotion, commerce, and manufacture is to be held here during 1886. The object of the exhibition is to bring together models of ancient as well as modern means of transport, both by sea and land. Together with these it is intended to collect commercial and manufactured products. The buildings for the exhibition are to be erected on the Edge House Hall Estate, adjoining Wavertree Park. Space is not to be charged for, and any profits realised are to be devoted towards the foundation of a Technical, Artistic, and Industrial School. Drugs, gums, and substances, native or manufactured, employed in medicine or pharmacy, are among the articles admissible. An influential Council has been appointed, with the Mayor as President, and the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the aristocratic and official personages of Lancashire, have lent their names as patrons. Mr. P. L. Simmonds, 35 Queen Victoria Street, has been officially appointed London agent for the Exhibition.

THE REGISTERED CHEMISTS' TRADE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting held September 29, reference was made to the death of Mr. William Jones, Berry Street, in the 78th year of his age, one of the oldest chemists in Liverpool, whose interment took place on September 1, and was largely attended by his friends, and by the congregation of the Prince's Road Welsh Presbyterian Church in this city, of which he was one of the senior elders. For many years he had been a highly respected member of the Council of the above Association, which was represented by Mr. J. Woodcock, president; Mr. B. Dickens, vice-president; Mr. R. Parkinson, treasurer; Mr. J. Hocken, hon. sec.; and Messrs. H. Bedford, W. Kirkes, and G. Sant. Amongst other business of the meeting was the announcement of the re-issue of the price-list, the voting of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund, and 3*l.* 3*s.* to the Trade-mark Guarantee Fund of the Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain. The oft-repeated question of early closing was again brought to the front, and efforts are to be made to further this very desirable object.

NORMANTON.

THE strike in the chemical works at Normanton, after lasting for eight weeks, has been settled, the men having resumed work at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. upon their late rate of wages.

SCOTLAND.

Special Correspondence.

MR. THOMAS H. SCLATER, chemist and druggist, Kirkwall, recently bankrupt, has applied for *cessio*, and his examination before the Sheriff of Orkney has been fixed for the 20th inst. at 11 A.M.

THE REV. J. INCHES HILLOCKS, who has recently received from Her Majesty a civil list pension of 70*l.*, in recognition of his missionary labours amongst the London poor, was at one time a druggist in Dundee.

ON and after the 1st inst. the Preliminary examinations of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, are to be conducted by the Educational Institute of Scotland. This is an important change, and one which may in the future influence the pharmaceutical Preliminary.

ON the evening of September 18, Mr. R. T. Linton, pharmaceutical chemist, Edinburgh, was entertained to dinner in the Windsor Hotel, Edinburgh, by the members of the Scottish Kennel Club, for which he has rendered valuable services as treasurer. In the course of the evening Mr. Linton was presented with a life-like portrait of himself and a silver salver for Mrs. Linton.

GERMAN YEAST.—Large supplies of yeast are now sent out from a Fife distillery, the proprietors of which are determined to make it a specialty, and have placed gratis supplies on the London market.

POISONING BY MISADVENTURE.

A sad misadventure, ending in a fatal result, has occurred to James Barbour, the carpenter's mate of H.M.S. *Ajax*, guard-ship on the Clyde. Barbour, though a seaman, resided over nights at Holmscroft Street, Greenock, and on the evening of September 17 he swallowed a small quantity of poisonous liquid dye, mistaking it for brandy. Emetics and other means were tried, but all in vain, and he died in the Greenock Infirmary two days later.

About 9 A.M. on Monday, September 28, Thomas Hall Johnston, 38 years of age, a sergeant in the Medical Staff Corps stationed at Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, was discovered by his wife dying in one of their rooms. He died almost immediately. He had been in the dispensary giving out medicine to some members of the staff, and seemed then to be in his usual condition. On the table of the room where he was found dying there was a bottle containing brandy and a small phial with prussic acid in it. The matter is in the hands of the Fiscal.

METHYLATED SPIRIT AGAIN!—At the Glasgow Justice of Peace Court on September 14, W. F. Hyne, chemist and druggist, Gairbraid Street, Maryhill, was fined 10*l.*, with the alternative of thirty days' imprisonment, for selling on a Sunday half a gill of methylated spirit as a beverage, whereby he contravened Section 130 of the Spirits Act, 1880, and was liable to a penalty of 100*l.* The accused (who held a methylated-spirit licence) pleaded guilty. In the course of his address to the Bench the solicitor for the prosecution stated that this traffic is increasing in Glasgow. Within the past few years the demand for small quantities of methylated spirit has increased largely, it is true, but the retailer places himself in a strange position by refusing such sales. Sunday traffic there is no excuse for, and Hyne's case should be a warning to all who are careless about the matter. We should like to know how the consumer stands towards the law. In equity he is certainly a greater offender than the retailer of the spirit. At the same court, on the 12th inst., Robert Wilson, retailer of methylated spirits, Garscube Road, Glasgow, was fined 40*l.* for selling two half-gills of the spirit on Sunday, August 8.

MR. J. RUTHERFORD HILL and Mr. R. Urquhart, teachers of practical materia medica, Edinburgh, have been recognised by the Edinburgh University as teachers of medicine, whose courses of instruction should qualify for graduation in medicine.

It is stated that about this time last year a number of horses were killed in Glasgow through eating a variety of Indian pea known as *Lathyrus sativus*, and the disease produced by this means has again appeared in the city.—*Daily Papers*. [*L. Sativus* is not poisonous; probably the seeds of *L. aphaca*, which are poisonous, may be mixed with it.]

A YOUNG BANKRUPT.—William James Reid, a brated water manufacturer, 49 William Street, Anderston, Glasgow was examined in bankruptcy on September 22. He stated he was only a little over nineteen years of age, that he had put 1,178*l.* into his business, which he had fitted up for himself. Subsequently he obtained a practical man as a partner, but the capital in the concern belonged entirely to bankrupt who had drawn a salary of 2*l.* a week from the business which he did not think had ever yielded any profits. He had not made up a statement of his liabilities, because his books were in the custody of an accountant, but he would endeavour to prepare one. The statement of affairs showed—Assets, 1,220*l.*; liabilities, 1,000*l.*; estimated surplus, 220*l.* The statutory oath was administered.

THE demand for the new British Pharmacopœia was so great in Scotland that it was the beginning of October before some booksellers could complete their orders. This is how an Edinburgh bookseller enticed many chemists throughout Scotland to give him their orders:—

1885.—THE REVISED AND ENLARGED BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.—The new Pharmacopœia is understood to be a great improvement over its predecessor. The compilers have revised the whole of what has hitherto been official, and the results will be found to be a great aid in facilitating the everyday work of the pharmacist; in short, the Pharmacopœia will reflect the best of the pharmaceutical knowledge acquired since 1867. Nomenclature and many processes and tests have been improved. The aim of the editors has been accuracy, expediency, and simplicity. New remedies have received due attention, and fully a hundred of such, with preparations, are introduced. This important addition comprises many preparations the composition of which has hitherto been known only to the few.

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES ASSOCIATION.—The eighth session of this Association was to be inaugurated last night (October 14), an address by the President (Mr. J. Rutherford Hill) being the leading feature. The Executive of the Association has got together a good programme for the winter, and it appears that the new Pharmacopœia is to have a good share of attention. The Chemistry of the Pharmacopœia is to be treated by Mr. P. MacEwan; Mr. C. F. Henry is to follow with the "Pharmacy," and Mr. J. R. Hill takes the "Botany and Materia Medica." Mr. W. S. Turnbull, (an ex-president) has charge of "Notes and Queries," for which a special evening is set apart. There will be a lantern demonstration, with descriptive lecture by Mr. Thomas Stephenson, and papers have also been promised by Messrs. Arthur, Boa, Bolton, Coull, Duncan, Dunlop, and Stewart. The Association meets twice a month, at 36 York Place. The hour of meeting is 9.15 P.M. The Association, as usual, offer several prizes for competition among their apprentice members. This is a good idea, as the study necessitated for competition is such as must directly benefit the candidate, apart from the immediate prizes.

THE GREENOCK POISONING CASE.—We understand that, as the result of the Procurator Fiscal's investigation, Mr. George Armitage, chemist and druggist, Greenock, was apprehended on a charge of culpable homicide, but has been liberated on bail. The case will come on for trial at the Glasgow Circuit Court.

SAD DEATH OF A DUNDEE CHEMIST.—The death is reported, under peculiar circumstances, of Mr. John M. Lyon, chemist and druggist, Dundee. On the afternoon of the 9th inst. Mr. Lyon's sister, who resides in Leith, called at his shop to bid him good-bye before leaving Dundee. The apprentice directed her to the back shop, where, as he supposed, Mr. Lyon was working, and when she entered the room she found her brother lying on the floor unconscious. Three doctors speedily attended, but Mr. Lyon died shortly after their arrival. The deceased was 31 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children. He was a native of Dundee, where his father was at one time a druggist. After serving his apprenticeship with Mr. James Hodge, he was appointed dispenser to the Greenock Infirmary; subsequently he was dispenser to the Dundee Royal Infirmary, and, after passing the Minor examination, filled a similar situation in the north of England. Five years ago he purchased the old-established business of Mr. Cochrane, Murrygate, Dundee, which at that time had greatly depreciated, but, as he was well known to local medical men and to a large section of the public, he succeeded in a short time in re-establishing a thriving business. A smart man of business and a thoroughly competent pharmacist, Mr. Lyon threw his whole energies into his work. This apparently has told upon his health, and, though he looked a robust man, he has on several occasions during the past two years been seriously indisposed, and these frequent troubles seem to have hastened his death. The deceased was a highly-esteemed citizen, and by those more intimately acquainted with him he was respected for his kind-heartedness, honesty of purpose, and purity of conduct.

The sequestration of Mr. G. M. Welch, chemist and druggist, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, was gazetted on the 9th inst. The creditors will meet at 51 George Street, Edinburgh, on the 16th inst., at 2 P.M.

A CURIOUS action has been commenced against Mr. Alexander M. Lee, chemist and druggist, of Strichen. He had written a letter, which was printed in an Aberdeen newspaper, headed "Religion and Morals in Strichen," containing the following:—"Could not the Mutual Improvement Association rent one or two rooms, and put their library in them, and have these open during the winter evenings, which would be a sort of rendezvous for the young men, and prevent so many of them going to public-houses—excepting one, they are not models in my opinion—sitting whole evenings drinking and gambling away their money, playing 'Nap,' &c." The hotel-keepers in Strichen—William Mitchell, Station Hotel; Adam Paterson, Mormond Hotel; and James Morrice, Freemasons' Hotel—have combined to sue Mr. Lee for payment to each of them of 100*l.* for having thus falsely and calumniously slandered them.

[We should be glad to receive from Scotch readers items of news which might be interesting to the general reader. Newspaper items should be marked.]

SHEFFIELD.

Special Correspondence.

Mr. J. T. Dobb, chemist, West Bar, was elected to the Town Council by a large majority at a by-election on the 29th ult. This is Mr. Dobb's second acquaintanceship with the Municipal Parliament, he having already served several years in the Council, but had to retire some time ago on account of ill-health. He also fills public offices in connection with the Guardians and Overseers.

Sheffield students have during recent years secured a fair share of prizes of the Pharmaceutical Society's school. The latest among these is Mr. T. Dobb, who has been in London lately to receive the distinctions and rewards of his industrious work while studying for his examinations.

Mr. Bray, the representative of Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool, has taken up his residence in the suburbs of Sheffield. During his quarterly visits to the town he has found an attraction which has proved irresistible. His many friends will congratulate and welcome him into the matrimonial ranks.

"No wonder druggists grumble" was a thought which occurred to me when, signing a carrier's sheet the other day, I saw the entry above was a consignment of three bales of senna leaves to a firm of cutlers, trading as a grocery and limited patent-medicine store, of recent importation from Nottingham.

"Professor" Eglen, the man of many medals and long, dark, flowing hair, has disappeared very suddenly. He startled not a few chemists some months back by opening large premises on the Moor, and, with a profuse distribution of handbills and display of American flags and specimens, was the means of causing much obstruction on the pavement. Now nothing is to be seen but very dirty premises he has left behind. His mission to suffering humanity is too imperative (for himself) to allow his light to be concealed for long; and doubtless some of your readers in other towns may have the advantage of his temporary residence among them.

The sessional introductory lecture at the Sheffield Medical School was attended by several pharmacists. One could not help noticing the number of students who are recruited from the ranks of pharmacy—a fact proving the dissatisfaction and discontent of many with their calling. It may be better for our trade that young followers (and old ones as well) should be taking this departure, but how will it be for the medical profession and for themselves?

The contract for drugs, chemicals, &c., to the Sheffield Union has been let to Mr. George Ellinor, Ph.C. Messrs. J. Ibbotson and J. B. Wheen & Co. have had the appointment to the Ecclesall Union divided between them. The latter firm are not on the register of chemists and druggists.

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, 74 Market Place, has written and published some excellent notes on the new B.P., which is accompanied by a well-written preface. The pamphlet bears evidence of laborious and painstaking energy, and will be very useful to chemists for the notes on every drug or preparation which has been introduced.

Notwithstanding the many statements that Lewis's are making no headway in this town, it is rumoured that they have taken the whole of the large block of buildings of which hitherto they have only occupied a small portion.

Dr. Millar, the Democratic aspirant for Parliament for two or three of the divisions of the town, is causing much amusement in conducting his campaign. He dispenses with all committees, is his own chairman at meetings, and moves and seconds his own votes of thanks and confidence. He should be a useful member for druggists. He has prophesied he will be future Secretary for India, and will alter everything, so that no class or individual shall have any grievances.

All assistants are not yet so well acquainted as they ought to be with the B.P. The other day one was discovered preparing infants' powders with pulv. antim. tart. instead of pulv. antimonialis (2 grains in each). He was the son of a chemist, and this was one of his first acts in a new situation. It was the cause of his being sent back to the country whence he came.

The classes in connection with the Sheffield School of Pharmacy commenced on October 5. The entries are very numerous, far exceeding the most sanguine anticipation of the Council, and the students are apparently of the right stamp.

The first general meeting of the local Association was held on October 7, when a large attendance was present to hear the president's introductory address. There were no less than five ex-presidents among the audience, most of whom bore testimony to their gratification at the progress the Society is making. The local papers reported the proceedings at great length.

It was a pleasant surprise when the meeting was over to receive a cordial and pressing invite from the much-esteemed and genial president to take supper with him and his fellow-councillors at the King's Head Hotel. It was an admirably-conceived idea, and splendidly carried into execution, and all who were present were highly delighted with the evening's entertainment. Contrary to the president's intentions a few toasts were proposed, at which some capital oratory was displayed, many of the older members looking upon the work the Society was inaugurating that week as the accomplishment of the dream of their life, and the realisation of their labours and wishes for many years past.

Anyone connected with the trade would do well when in Sheffield to inspect the Society's premises. They are located in Norfolk Chambers, Norfolk Row, one of the most centrally-situated positions in the town, near to both railway-stations, and in close proximity to the various tram and omnibus routes. The room is admirably suited for the purpose for which it is designed, being well lighted, spacious, and lofty. It is well furnished, contains a good laboratory and library, and about 150 galenical specimens, while the materia medica museum is very complete and well arranged, containing several hundred specimens.

The business at the top of Snig Hill, established and lately carried on by Mr. Thomas Hall, has been purchased by Mr. Whyte, of Reading.

An elderly woman, named Hannah Green, has died at Sheffield from poisoning by laudanum. At the inquest it was stated that deceased, who had been in ill-health, took some laudanum to alleviate a pain in the chest, and, by mistake, took so large a quantity as to cause insensibility, followed next morning by death. A verdict of "Death from an overdose of laudanum" was returned.

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The winter session of this Institution was formally inaugurated on Wednesday evening, October 5, when the President, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, delivered an address in the new room of the Society, Norfolk Row. The occasion was also the formal opening of the School of Pharmacy, which has been established under the auspices of the Sheffield Society, and which has been referred to in a former number. There was a large attendance of members, students of the respective classes, and friends.

Mr. J. H. BRADWALL (hon. sec.) read the minutes of the

last meeting, and announced the following amongst other donations to the library and museum:—British Pharmacopoeia, 1885, from Mr. Newsholme; chemistry bench and fittings, from Messrs. Cubley & Preston; timepiece, materia medica specimens, and shelves from Mr. J. M. Furness; materia medica specimens from Mr. Ellinor, &c.

The PRESIDENT began his address by dealing with the early history of the chemist and druggist, and traced this history from the year 1723, the earliest date at which the chemist and druggist is mentioned, to the passing of the Pharmacy Act in 1868, which brought into existence many local associations. Amongst others, and not by any means the least of them, was the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. Rule 2 of this Society states that one of its objects shall be the training and professional education of those required by law to pass the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. He pointed out how this object had been ever kept in view by the Society throughout its existence, and reviewed the efforts put forth and the work accomplished in this direction. The formation of the classes of the present session was an effort which was especially deserving to be crowned with success. To the students who were commencing their studies this session he offered, in the name of the Society, a hearty welcome, not a merely complimentary welcome, but one given to them as workers in the same field. They were, many of them, commencing that week their pharmaceutical studies. Their student days would not end with the passing of their examinations, but would continue so long as life should last. The knowledge necessary for these examinations when once attained can never entirely be lost, but forms a groundwork upon which experience may safely build and reduce the once youth-day theories to the practical usefulness of after years. The business of a chemist and druggist is a lifelong study. The large number of new remedies constantly cropping up call for the exercise of a more extended knowledge of chemical and botanical terms, as well as other information relating to those substances. The chemist and druggist of the future must be a better qualified man than in the past, and will be more generally recognised as an important link between the prescriber and the patient. He appealed to any assistant or apprentice whether the reward does not warrant the attempt, and whether the consciousness of undoubted self-advancement be not worth something on its own account and for itself alone. He urged upon them to work while they had youth and the opportunity, and to leave no stone unturned which might be a stepping-stone to progress, and when the time came for them to commence business on their own account, to remember that their own prosperity would be in proportion to the benefit which they conferred upon the public, and that eminence in their profession, as in all others, must be the result of continued activity and methodical application.

The address was listened to throughout with great interest, and was repeatedly applauded. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Newsholme, proposed by Mr. FURNESS, seconded by Mr. WARD, and supported by Mr. PRESTON, was carried unanimously.

UXBRIDGE.

A BURGLAR'S ARMOURY. — At Uxbridge, on Monday, September 21, Charles Thompson (23), compositor, Liverpool, was charged with being found under a bed in the house of Mrs. Heron, milliner, Uxbridge. When searched, two bottles, one containing chloroform the other laudanum, were found upon him. The chemist to whom the prisoner applied for "a large quantity of laudanum" stated he had supplied his customer with a harmless mixture, whereupon the prisoner said he should charge the chemist with obtaining money by false pretences. Prisoner, who admitted that he intended robbery, was remanded for trial.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

DEATH OF MR. FLEEMING, SEN.—We regret to record the death of Mr. William Fleming, who has carried on business as a chemist and druggist in Queen Street for nearly half a century, and who died at his private residence Penn Fields, Wolverhampton, on Friday, October 2 at the age of 72 years. His remains were interred in the Wolverhampton Cemetery on

Tuesday, October 6. Deceased was one of the oldest tradesmen in the town, and was much respected. The funeral was attended by deputations representing the chemists and druggists of the town, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Baptist denomination.

WIDNES.

At present only about 400 men are employed at the Widnes Alkali Company's works, owing to bad trade, but the management have decided to manufacture their own salt-cake, and it is expected that by Christmas the works will be in full swing, giving employment to about 1,000 men. Two large new works are in course of erection in the neighbourhood, and, altogether, the times appear to be brightening for the working-classes of the town.

NOTES ON THE CHEMICAL PHARMACY OF THE NEW PHARMACOPEIA.

BY DAVID HOWARD.

THE chemistry of the new Pharmacopœia shows a marked advance on the previous edition—that of 1867—and the much greater accuracy of the descriptions and tests will be of great advantage to those engaged in pharmacy, who will find in it a practical standard of purity for the preparations they use.

We notice, especially in the new preparations, an increased tendency to omit processes of manufacture, and give merely an official description of the required substance. This might very well have been carried further, following the example of the Pharmacopœia Germanica, which rarely gives processes of manufacture unless they are required to identify the product.

There is little probability of a pharmacist attempting to make citric or tartaric acid, and, if he did, he would seek for the requisite information rather in some work on chemical technology than in the brief notice of a Pharmacopœia; a recipe for fermenting and distilling spirit, or directions for growing lavender, would be of quite as much practical value.

It is complained by some that the tests given are too elastic: for instance, tincture of opium is to contain *about* 3·3 grains of morphine; but it must be remembered that, the Pharmacopœia being the only official standard, will certainly be used as such in prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and it is but right that a certain margin should be allowed in case of a difficult assay, like that of opium.

It is quite evident that in all cases the description and test, rather than the process, must be regarded as the standard; and, if they are difficult to reconcile, the former, not the latter, must rule; for example, it is found by no means easy to get the exact specific gravity of the spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus by following the official directions, which give different results in different hands; the specific gravity and strength in ammonia are here clearly the points to be obtained.

We now note some points in detail.

The formula given for *ammonii carbonas* is theoretically true, but a reference to Dr. Divers' paper on the subject, read before the Chemical Society, will show that practically few bodies are of more uncertain composition. It has been pointed out that in the preparation of solution of acetate of ammonia the quantity of carbonate of ammonia used should be corrected, if needful, by its saturating-power.

Among the *acids* we find a list of ten not included in previous Pharmacopœias, of which acidum carbolicum liquidum, and acidum phosphoricum concentratum, are but variations in strength of the preparations already recognised; the others have been more or less recognised in pharmacy for some time.

Apomorphinæ hydrochloras is now recognised, the details of its preparation being wisely omitted.

An alteration has been made in the quantity of sulphuret of antimony yielded by *tartar emetic* from 49·55 per cent. to 52·07 per cent. As the latter is more than the theory allows, it must include free sulphur; this should be noticed, as

over-skillful manipulation would in this case give wrong results.

The formula given for *subnitrate of bismuth* is unchanged; it is the same as that of the French Codex, which specifies that the product is to contain the atomic proportion of oxide of bismuth, 76·78 per cent. The English Pharmacopœia gives no percentage of oxide, while the Pharmacopœia Germanica, with exactly the same formula for preparation as the Codex, omits the atomic formula and prescribes 79 to 82 per cent. as the percentage of oxide. This is the result obtained in practice; if the compound $\text{BiONO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ exists, it is so unstable that it could certainly not be kept without decomposition.

A great improvement has been introduced in the *liq. bismuth. et ammon. citras*, which is now directed to be prepared from dry citrate of bismuth, the excess of citrate of ammonia and the nitrate of ammonia which were retained in the old preparation being avoided; the citrate or the ammonio-citrate in scales affords the opportunity of obtaining the liquor without the expense of carriage of the water used in its preparation.

Caffeina, cocaina, physostigmina, and pilocarpina are the *alkaloids* from new sources which find a place in this edition, while codeina, cinchonidina, cinchonina, and quinidina are now officially recognised. It will be noticed that the names of all alkaloids are now made to terminate in "ina" instead of "ia," as in the previous edition.

The official *cortex cinchonæ* is now cultivated *succirubra* bark. *Calisaya* and *officinalis* bark of fine quality can now be obtained from the East Indies and from the cultivated plantations of Bolivia; but though the Codex recognises all three species, and the German Pharmacopœia directs "cultivated bark, particularly *C. succirubra*," the *succirubra* alone is directed by the English Pharmacopœia to be used for all purposes but the extraction of alkaloids. Quill bark is prescribed, but a vast proportion of the best red bark reaches this market either as shavings or crushed, by hydraulic pressure in packing, and thus not answering the description given. The bark is directed to contain from 5 to 6 per cent. of alkaloids, of which not less than one-half is quinine or cinchonidine. The process to be employed for testing is that recommended by Professor Redwood,* and is a great improvement on the processes previously ordered.

The *fluid extract of cinchona* is now prepared with acidulated water and glycerine, and, when completed, contains 5 grains alkaloid in 100-grain measures. It would seem that the compilers considered that the whole alkaloid was extracted, but Dr. de Vrij,† to whose researches we owe the process, has shown that this is not the case; this extraction varies with the bark. In some cases one-half the alkaloid is left, even when the directions of the Pharmacopœia are exactly followed.

Hydrochlorate of quinine is introduced and directed to be used in the tincture of quinine. A practical difficulty is thus got over; the tincture when prepared with the sulphate was supersaturated and frequently crystallised. Of course, the purer the sulphate the more liable was the tincture to this defect. This salt of quinine is in many ways a valuable one. It is much more soluble, and can thus be prescribed without the excess of acid required by the sulphate, which is certainly not in all cases desirable. It is also much less liable to be contaminated with the lower-priced alkaloids.

The tests for purity of *sulphate of quinine* of the previous Pharmacopœia were very defective; the quantity of ether used for testing for cinchonidine was so great that a very large percentage would give no indication. The present test is founded on Dr. Paul's researches, and is far more reliable. In using it it is well to be on one's guard against the gelatinisation of the ethereal solution of the quinine that sometimes takes place. The addition of a few drops of very dilute spirit to the mass left on the filter will usually break up this jelly and leave the other alkaloids pure, but great care must be used to avoid dissolving them in the process. The use of a Bunsen pump enables the operator to dispense with the separation of the ether before filtration and thus simplifies the manipulation considerably. It is well to notice that a portion of the cinchonidine present is often found crystallised at the bottom of the aqueous layer.

* *Pharmaceutical Journal*, December, 1884, p. 441.

† *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, August 15, 1885, p. 431.

The test for *cupreine* has been rendered necessary by the presence of considerable quantities of this alkaloid in some samples of quinine prepared from *cuprea* bark. It is never found in the true cinchonas, only in the *Remigias*.

A very excellent test for the presence of cinchonidine in quinine has been published by Dr. de Vrij quite recently. He dissolves the quinine sulphate in the equivalent quantity of normal sulphuric acid, evaporates till a pellicle forms, and allows to crystallise. Water is then added to make up the original bulk, and the mass thrown on a filter; the mother-liquor, which contains all the cinchonidine, is then shaken with ether and ammonia. A convenient modification of this test is as follows:—Dissolve, with the aid of heat, 10 parts of quinine in 9 parts of acid sulph. dil. P.B. and 15 parts of water; allow the acid sulphate of quinine to crystallise, drain off the mother liquor, and wash the crystals with a little water, then shake the liquor with ether and ammonia.

The recent researches of Dr. de Vrij, Dr. Oudemans, Dr. Hesse, and Dr. Koppeshaar have shown how great a need there is for the pharmacist to guard against adulteration in quinine. By the use of the polariscope they have shown the presence of as much as 26 per cent. of the less valuable alkaloids in some samples; 10 to 12 per cent. being very common.* Anything beyond the 5 per cent. allowed by the Pharmacopœia certainly shows imperfect manufacture, while "much more than 5 per cent." would certainly be adulteration.

The process for testing citrate of iron and quinine is Allen's, and is far more reliable than the old one. The strictures made on it are fully answered by anticipation in his "Commercial Analysis," vol. ii., pp. 419-434. Complaints have been made against the formula given from a theoretical point of view, but the results given by Mr. Umney at the Pharmaceutical Conference at Sheffield, 1879, are a sufficient answer to them.

THE MITCHAM HARVEST.

THE "happy thought" occurred to us one day last month to travel down to Mitcham to learn about the flower-harvest. The pretty Surrey village—or, rather, group of villages—which is so famous, and, if we may say so, so "essential," to the drug trade, lies within about half-an-hour's railway journey from the City or West-end, and within view of the Crystal Palace. But there is no suggestion of London in its pure air, and even the villa-builder seems hardly to have invaded the precincts of its breezy commons. And yet one would have thought that the proximity of the famous flower-gardens would have offered an extra attraction which the Queen Anne speculator and the poetical auctioneer would have known how to utilise.

Our visit was to the manor house. The lord of the manor has been the chief flower-farmer about here for generations. There is no indication of business about the old-fashioned, substantial manor house, standing well back from the road; nor is there any betrayal of commercial character in the adjacent old still-house, whereon an old clock, which has probably worked on for a century or more, still fulfils its monotonous task. The firm is ostensibly that of Potter & Moore. Those gentlemen are probably now cultivating the Elysian Fields. Who they ever were we are not quite clear about, as Messrs. James H. & Edwin Bridger, who now carry on the farm and the distillery, are the third generation of the Bridger family who have been flower-farmers, and their great grandfather is reputed to have introduced the lavender cultivation into Surrey.

Their still-house was quite still when we visited it, but it had been having a lively time, for the lavender crop especially has been an abundant one. There are four stills in the place, and the biggest is a curiosity. No one would venture a guess as to its capacity, but we were told that its regular charge is a ton and a half of herb. The same still can be used for lavender, peppermint, and camomile. Filling with water and vapouring it off once entirely clears it of the odour of the last operation.

Lavender, as we said, has been an unusually good crop this year, both as regards quantity and quality. It is always cut in the early part of August. Oil which last year brought

80s. has sold this year down to 48s., and that price must be a satisfactory one, if Mr. Bridger's rough estimate that the yield this year was about four times that of last year be anywhere near accuracy. Next year he believes there will be much more under cultivation, but of course the yield is largely dependent on the weather. Four years ago was *l'année terrible* for lavender-growers. Frosts and apparently a fungoid disease almost totally destroyed the crops. Messrs. Bridger that year distilled less than a Winchester quart of oil, which even at eight guineas per lb. was very poor business. Curiously, the disease has not appeared again, though no special precautions seem to have been taken against it.

The real lavender water, that is the distilled water from which the lavender oil has been collected, is a perquisite of the workmen, and is sold at Mitcham by the quart. Messrs. Bridger keep their oil in Winchester, uncorked. Lavender is not a volatile oil, and there seems to be a theory that it is improved by contact with the air, but whether this is anything more than a tradition we know not.

The lavender plant flowers three years in succession, the second year being considered the finest. After the third year it grows stalky and coarse. Farmyard-manure seems to be all that is used at Mitcham, but a field which has grown lavender for three years is generally changed for wheat, oats, or potatoes for a year, and is then planted with peppermint for the next three years, the wheat or potato year following, and then coming back to lavender. For peppermint we were told elsewhere wool-dust from Bradford is a favourite manure.

The peppermint crop has not been an exceptionally large one this year, but the oil is said to be very fine. There are two English oils of peppermint distilled, one from white and the other from black peppermint. The black peppermint, however, is not grown in Mitcham proper. There seems to be no botanical difference between these plants, but the difference in aroma is considerable, as is evidenced by the fact that, while the oil from the black peppermint may be worth about 30s. per lb., that from the white will make nearly 50s.

Peppermint also grows for three years. After the harvest the fields are "dotted," that is, the new runners are hoed; in November the old plants are ploughed in, and the young ones covered.

Camomiles, which are largely grown by Messrs. Bridger, are a dainty crop. The beds are set out every March, and the flowers are gathered in August. They are not fit to gather till they are quite white, and then a heavy rain will seriously damage them. Another difficulty Mr. Bridger says is with the gatherers. They are paid 1*l.* per lb. for gathering. Formerly women were glad to do it for that sum, and gathered the flowers carefully; now they have to employ children, who are less particular. The rather obvious remedy of increasing the wage does not somehow seem to have occurred to the lord of the manor.

Roses are an important crop on this farm. They, too, have yielded satisfactorily this year. Messrs. Bridger have been growing some Provence roses, and have distilled rose-water, but they do not seem satisfied with the experiment, and do not intend to continue the cultivation. The *Rosa gallica* is, however, evidently good business with them. This harvest requires very watchful attention. "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may," wrote Herrick, and he quite correctly adds that "the same flower that smiles to-day, to-morrow may be dying." But for druggists they must be caught even before they smile. Only those gathered in the bud pass as "firsts." If the flower has blown it only sells for confection, and at a lower price. In thundery weather sometimes the buds will open with provoking alacrity, and very early in the morning, between three and six, is the only safe time for collecting the buds. Then they are passed to a number of women, who deftly nip the white claws from the petals, and the still unopened velvety buds are dried rapidly over a stove, and sold for the *Folia rose Gallica* of the shops. The leaves for confection are not dried. Bentley and Trimen tell us that 2,000 rosebuds yield about 10 lbs. of dried or 100 lbs. of fresh petals.

Licorice is grown largely at Mitcham; so are boys. Consequently it has been found necessary to keep the licorice-fields near home. The plant takes four years to come to perfection. The roots are dug up in November, and those which are not dried for powder are buried in trenches. Licorice-roots are sometimes 4 or 5 feet long, but they want

* *Pharmaceutical Journal*, April, 1885, pp. 809, 869.

a rich loam to grow to that extent. For powder the roots are trimmed and decorticated, cut into little finger-lengths, and carefully dried over a furnace. The trimmings are also dried and powdered for horse-powders.

Lovage is another of the products of this farm, but it seems to be going out of use. Poppy-heads are regularly raised here, as also are belladonna, henbane, and stramonium. One other crop may also be mentioned—the *Ecballium elaterium*, or Squirting Cucumber. Messrs. Bridger grow the plant and prepare the elaterium, and the business is by no means a sinecure. "We lost one man through it," Mr. Bridger observed, and the man who works it now, and showed us all his apparatus, remarked that during the period when that work is on, he never gets any rest. The English elaterium is well known for its purity, but it does not bring the price it once did. Years ago it fetched three guineas an ounce; now an ounce will not command a single guinea, though that price is four or five times as much as is paid for the foreign product, most of which comes from Malta. Mr. Bridger talks of suspending his cultivation of this uncanny plant for a year or two, apparently on the principle of absence making the heart grow fonder.

Leaving the manor house, with thanks for information very readily given, we walked, or, rather, waded, two or three miles through some very muddy Surrey lanes to the other end of Mitcham Common, where our friends Messrs. John Jakson & Co. have set up some very perfect steam distilleries, no doubt the finest and most modern plant for the production of essential oils throughout the district. Messrs. John Jakson & Co. grow large quantities of peppermint, lavender, and camomile on the highest ground in the Mitcham and Beddington districts. By repeated rectification they produce specially pure oils, and their peppermint oil, which is sold under their brand, commands an extra high price, and is bought largely by many of the principal liqueur-makers on the Continent.

PHARMACY IN THE RIVIERA.

THE prospects of the approaching season in the Riviera are not very hopeful, owing not only to the cholera scare, but also in great measure to the dulness of trade generally, and the consequent scarcity of money. Last season was a very poor one for the pharmacists in the Riviera; all but the regular visitors seemed to shun the district, though only isolated cases of cholera occurred during the autumn, and the death-rate was not above the average of preceding years; in Nice and Mentone several assistants who had been engaged had their departures postponed some weeks, or were discharged before the completion of their engagements, of course by mutual consent. The situations there, as a rule, seem to be fairly comfortable, and to a man properly acquainted with his business the work is easy. Not much in the way of manual labour beyond dispensing is expected. An English pharmacist is looked upon as a professional man, and treated as such, whereas, owing to the number of Germans looking out for employment, they can be easily obtained at salaries such as we should laugh at.

The salaries given to assistants seem at first sight to vary a great deal, but on examination they prove to be much the same. Two or three examples will give a fair idea:—One, 260f. (10f. 8s.) per month, 50f. (2l.) towards travelling expenses, furnished bedroom, six months' engagement; another, 225f. (9l.) per month, 100f. (4l.) towards expenses, nothing found, four months' engagement; and 250f. (10l.) per month, 100f. (4l.) allowance, furnished bedroom, four and a half months' engagement. The hours of business vary rather more, the shortest we have heard of were at Mentone, 9 A.M. till 7 and 9.30 P.M. alternately, with an hour and a half at midday for *déjeuner*, and alternate Sundays the whole day off.

To a qualified man who wishes to increase his experience the south of France offers advantages which cannot be improved upon. He will have to face customers of almost all nationalities—French, German, Russian, Austrian, Italian, American, &c. It is necessary to be able to converse in French, and a slight knowledge of Italian and German will be a great assistance, though in most cases English and French are sufficient. A few weeks' practice will be all

that is necessary to be able to dispense foreign prescriptions, though, of course, directions written in Russian or German characters are illegible except to men acquainted with those languages. The decimal system is nearly always used, and it is somewhat awkward, after having been educated and instructed to measure liquids, to have to put every bottle upon the scales, and weigh each ingredient into it. A little forethought is, however, all that is necessary, and the dispensing, if one studies the French Codex and the German Pharmacopœia a little, so as to know the strength of a few of the principal preparations, becomes as easy as it is in England.

The prices obtained at present are very low, when the cost of freight and difficulty of smuggling some of the patents into France are taken into consideration. Ordinarily a 6-oz. mixture is only charged 2 50f. (2s.), and an 8-oz. 3f. (2s. 6d.), a dozen pills from 1f. (10d.) to 1.50f. (1s. 3d.), the usual 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. patents, 2f. (1s. 8d.) and 5f. (4s.) respectively, Pears' soap, unseented, 75c. (7½d.), and the shilling tablets 1 50f. (1s. 3d.), Atkinson's perfumes 3f. (2s. 6d.), 6f. (4s. 10d.), and 10f. (8s.); but these are being reduced to meet the times. Many of the bazaars are selling sundries as cheaply as in England; co-operative store competition is also beginning to be felt pretty severely, many people having small articles sent direct by post, leaving the chemists very little chance of being able to supply them at a reasonable profit; drugs do not command much higher prices than here—castor oil 3d., glycerine 4d., the ordinary tinctures from 5d. to 7½d., sal volatile 10d., vaseline 7½d., per 30 grammes, a quantity equivalent to our ounce. One or two chemists have commenced cutting, but, unless there is a great increase in the number of visitors this season, they will do themselves no good, because it must be remembered that all through the summer months the towns are almost deserted, and all the hotels and villas closed. But they are seriously injuring the trade, as has been done in Brighton, and in most of our fashionable watering places.

Generally the French pharmacies are patterns of neatness and exactitude; the proprietors are far above the average of their English brethren in their knowledge of things pertaining to their business; all are well acquainted with the drugs and preparations which they have for sale. The latter, with the exception of such extracts as are prepared in vacuo, are nearly always of their own manufacture. The premises are under a kind of police supervision. The visitors may come at any time to look round and examine the prescription-book, in which, if everything is satisfactory, is written a notice of the visit, attested by the signature of the party of inspection. As in France labour, as well as merchandise, is subject to taxation, men must not complain when they receive a printed form asking that a certain sum shall be paid by them for the privilege of working in the country. The tax varies considerably; last year it was only about 1½f., and the previous year over 10f.; it, however, rarely exceeds that sum. Much has been said against going to the Riviera, on account of the proximity of the casino or gambling-hell of Monte Carlo, and the assistant with gambling propensities had better, perhaps, keep away. But to others the place offers great attractions, such as splendid concerts, a good stock of English newspapers and periodicals, and magnificent botanical gardens, which far surpass any to be seen in a climate like ours. All these are quite free, and are much appreciated.

Towards spring, to those who are botanically inclined, the district becomes extremely interesting; the flora is very extensive, and contains many sub-tropical and Alpine plants. None should miss a trip to Bordighera, the first town over the Italian frontier, to see the palms. In no place in Europe do they grow so plentifully—in fact, all that are used on Palm Sunday for the decoration of St. Peter's at Rome are sent from there. Everywhere are seen lemon, olive, and eucalyptus trees, aloe, cacti, and yuccas in abundance, and by the sides of the mountain-streams little groves of bamboos, which are cultivated to make supports for the vines.

As nearly all the situations are outdoor, it becomes a necessity to find how to live at a reasonable cost. A *pension* can be obtained at from 70f. to 90f. per month at most of the restaurants. The term *pension* signifies, as generally applied, a *déjeuner* of about five courses at midday, and a dinner of from five to seven courses in the evening; a certain quantity of wine is always allowed at each meal—at some it is *ad lib.* It is generally preferable to obtain a *pension* at a restaurant

in connection with a large hotel, because the service is better, although frequently a higher price will be asked, unless a promise is made to stay the whole season. For breakfast a cup of coffee and a roll is all that is necessary, and can be obtained anywhere for 2d. or 3d. In conclusion we ought to mention that there are one or two masters who have acquired the reputation of not keeping to their agreements. Assistants should, therefore, be on their guard against offers which appear too good to be true.

ON A DECOLORISED SOLUTION OF IODINE.*

By HARRY NAPIER DRAPER, F.C.S., M.R.I.A.

FOURTEEN years ago a preparation termed "colourless tincture of iodine" was largely used in Great Britain. Its name was, naturally enough, sufficient to attain for it a reputation, and though no pharmacist who prepared it, and who knew anything of chemistry, could for a moment have supposed that he was not lending himself to something very like a deception, the demand continued until even the most unchemical prescriber had discovered that the iodide of potassium liniment of the British Pharmacopœia would do everything which this so-called "tincture" claimed to do. For, whatever it was, it was not tincture of iodine. Sometimes it was a mixture of ammonium iodide and iodate; sometimes of the corresponding potassium compounds; but it nearly always contained carbolic acid. Finally, someone denounced these solutions, and proposed the removal of the colour of iodine by sodium acetate or hyposulphite. It was very remarkable that no one maker ever hinted at any suspicion that as iodine there was no iodine at all in the preparation, and that for any useful purpose attained he might have at once made the solution of any alkaline iodide or of iodoform. The problem to be solved was the preparation of a colourless solution of iodine, and, therefore, the iodine was always written of as being "decolorised."

I had almost forgotten this interesting episode in the history of pharmacy, until when occupied with some of the coloured derivatives of resorcinol, I had occasion to study the history of that substance. The observation of Hlasiwetz that this body, in common with orcin and phloroglucin, formed loose combinations with iodine, naturally attracted my attention. I selected resorcinol because this body can be easily obtained in commerce, and because it is comparatively inexpensive. The results have been all that I could have desired. When an iodine solution is added to an excess of a solution of resorcinol, the former is at once decolorised. Nor does this solution give the starch reaction of iodine. The preparation of a decolorised solution of iodine, by means of resorcinol, may be effected in several ways. The iodine may be, for example, dissolved in anhydrous ether and gradually added to the warm solution, or chloroform or carbon bisulphide may be used in the cold, and the resorcinol solution will gradually, upon agitation, withdraw the iodine from these solvents. The quantity of iodine which can be in this way decolorised depends, not only upon the proportionate quantity of resorcinol employed, but upon the quantity of water involved.

The solution becomes paler in tint after some days, especially in full sunlight, but never quite colourless. When combination has been effected, neither heating in a sealed tube nor exposure to a cold of 4 minus degrees C. causes any alteration in the tint of the solution. The solution, when evaporated, either in vacuo or over sulphuric acid under a bell-glass, becomes darker in colour and finally deposits the resorcinol in well-defined crystals, with which the iodine is entangled, but from which it at length evaporates. But if before this takes place the quantity of water originally present be added, the resulting solution assumes its original tint. The addition of strong sulphuric acid at once withdraws the whole of the iodine from its combination.

It is remarkable that a solution containing a small propor-

tion of resorcinol may be scarcely perceptibly darker in colour than one which contains a much larger quantity of the organic body, and, although in the first case perhaps the whole quantity of free iodine in the solution does not exceed 0.01 grain, yet this is not absorbed by the additional resorcinol. But we are dealing here with a very exceptional set of conditions, and have a remarkable example of what Hlasiwetz strikingly describes as the middle ground between solution and chemical combination. There is, indeed, constantly apparent a struggle, so to speak, between the involved molecules; and this is influenced, not only by the relative quantity of the organic body present, but largely by that of the water. If, for example, a solution of iodine and resorcinol be taken which colours starch distinctly, and gives up iodine to chloroform, and to this solution be added its own volume of water, the starch coloration is much less marked, and that of chloroform but faintly perceptible. If now another volume of water be added, the starch paste is not coloured at all, and chloroform remains colourless. And I should here direct attention to the fact that in this case the coloration of added chloroform affords an infinitely more delicate indication of the presence of free iodine than does starch, and chloroform has the additional advantage that it can be added to the whole quantity of a solution under examination without spoiling it. To this it may be added that the eye alone is a quite sufficient indicator. If the solution is colourless, it may be safely assumed that no free iodine is present.

Hlasiwetz states that the quantity of hydriodic acid produced is insignificant. I have not found this to be true when operating under ordinary conditions, but it is just possible that at a low temperature it may be the case. I am at present engaged upon this important point.

I have been working, as will have been seen, from the point of view of the pharmacist. An iodine solution which shall not stain the skin has been a desideratum. Here it is, and it is what it claims to be; that is, that the greater part of its iodine is in so unstable combination that upon spontaneous evaporation it is left as free iodine; while, on the other hand, until the solvent has evaporated the iodine remains upon the skin tissue, easily assimilable.

Here, I think, the province of the pharmacist ends. It remains for the physician to say if the combined organic body exercises any prejudicial effect, or if, in a word, the decolorised solution will fulfil, without its inconveniences, the objects of the official tincture. But I do not hesitate to predict that it will, and I have, pending a verdict, thought it desirable to obtain for the solution protection under the Patent Act.

According to Andeer (*New Remedies*, September, 1880), resorcin is possessed of remarkably antiseptic properties, even in a 1-per-cent. solution. It is not absorbed by the healthy, unwounded skin, nor does it, when rubbed into it, produce any symptoms of irritation. It has even been used without any bad result as an hypodermic injection.

AUNT BETSY'S "SIMPSON'S."—This is how she described them to a doctor, who reports her case in the *Columbus Med. Jour.*:—"My mis'ry, doctor, wuks right up from bofe my legs, an' up through my stummick, and den crosst my bowels, all a shaky an' a wig-waggy! Den my right shoulder, doctor. *Law sakes!!!* Dat yer mis'ry in my right shoulder powful bad sometimes. Den I has shootin' pains all up an' down my spine; dreadful! An' lumps in my flanks, an' a burnin' all over my right side, an' a *roarin'*! yes, honey, an' awful roarin' in my head, an' de bones all loose in my head. Den I has pains in bofe shoulders, an' my insides dey workin' jes' like maggots!! an' I has a draggin' in my stummick, an' my sistum very bad. Ef you b'lieve me, doctor, dar's a patch of mis'ry in de small o' my back, an' when I stan' up 'pears like my insides dey stickin' to my spine! an' a wallowin' in my head, an' I don't got no appetite, an' 'pears like every minute I gwine throw up my insides. I can't drink no fresh water; drinks all my water *biled*! In de night you can hear my head a roarin' an' a buzzin', an' den my bowels gets to workin', an' you can hear 'em a erackin' an' a blabbin', an' dey all a shakin' an' a trimblin'. Den I has a hotness in de bone o' my neck; yes, doctor, right in de bone o' my neck, an' at fuss a *pang* riz up right acrost my neck, an' riz an' *bust*!! I knowed it wa'n't a blood-vessel, else I died *sure*."

* The above paper was, on the ground that its subject-matter had been protected by patent, declined by the Committee of the recent British Pharmaceutical Conference.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE audience which greeted Sir Lyon Playfair at the opening meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen last month was large and fashionable, but seemed hardly so distinguished in scientific eminence as audiences which have assembled on some previous occasions. The President this year is a powerful speaker, and perhaps his political reputation has gone beyond that which he had attained as a man of science. His address was almost entirely the speech of an advocate, or the argument of a partisan, rather than the careful reasoning of a philosopher. Sir Lyon Playfair aimed to enforce two principles—one, that scientific teaching should be granted a larger part in the higher schools of this country; and the other, that the State should be more liberal towards science in the endowment and equipment of scientific teaching and research. The most ardent advocate of these objects can hardly consider that Sir Lyon Playfair has advanced the causes which he supported. He made no attempt to present both sides of controversies which assuredly are not one-sided; his attack on the classics was couched in a rank growth of classical allusion; while his suggestion of the appointment of "a Minister of Education, as a nucleus round which the various educational materials may crystallise in a definite form," must have struck most hearers and readers of the address as one put forward in the interest of a coterie of professors who want to pick plums from the State pie, even if no idea of personal suitability for the central post was mingled with the patriotism of the proposition.

Certainly we have no intention of urging any restful policy in the competition which this country has to maintain with France, Germany, America, and other nations in the paths of industrial and commercial progress. We recognise, too, how essential a factor of success in all industries scientific instruction has become. We are glad to be told that "in England manufacturers cry out for technical education." But the question must occur in reply, Why in the world do not they obtain it? London, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham, Birmingham, and other places have set to work to establish colleges where technical training of the highest class can be obtained. Why should the State intervene? It does so in America, Germany, and France. True, and this is an argument of no mean weight, for it is not prudent to disregard the policy of our rivals. But it must be remembered that in those countries the policy of protection is in the ascendant, and, when any one class is protected, there is no resisting the application for protection from another class. Sir Lyon Playfair would not admit, perhaps, that his State endowments of science would mean the creation of a number of professorial sinecures—but that is what it would assuredly come to; and, even if they fulfilled his anticipations in any case, and created more prosperity in any particular industry, they would still be most distinctly a form of State aid to, and protection of, a section of the community.

Professor Armstrong is not an inspiring orator, and his address as President of the Chemical Section was almost monotonously lugubrious. The neglect of chemical research in this country is a dire evil. Examiners are incompetent, students fail to recognise the "holiness of work" and the "sacredness of accuracy," teachers are expected to teach and professors are expected to lecture, and so they have no time for original work, though they are, it would appear, the faithful few who are the salt of our nation. A second part of Professor Armstrong's address was based on the passage in Lord Rayleigh's address last year, who, anticipating the next great scientific advance would come from the chemical world, suggested a more minute study of the simpler chemical phenomena. Referring to a recent discussion in the Chemical Society, where it was shown that pure carbon or pure phosphorus will not combine with pure dry oxygen, Professor Armstrong reiterated his electrolytic theory, which, he says, was advocated by Faraday. He went on to urge that it is structure, the arrangement of molecules, which offers an important field for study.

The papers read in the chemical section were not, apparently, of either great interest or importance. Two or three may be referred to.

Professor Odling entered "A Plea for the Empiric Naming of Organic Compounds." He argued that verbal translations of the structural formulæ assigned to organic compounds, while they are the only sort of names applicable to complex isomeric compounds, and their use cannot be dispensed with wholly, constitute unsuitable names for general use, more especially as applied to fundamental hydrocarbons, alcohols, and acids. They are objectionable by reason of their length, complexity, and want of ready indicativeness; by the circumstance of their being based on conceptions of chemical constitution of a kind pointed out by experience as eminently liable to change; and by the further circumstance of their representing a one-sided and, so far, an untruthful notion of the bodies designated.

Professor Dewar gave a description of the apparatus and method employed by him in the liquefaction of oxygen and other gases, and gave an account of some experiments made with liquid oxygen. At -130° liquid oxygen loses the active characters it possesses in the gaseous state; it is without action on phosphorus, sodium, potassium, solid sulphuretted hydrogen, and solid hydriodic acid. Other substances appear to undergo similar changes at very low temperatures; thus liquid ethylene and solid bromine may be brought in contact without any action taking place, whereas gaseous ethylene and liquid bromine unite directly at the ordinary temperatures.

The apparatus and process for producing oxygen and nitrogen from the air, invented by Messrs. Brin Frères, and recently described in this journal, was submitted to the chemical section by the inventor, and occasioned much interest.

Professor Chrystal gave an unusually bright opening address in the Mathematical Section. He argued that for the advancement of science a larger scientific public is necessary. There are few things, he said, where the want of an enlightened scientific public strikes an expert more than in the matter of scientific text-books. If the British public were educated as it ought to be, publishers would not be able to palm off upon them in this guise the ill-paid work of fifth-rate workmen so often as they do; nor would the scientific articles and reviews in popular journals and magazines so often be written by men so palpably ignorant of their subject. The way in which British legislators try to catch the echo of a fact or the solution of an arithmetical problem by putting their ears to the sounding-shell of uneducated public opinion, suggested a story of an eccentric German student of chemistry. This gentleman was idle, but, like all his nation, systematic. When he had a precipitate to weigh, instead of resorting to his balance, he would go the round of the laboratory, hold up the test-tube before each of his fellow-students in turn, and ask him to guess the weight. He then set down all the replies, took the average, and entered the result in his analysis.

Alluding to examinations and text-books elsewhere Professor Chrystal says:—"The end of all education nowadays is to fit the pupil to be examined; the end of every examination is not to be an educational instrument, but to be an examination which a creditable number of men, however badly taught, shall pass. We reap, but we omit to sow. Consequently our examinations, to be what is called fair—that is, beyond criticism in the newspapers—must contain nothing that is not to be found in the most miserable text-book that anyone can cite bearing on the subject. One of my students, for example, who was plucked in his M.A. examination, and justly so, if ever man was, by the unanimous verdict of three examiners, wrote me an indignant letter because he believed, or was assured, that the paper set by the examiners could not have been answered out of Todhunter's Elementary Algebra. I have nothing to say, of course, against that or any other text-book; but who put it into the poor young man's head that the burden lay with me to prove that the examination in question ought to contain nothing but what is to be found in Todhunter's Elementary Algebra?"

One of the means referred to by the professor for extending a scientific public is to render the scientific societies less exclusive. Taking the Royal Society of London as a special

example, he said:—"It is not the honouring of the select few that I think evil, but the exclusion of the unhonoured many. The original intention in founding these societies was to promote the advancement of science. How that is done by excluding anyone, be it the least gifted among us, who is honestly willing to contribute his mite towards the great end, fairly passes my comprehension. If it is thought necessary, for the proper cultivation of the scientific spirit among us, that the degree-conferring function should be continued, let there by all means be an inner court of the temple, a place for titular immortals; but let there be also a court of the Gentiles, where those whose fate or whose choice it is to serve science unadorned may find a modest reception."

Geography was, as usual, a favourite subject. Among other topics Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney raised that of Antarctic discovery. The south pole, it seems, has been sadly neglected. No man has ever wintered in the Antarctic zone. And yet it appears that that region possesses even greater charms of danger than its more popular antipodes. The icebergs are more abundant, there are no quadrupeds to be found, and, consequently, there may be nothing to eat, and, if a ship should get disabled, there is no America to escape to, and, consequently, scarcely any hope of return to the habitable globe. It is believed, however, that a great continent and vast glaciers occupy all the region. The risk, the mystery, and the almost certain uselessness of these unknown shores will surely tempt our British explorers.

Dr. Rae kept up the interest in Arctic voyages by a couple of papers; and Mr. Coutts Trotter described some recent journeys in New Guinea, which brought about some political discussion.

Mr. Colin Mackenzie read an interesting paper on Brazil, which he described as nearly as large as Europe, and well suited for the immigration of the Latin races. The northern Europeans cannot stand the heat.

Mr. Buchanan, in a paper on the "Depths of the Lakes in Scotland," stated that Loch Lomond had a maximum depth of 105 fathoms, Loch Ness of 129 fathoms, and Loch Morn of 180 fathoms. The bottom of this lake is the lowest level in the British Islands.

Mr. Hugh Miller, son of the famous geologist of that name, was one of the readers of papers in the geological section. He gave a preliminary account of a survey of some of the coast lines of Norway.

Sir John Lubbock's report on his ants, wasps, and bees was immensely popular. One of the most interesting points connected with the ants was the manner in which they recognised their friends. Not only would the ants in any nest, however large, distinguish between their own companions and those belonging to the same species, but this happened even after a separation of more than a year. As regarded their longevity, he had two which he had kept ever since 1874. They were then full grown, and must, therefore, be twelve years old. They were both queens, and continued to lay eggs, showing no sign of age, excepting, perhaps, that they were a little stiff in the joints.

Sir John Lubbock has been giving his attention to the intelligence of the dog, and has succeeded in making his poodle, Van, distinguish different words on pieces of card, and select them to indicate his desire for "food," "water," &c. Van picks out the card desired, brings it to his master, and obtains what the card states. Professor Flower told about a dog who would go out with his master on every day except Sunday; and Mr. C. Walker knew a dog who would bark when the Tories were referred to, and manifest pleasure at any allusion to the Liberal party.

In the economic section a lively discussion resulted from a paper advocating a State guarantee for merchant ships against war risks, by Mr. Corry, President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Mr. Corry advocated the proposal on the ground of the importance of foreign supplies to the

nation. Professor Leone Levi argued that war ought to be as injurious and as inconvenient to everybody as possible, so as to provide every possible check against it; and Dr. W. A. Hunter characterised the proposal as barefaced and impudent, and said it was simply a demand that the nation should insure the shipowners' property. Shipowners already reaped great benefits from war, and they are, indeed, according to Dr. Hunter, one of the most dangerous classes of the community.

In the course of a discussion on casualties at sea, Sir James Douglass alluded to the theory of calming troubled waters by pouring oil upon them. He had himself witnessed experiments which had been made in this direction, and his opinion was that, while oil might be all very well for a small pond of water, for the ocean it was utterly useless. He was prepared to stake his reputation upon that opinion.

In the economic section Professor Leone Levi read a paper on the "Alleged Depression of Trade." This was based on a consideration of fifty-eight essays which had been recently placed in his hands, as one of the adjudicators of a prize of 100 guineas, generously offered by Messrs. Pears, through the London Working-men's Association, for the best essay on the present depression of trade, its causes and its remedies. From these he and his colleagues selected two essays—one by Mr. Toatby, of York; and the other by Mr. Watt, of Aberdeen—to each of whom they awarded an equal proportion of the prize.

The causes of the present depression are variously stated by the different essayists. Among those mentioned are the diminished production and consequent appreciation of gold; the heavy losses on agriculture consequent on several successive bad harvests, accompanied by competition of large foreign imports brought to this country at exceedingly-low rates of freight; over-production in manufactures, shipping, iron, coal, in fact, in productions of every kind; the effect of improved plant and machinery, as well as larger amount and greater concentration of capital; heavy losses of national resources, caused by numerous destructive wars, and by a large war expenditure yearly incurred by the principal countries of Europe; extensive speculative investments, utterly disappointing in their results; an excessive expenditure in alcoholic beverages; the restrictive tariffs in many States, which intercept the free course of commerce, and condemn nations to suffer either from the exclusion of necessary or useful commodities or from excessive monopoly prices; the cessation of great discoveries; the improvidence of the working-classes; and the revolution produced by the greater speed in communication. Among the remedies suggested for commerce and manufacture are the opening of new channels of trade, the introduction of better machinery, improved processes in manufactures, and greater economy both in production and distribution; and for agriculture, a cheaper and safer system for the transfer of land, as well as greater stability of tenure. Only one essay out of fifty-eight was found to advocate fair trade, and to bring forward reasons against the operation of free trade.

Professor Levi's own statistics were hopeful. Present low prices he traces to increased production and improved means of communication. For the increasing supply of articles of food let us be devoutly thankful. The nation may perish by scarcity of food. It does not perish by abundance. And it the people consume more it is because they produce more.

Changes in the system of modern trade were well pointed out. Professor Levi said:—"The condition of trade is considerably altered, and is much more precarious than it was fifteen or twenty years ago. An increasing competition exists both at home and abroad, not only among producers but among distributors. At this moment Chinese and Japanese merchants compete with British merchants in the trade of the East, just as French and German manufacturers are eagerly striving to wrest from the British manufacturers a share in the supply of the textile and other manufactures. Nor have a few capitalists any longer the monopoly of trade. By the extension of joint-stock companies with limited liability, hundreds of millions find their way into trade and public works, and these companies being content with realising a small percentage of profits, private merchants must consent to work on equal terms. By the greater vigilance of labourers,

manufacturers have it no longer in their power to maintain wages at as low a rate as possible. They are made to divide with the labourers in the shape of higher wages a full portion of their profits. And the advantages which leading merchants once possessed from their extensive agencies are neutralised or lost by the promptitude with which everything is communicated to the world through the press, while electricity and steam have by their speedy or instantaneous movement greatly narrowed the field of speculation. Monometallism or bimetalism has nothing to do with the depression of trade. Money is plentiful. What is wanted is a greater diffusion of comforts and more confidence in political and social tranquillity. Altogether ill founded are the complaints made against free trade."

An invention of considerable importance was brought before the section of mechanics by Mr. Joseph Wilson Swan, the eminent chemist and electrician, who has produced an electric safety-lamp. No doubt such an invention is much needed, but Mr. Swan's lamp does not fulfil all the necessary conditions. It is connected with a secondary battery, and only gives about half a candle light, and weighs nearly 7 lbs. Mr. Swan hopes to be able to reduce the weight. The lamp will burn for twelve hours, and the cost for recharging would not exceed 2d. per week for a quantity of 500.

A paper on the "Action of Cold on Microphytes," by Professor J. G. McKendrick, had an important bearing on the commerce in meats from abroad. The result of many experiments showed that organic fluids might be exposed to 120° below zero Fahrenheit for at least 100 hours, and that, after being kept in a higher temperature, fermentation and putrefaction went on in the ordinary way. These experiments destroy any hope of any practical result being obtained by sterilisation from cold. It would have been very important from an economical point of view had they been able to preserve meat indefinitely by the application of cold, because they would then have got to the condition of having tins containing not cooked, but fresh meat. This hope has been disappointed.

According to Mr. J. W. Crombie the game of hop-scotch was an early Christian way of symbolising heaven with its seven courts, with Paradise as the crowning one. It was unkind to go to Scotland to rob that land of the glory, which the name would seem to indicate belonged to it, of having originated this intellectual occupation.

Mr. Courtenay Fox, on the strength of Greenwich observations of monthly temperature and rainfall for the last seventy years, told the mathematical section that, apparently, there are only three definite laws for the sequence of seasons. These were—first, that a very cold spring leads to a cold and very wet summer; second, that a very cold summer leads to a cold autumn; and, third, that a very warm summer leads to a warm autumn. For the rainfall sequence of the months there are apparently no definite rules. There is one exception, the truth of which they were then apparently experiencing—that a very dry August gives a wet September.

The Red Lions' dinner is an established event of the Association. It was held this year at the Imperial Hotel. The *menu* was headed with the words "The Evolution of Nature, or an Ant-hunter becoming a Lion King," which will be readily understood when it is stated that Sir John Lubbock presided. He was supported by Dr. Farquharson, M.P., and several others whose names are well known to science, as well as by many distinguished strangers. The roaring was not so pronounced as usual at the beginning of the dinner, but afterwards the lions seemed to recover their voices, though they were somewhat disguised. The toasts, as usual, consisted of "The Lions," "The Jackals," and "The Cubs," and there was introduced a lecture by Mr. Dixon, one of the jackals, on the "Absorption of Alcohol in its Relation to the Consumption of SoCa."

The Council of the Association have, since the Montreal meeting, communicated with the Canadian Government, recommending it to take up a good deal of scientific work—such as surveys of the coast, rivers, &c., the establishment of observing stations, and the investigation of the languages and social condition of the native tribes of the Dominion. The Canadian Government, who, perhaps, hardly expected to be lectured in this manner by the guests who had been so cordially received last year, have only promised consideration of these suggestions. The Council have also had to consider another suggestion of the General Committee, relating to the promotion of an International Scientific Congress; but this extensive scheme seems at present somewhat too difficult to undertake.

The total number of persons who attended the Aberdeen meeting was 2,203.

The meeting is to be held at Birmingham next year, under the presidency of Sir William Dawson, of Montreal. Manchester is spoken of for 1887, and London for 1888.

THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE thirty-third annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at Pittsburg, at about the same time that the British Pharmaceutical Conference assembled at Aberdeen. A very complete report of the proceedings is given in the *Pharm. Record*, of New York, which has been the first to reach us. As is the case here, there is abundant evidence that fully half of the papers read had been manufactured for the meeting, rather than that the meeting was the necessary outlet for the superfluity of pharmaceutical labour after the numerous journals and state associations had been provided with material.

The retiring President, John Ingalls, of Macon, Ga., gave the address, and on the second day his place was taken by Joseph Roberts, of Baltimore. The actual active membership of the Association was given as 1,324, which is 96 fewer than last year. Providence, Rhode Island, was selected as the next place of meeting.

FUNGOID GROWTH IN SOLUTIONS.

One of the best papers of the meeting was by R. G. Eccles, M.D., on "Infected Solutions." Solutions of the alkaloids he believes to be the medication of the future, but there is no telling how much injury may be accomplished by solutions in which a bacterial growth has commenced. During the past year many solutions of cocaine have been spoiled by such growths, but far worse than the commercial loss may be the hygienic injury done. The functionally-impaired stomach and intestine of a sick person must constitute a favourable habitat for the development of spores. Sternberg has given a drawing of a plant found in the fauces of patients suffering from anginal scarlatina that is suspiciously like those that grow in polluted drug solutions. This same family of plants (*Saprolegnia*) is known to attack and kill gold fish. Cholera infantum, that carries off its thousands every summer, is said to be produced by analogous growths in a large number of cases. Thrush has a similar origin. The microscope in this disease enables the physician to see pieces of the growth in scrapings from the patient's tongue. Cases of acute dyspepsia and diarrhoea, whose etiology has otherwise been unaccountable, have strangely coincided in time with soda-water and old acid phosphates before imbibed. Proprietary syrups of the hypophosphite have produced emesis in patients accustomed to the same when dosed from an infected bottle. Mistura creta has been known to intensify vomiting and diarrhoea in children, and on examination the infected cinnamon water was found to be the cause. The *torula diabetica* is another that makes its home in the bladder. And so forth. These instances show how important is the study, both from a medical and pharmaceutical point of view.

A temperature of 212° Fahr. invariably kills all these bacteria. This temperature can do no great harm to any aromatic water, dilute phosphoric acid, citric, tartaric, or

oxalic acids, or the salts of strychnine, pilocarpine, and morphine. For cocaine, eserine, and atropine it is inadmissible; such a heat would destroy these salts. A temperature of 140° Fahr. maintained for an hour, or being merely raised to this point three times at intervals of two or three hours, had the effect of sterilising as effectually as boiling.

The author traced the infection in many cases to the stock-bottle, which cannot be cleaned by simple washing. His paper also recorded the observations of over 500 experiments with various antiseptics on various solutions. Corrosive sublimate (1 part in 90,000 = 1 grain in 1½ gallon) was found to be a perfect preservative. Benzoic acid, salicylic acid, or camphor were required in 30 to 50 times that quantity.

PILLS OF ARGENT. NIT. AND POT. PERMANG.

Mr. Patch submitted papers on the preparation of pills of nitrate of silver and pills of permanganate of potash. For the former he recommends nitrate of silver and powdered French chalk, each 2 parts, and resin cerate, 1 part. For permanganate of potash he gives the following processes:—

1. Resin cerate, in proportion varied, according to the size of the mass, from 15 to 20 per cent. of the finely-powdered permanganate used. Five grains will make a mass with 25 grains of the salt, 15 grains will make a mass with 100 grains of salt.

2. "One part of permanganate, 1½ parts of kaolin, and water q.s."—(*Proctor*.)

The amount of water required will vary from ½ to ¾ of a part.

3. Permanganate, 2 parts; kaolin, 1 part; and petrolatum, q.s.

The amount of petrolatum required depends upon its consistence. We use only ½ of a part, as permanganate, 24 grains; kaolin, 12 grains; petrolatum, 4 grains, makes a mass somewhat more plastic than No. 1, and decidedly more so than No. 2, which has to be handled skilfully to get satisfactory results.

Of the three masses, No. 2, with kaolin and water, disintegrates rapidly in contact with water, No. 3 more slowly, and No. 1 the slowest of all.

CHICORY VICE DANDELION.

The Mr. Joseph Feil has examined a good many roots of chicory and of dandelion, and as medical authorities agree that the action of both is similar, he recommends chicory in preference, because it usually is found with more bitterness and can be more readily obtained and in better condition.

GLYCERINE.

Edward Goebel, Edgar L. Patch, and Robert B. Warder presented reports on samples of glycerine in the market proved by the official tests. All found that, except in very slight degree, the glycerines they purchased, which were both of American and foreign production, were very satisfactory.

CHLOROFORM.

Professor Bedford had examined samples of four chloroforms, all of American manufacture. He finds that in specific gravity all the samples but one are a trifling amount under that named in the U. S. P., which gives the figures 1.485–1.490; after twenty-four hours colour was imparted to sulphuric acid, in three, as above noted, and the colour in two of these, at the expiration of that time, was in one scarcely noticeable except when viewed against a white background, while in the others it had not darkened beyond a very light yellow colour, while the absence of all other impurities which the standard authority enumerates is in this chemical quite noticeable.

CALOMEL.

He and Mr. Patch had experimentally inquired into the query whether English calomel is superior to that of home manufacture, as had been asserted. Professor Bedford sees no good reason for the preference of English calomel; and Mr. Patch, having tried a sample of English calomel against three of American production, finds that all contain some traces of mercuric chloride, the English being third on the list in point of purity.

MENTHOL.

Professor Bedford reported on the importation of menthol into the United States, which last year reached 4,000 lbs., and this year was expected to amount to 5,000 lbs. He also reported on the comparative purity of the menthol cones sold in America, those of Parke, Davis & Co., and F. Stearns & Co., coming out quite pure.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

H. Trimble read a paper on the "Chemical Relation between Oils of Peppermint and Spearmint." His conclusions were:—

1. The oils of spearmint and peppermint probably contain hydrocarbons which are identical.

2. These hydrocarbons exist in much smaller proportion than heretofore supposed, and are isolated with great difficulty.

3. Oil of spearmint contains, as the oxygenated portion, carvol, C₁₀H₁₁O, which does not solidify at -23° C., and is precipitated by alcoholic ammonium sulphide.

4. Oil of peppermint contains, as the oxygenated portion, pipmenthol, C₁₀H₂₀O, which is a crystalline solid at ordinary temperatures, and is not precipitated, when in solution, by alcoholic ammonium sulphide.

5. Both oils contain resins, almost free from odour, and formed in part during the process of distillation.

In connection with this subject Mr. Todd, the well-known peppermint-grower, of Nottawa, Mich., made some interesting remarks. He said it had been stated that the oil of peppermint that Gladstone used, from which he obtained the pure hydrocarbon, was .910 specific gravity. There is no pure oil of that specific gravity, so that the hydrocarbon that Gladstone got must have been from some adulterant, or some weeds, such as *Erigeron canadensis*, the oil of which is a proper terebinth. All oil of spearmint contains more of the light portion in fractional distillation and more of the hydrocarbon than the oil of peppermint. In relation to pipmenthol there are some very curious facts. No crystals of pipmenthol are to be obtained in the last 10 per cent. or in the first 5 per cent. Another matter of great interest is the varying proportions and progression in the specific gravity in distilling. You put 1,000 lbs. of oil of peppermint in a refining-cylinder and force steam through it by way of a vast number of simple openings in a perforated cylinder. In this way you will have a few sprays of steam permeating every part of this oil. On distilling, at first very slowly, the first 5 per cent. will have a specific gravity of .88 instead of .915, as the crude oil in the cylinder is. The second will have a specific gravity of perhaps .89 rising. The third fraction will not increase .01 above the second, but will only equal .898; the fourth will be .902, the next .905, and the next .906. And now comes the interesting part. The next fraction may be .906 or possibly .908. But from .905 it generally commences to retrograde, and comes back from .905 to .904, until, when your preparation is about three-fourths used, it commences very rapidly to rise to .905, then to .908, .910, .920, and the last part will be .938.

BLACK ANTIMONY.

Mr. Robert B. Warder had bought fifteen samples of "commercial black antimony" in various cities, and found them all to consist of a mixture of coaldust and limestone.

PRESERVING MUCILAGE.

Mr. J. L. Watkins had experimented on preservatives of mucilage of acacia, and found oil of gaultheria, about 1 minim to the ounce, answer the best. He asked why it should not be added to other preparations which spoil quickly, such as syrup of acacia, simple syrup, and to lard in place of benzoin.

As we have already reported, a cablegram of greeting was sent to the British meeting and a reply was received. In the course of the meeting another telegram was received from the pharmacists of San Francisco couched in the following terms:—"Greeting from the Bride of the Setting Sun to the chiefs of the Big Pow-Wow. Our wigwam is ready, and we will build a big camp fire whenever the Grand Council shall meet here."

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPEIA.

LAST month we gave an account of the manner in which the draft International Pharmacopœia has been compiled, and indicated the chief features of the work. Perfect or imperfect, the draft work will remain, certainly till 1888, as the expression of opinion of the picked pharmacists of the world in regard to desirable processes, formulæ, and strengths. That being so, it is necessary that we should devote the requisite space to a reprint of the work. It will be remembered that the Commission never met between its appointment in 1881 and the *pro-forma* meeting before the Congress in Brussels. A similar procedure is likely to occur between now and 1888, when the revised and final draft will be submitted at Milan for adoption. In these circumstances the directors of the scheme should be assisted and encouraged in their labours by expressions of appreciation and approval, as well as by suggestions or any other form of help. It is unquestionable that this *magnum opus* of the Congress will in the future considerably influence the work of Continental and English-speaking pharmacists, and that, too, in the most important part of their duties, namely, the preparation and dispensing of potent remedies. Pharmacists should, therefore, give this matter their serious attention while it is in some sense in the chrysalis state.

As we have already explained, M. von Waldheim's draft presents two distinct classes of articles, namely "important" and "less important." These are indicated in the draft, as well as in our reprint, by large and smaller type. This is a semi-natural division, which will greatly assist in the final revision of the work. There are very few members of the important class which are likely to be expunged.

It should be noted that the details of the draft, such as are involved in its pharmacy, are the work of the President of the Commission; consequently, there is throughout this part an element of uniformity which could only have been secured by the action of one individual. Of the 181 "important" articles the half are preparations, and these are "important" from the fact that they occur in the majority of the Pharmacopœias, are, therefore, widely known and prescribed, and are more or less potent remedies.

A glance at the *aceta*, *extraeta*, and *tincturae* shows the excellence of the pharmaceutical processes proposed. The method of extraction as given under *Tinctura aconiti foliorum* (which is the type) is as follows:—The coarsely-powdered drug is macerated and frequently agitated for forty-eight hours in three times its weight of menstruum, then transferred to a displacement-apparatus, and when the liquor ceases to flow a fresh part of menstruum is poured upon the *mare*, and this continued until a specified weight of liquor is obtained. This process, M. Waldheim states, is proposed because the more scientific process of percolation is not universal on the Continent, and its adoption in the International Pharmacopœia would be likely to lead to disunion. There are twenty-two "important" tinctures in the draft, and, saving *Physostigma*, *Sabina*, and *Scilla*, which are "less important," all those given in our own scheme (published in August) are ranked as "important," as are also *Tr. Belladonnae radicis*, *Colocyntidis*, *Digitalis foliorum æthereæ* and *Veratri alba*, which were not included by us.

THE MENSTRUUM employed are 90-per-cent. spirit (sp. gr. 0.8336) and 70-per-cent. spirit (sp. gr. 0.892). With the former

the following are prepared:—*Aconiti fol.* recent., *belladonnae fol.* recent., *digitalis fol.* recent., *eantharidis*, *colocyntidis*, and *iodi*. The 70-per-cent. spirit is employed for all others except *tr. opii crocata* (equal parts of water and 70-per-cent. spirit), and *tr. digitalis fol. æthereæ*, for which ether is used. The tinctures of fresh leaves are prepared by macerating 1 part of the drug in 1 part of menstruum for a week, then pressing and filtering. Iodine tincture contains 1 part of iodine in 15 parts of 90-per-cent. spirit. *Tr. opii benzoëa* and *tr. opii crocata* are prepared by simple maceration.

The strength adopted, with the exceptions above noted, is 1 part of the drug in 2 of the finished tincture. In each case it is stipulated that the product must be 10 parts from 1 of drug.

The two important *Aceta* are *colchicum* form and *squill*. They contain 1 in 10, and the menstruum is a mixture of 1 part of 70-per-cent. spirit and 9 parts of aqueous acetic acid (fully 4 per cent. of acid). The drugs are exhausted as in tincture-making.

In *process*, *menstrua*, and *strength*, these preparations are as near perfection as they possibly can be, considering the circumstances of the case. In the final revision it may be that in some instances the *menstrua* might be modified, but as they stand at present they are a fair and judicious equalisation of pharmacopœial procedure, and this applies to the process as well as to the *menstrua*. The adoption of a generally uniform strength of 1 in 10 is a commendable step. This is as common a strength on the Continent as 1 in 8 is with us, and it is consistent with the present-day tendency to decimal proportions. It will undoubtedly cause considerable variance with French custom, 1 in 10 and 1 in 5, with no middle course, being the strengths in the Codex.

EXTRACTS.—There are seventeen "important" extracts, only one of which is compound, viz., *extractum colocyntidum compositum*. Of the simple extracts five are *green*—aconite, belladonna, *eonium*, *hyoscyamus*, and *stramonium*. The juice from the fresh leaves is heated to gentle boiling to coagulate albumen, strained, and the liquor evaporated to a honey consistency, an equal volume of 70-per-cent. spirit added, the mixture allowed to stand for a day, then filtered and evaporated to a thick extract. If fresh leaves cannot be obtained, these extracts may be made by exhausting 1 part of dried leaves with 6 parts of 70-per-cent. spirit, and evaporating; but for dispensing the former are to be preferred.

The following are also made by exhausting 1 part of drug with 6 parts of 70-per-cent. spirit:—Extract *aconite-root*, *belladonna-root*, *colocynt* (a dry extract), *eonium seed*, *nux vomica*, *squill*, and *stramonium seed*.

Extract of Calabar bean and extract of *colocynt* are made with 90-per-cent. spirit, and extract *scalis cornuti* (*ergotine*) by Boujean's process. Extract of opium is made with cold water and spirit, by Deane and Brady's process, the yield being 50 per cent.—exactly that now prescribed by the B.P., only the International process affords a better preparation.

VINA.—The "important" tonics are prepared by simple maceration. Malaga is used for *squill*, but sherry for the others. VINUM ANTIMONIALE contains 1 in 250, and all others contain 1 of the active ingredient in 10; these are *colchici sem.* and *tuber*, *ipeacuanha*, *opii*, *opii eo.* (*laudanum Sydenhami*), and *squill*.

The only other preparations involving important questions as to process, &c., are syrups, of which four get the "important" rank, viz., *ferrous iodide* (5 per cent.), *ipeacuanha* (2 of the root in 100, or 1 of extract in 200), *opium* (same as our own form), and *poppies* (capsules 1 in 10, or extract 1 in 100).

The other internal remedies which may be mentioned are dilute acids, pills, spirits, and solutions. *Pil. ferri iodidi* and *pil. hydrargyri* each contains 5 centigrammes of the active ingredient in each pill. *Spt. sinapis* contains 1 of essential oil in 50 of 90-per-cent. spirit. *Fowler's solution* con-

tains 1 per cent of arsenic and solution of arseniate of soda 1 in 500.

The dilute acids (acetic, hydrochloric, nitric, lpos phoric, and sulphuric), as we have already mentioned, are of Austrian Pharmacopœia strength. These are all of the same saturating-power, 1 gramme of acid neutralising 0.136 gramme of NaHo (neutrality in the case of phosphoric acid being the formation of Na_2HPO_4). Though a sound principle is recognised in these preparations, they are otherwise quite arbitrary, and we would strongly urge upon the Commission to bring the strengths more in accordance with general usage. Having admitted the decimal system for tinctures, &c., it would be well to extend the same to dilute acids. Acid hydrocyanic dilut. is 2 per cent., and aque amygdal. amar. and laurocerasi contain 1 per mille of HCN.

Dover's powder and liq. ferri perchlor. fort. are the same as given in our August number. There are two lozenges—*ipeca-cuanha* and *santonin*.

Of external preparations a considerable number are ranked as "important." Of seven plasters *emp. plumbi* is the basis for five; but *emp. plumbi* itself is not in, surely through oversight. *Belladonna*, *conium*, and *hyoscyamus* are made with extract (1 to 9), or with leaves (1 to 3) when this extract cannot be obtained. *Emp. opii* is of B.P. strength; and *emp. hydrarg.* contains 1 in 5, the basis being *emp. plumbi*, turpentine, and wax. *Emp. cantharidis* contains 1 in 3, and *emp. canthar. perpetuum* contains 2 parts of *cantharides* and 1 of *euphorbium* in 15.

The ointments admitted are—*belladonnæ*, *cantharidis*, *hydrargyri*, *hydrarg. oxid. rub.*, *antimon. tart.*, and *sabinæ*.

This is a full summary of the pharmacy of the draft, as far as the important preparations are concerned. It is in this part that discussion would be likely to occur, but a careful consideration of the proposals in detail shows that there is very little indeed to quarrel about. There are very few preparations having the "important" rank which could be excluded, but, as we have previously said, the admission of the doubtful is an error on the right side, and of no consequence as long as the scheme maintains its proper sphere as a guide to *Pharmacopœia* compilers.

"IMPORTANT" CHEMICALS AND DRUGS. — Of simples fifty-six are chemicals, thirty drugs; and there are three substances (*lactucarium*, resin of *jalap*, and *podophyllin*) which are not classed under galenical preparations. Of the CHEMICALS twenty-four are required for "important" preparations, so that their admission, whether desirable or not for other reasons, is required on that account. The remainder, it is proposed, should be admitted because of their potency, and their liability to vary, either in constitution or from contamination with other bodies. These chemicals are thirty-five in number, but it will be seen that they include several equally potent salts of the same base. The following are the substances:—

<i>Acidum carbolicum</i>	<i>Hydrargyri iodidum nitrum</i>
" <i>chromicum</i>	" " <i>viride</i>
" <i>salicylicum</i>	" " <i>oxidum flavum</i>
<i>Aconitina</i>	<i>Iodoformum</i>
<i>Amyl nitrite</i>	<i>Kreosotum</i>
<i>Antimonium sulphuratum</i>	<i>Morphina</i> (pure, hydrochloride, and sulphate)
<i>Argentii nitras</i> (crystal)	<i>Phosphorus</i>
" " (fusum)	<i>Plumbi iodidum</i>
" " (mitigat. fusum)	<i>Potassi iodidum</i>
<i>Atropina</i> (pure and sulphate)	<i>Strychnia</i> (pure and nitrate)
<i>Bismuthi subnitras</i>	<i>Veratrina</i>
<i>Chloral hydrate</i>	<i>Zinci acetas, chloridum, oxidum</i>
<i>Chloroform</i>	" <i>su'phas</i> and <i>valerianas</i>
<i>Codena</i>	
<i>Hydrargyrum ammoniatum</i>	

This is not a formidable list, and though opinions may differ as to potency, there will be but one opinion as to the desirability of uniform purity of these and the other chemicals admitted. There may be some difficulty with *aconitine*, but, meanwhile, the recommendation that "*aconitinum anglicanum*" is only to be dispensed when specially and distinctly prescribed should help to prevent errors. The characters and tests given are, on the whole, satisfactory, and, though chemical formulæ and methods of manufacture are not given, there will be no doubt as to the nature of the substances required.

Generally, the tests compare extremely well with our own

Pharmacopœia. Specific gravities, boiling-points, &c., are stated with care.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Of the thirty "important" drugs all but three are required for preparations, the exceptions being *cinchona bark*, *gamboge*, and *ol. crotonis*. As was explained last month, there has been little difficulty with this class of substances, all that was required to be done being to state the botanical origin of the drugs, the method and time of their collection, their characters, and any tests (qualitative or quantitative) which might be applied to ensure their identity, purity, and strength. Though a most important part of the draft, this is in detail of least general interest.

NOMENCLATURE.—So far little else than dropping least common forms has been done to uniformise nomenclature. M. Waldheim gives a copious supply of synonyms, which will greatly aid the Commission. But the question will not be the adoption of one name only for each preparation, it will rather be which name will get the place of honour. It is possible to have too many synonyms, and, in the draft, cases may be noticed in which very little difference is apparent between two or more names. Some of these may still be weeded out, and for what remain a full index should be given.

We have yet to notice that part of the draft which is devoted to "less important" substances, which differ from the others in being comparatively obscure, that is, they are of local importance only, or are of doubtful potency, or are otherwise trivial. Moreover, the larger proportion of them are not desired by the majority of the delegates, but they have been admitted in deference to the wishes of a few. The fact that this class of substances is branded as "less important" points to the expulsion of the majority of them, a procedure which will be effected by conciliation, and by the voice of the Commission overcoming individual opinion. Of the 112 "less importants" between seventy and eighty are preparations, the remainder being simples. After carefully considering the claims of the former, as to their potency, their reputation, and the votes of the delegates upon them, we select the following five as deserving of advancement to the "important" rank, viz. :—

Extract. *cantharidis* and extract. *ipecacuanha*.

Tinct. *cannabis indicæ*, tr. *physostigmatis*, and tr. *scillæ*.

There is a goodly number of preparations of this class which are really potent and in comparatively common use, but are in one or two *Pharmacopœias* only and are nearly uniform. *Liquor arsenici hydrochloricus* is an example. Would it not be advisable to form a list of such preparations, with references which would safely guide the foreign dispenser? But, if these were incorporated in the body of the book, in the way the French Codex has done with foreign preparations, the only serious trouble with them would be the expense of paper and printing.

Some of the "simples," such as *sodæ arsenias* and *spirit*, will in the revision be raised to the "important" rank, because they are "hangers-on," so to speak; and several others will be treated as some of the foregoing preparations are; and an opening will again be made for substances, which may be termed adjuncts, which have been overlooked in the more important task of deciding upon the essentials.

In a small way the new British *Pharmacopœia* will help the Commission in their work of equalisation, for, as it was pointed out at the Aberdeen Conference, the editors of the *Pharmacopœia* appear to have anticipated the International *Pharmacopœia* to a small extent, while they have travelled away from it in other directions.

It is gratifying to know that the reception of M. Waldheim's draft at the Congress was so cordial, and, as far as we can gather, the reception of it by the Continental pharmaceutical press is equally harmonious, and all are at one in commending and thanking the President of the Commission and his coadjutor, Professor Godeffroy, for their excellent work. We feel that English-speaking pharmacists will not be behind their Continental *confrères* in helping on the scheme by their sympathy and assistance, for, although the draft treads somewhat roughly on our toes occasionally, it is an honest effort for the common good of all countries. British and American pharmacists are often indebted to their Continental brethren, and an International *Pharmacopœia* is likely to be of more service to Britons and Americans than all other nationalities put together.

PROJECTUM PHARMACOPOEAE INTERNATIONALIS
MEDICAMINA SIMPLICIA ET COMPOSITA CONTINENS, TUM
HEROICAE INDOLIS, TUM MAIORE VI PRAEDITA.

Acetum Cantharidum.

Paretur e Cantharidum pulvere uti Acetum Scillae.

[Angl.]

Acetum Cantharidum compositum.

Rpe: Cantharidum recenter pulverat.	partes 10
Euphorbii pulverati	partem 1
Spiritus 70%	partes 10
Acidi acetici diluti	20
Aquae destillat.	70

Macera Cantharidum et Euphorbii pulveres mixtos cum Aquae et Spiritus aâ partibus 10 et Acidi acetici diluti partibus 5 in apparatu depulsorio per triduum, tum liquor, reliquas Aquae et Acidi partes commixtas per vices affundendo, effluat, ut liquidi obtenti sint partes 100.

[Port.]

Acetum Colchici seminum.*

Paretur e Colchici seminibus grosse pulveratis uti Acetum Scillae.

[Port. Russ.]

* Dispensetur semper Acetum Colchici e tuberibus paratum, non nisi a medico designatio „seminis“ in praescriptione addita sit.

Acetum Colchici tuberum.

Paretur e Colchici tuberibus grosse pulveratis uti Acetum Scillae.

[Belg. Gall. Graec. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non desid. a 9 Del., 1 Amer., 1 Dan., 2 Germ., 1 Grace., 2 Hisp., 2 Suec.]

Acetum Digitalis.

Paretur e Digitalis foliis grosse pulveratis uti Acetum Scillae.

[Belg. Germ. Helv. Neerl.—Desid. a 3 Deleg., 2 Neerl., 1 Suec.]

Acetum Lobeliae.

Paretur e Lobeliae herba grosse pulverata uti Acetum Scillae.

[Americ.]

Acetum Opii vel thebaicum.

Paretur ex Opio pulverato uti Acetum Scillae.

[Suec.]

Acetum Opii compositum.*

Acetum Opii aromaticum. Guttae nigrae Britannicae.

Rpe: Opii pulverati	partes 10
Nucis moschatae pu v.	3
Croci pulverati	partem 1
Spiritus 70%	partes 10
Acidi acetici diluti	20
Aquae destillatae	50

Macera pulveres commixtos cum Aquae et Spiritus aâ partibus 10 et Acidi acetici partibus 5 in apparatu depulsorio per tres dies, tum effluere sine, reliquas Aquae et Acidi partes commixtas per vices affundendo; liquoris obtenti sint partes 80, quibus admisce solvendo Sacchari pulverati partes 20.

[Amer., sub nomine „Acetum Opii.“—Belg., s. nom. Acet. Opii aromatic. vel „Guttae nigrae Britan.“—Gall., s. nom. „Guttae nigrae Britannicae.“]

* In Pharmacopoea Gallica Opii quantitas valde differt. In Pharmacop. Americ. nomen „Acetum Opii“ mutandum est.

Acetum Scillae vel Squillae.

Rpe: Scillae bulb. siccatae grosse pulverat.	partem 1
Spiritus 70%	1
Acidi acetici diluti	partes 2
Aquae destillatae	7

Macera Scillae pulverem cum Spiritus et Aquae aequali et cum Acidi acetici diluti quarta parte in apparatu depulsorio per triduum, tum effluere sine reliquas Aquae et Acidi partes commixtas per vices affundendo, ut liquidi obtenti sint partes 10.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 32 Delegat.—Non desid. a 3 Del., 1 Dan., 2 Hisp.]

Acidum aceticum.

Acidum aceticum glaciale.

Liquor limpidus, inflammabilis et plane volatilis, coloris expers, odoris et saporis pungentis, valde acidi, p. sp. 1.064, frigore in crystallos concrevens.

In 100 partibus ad minimum 96 partes Acidi acetici contineat.

Acidum aceticum ab Acido sulfurico et sulfuroso, ab Acido hydrochlorico et a Metallis sit liberum et odorem empyreumaticum non spargat.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Dan., Neerl., Norv.—Des. a 31 Deleg.—Non desid. a 4 Del., 2 Hisp., 2 Ital.]

Acidum aceticum dilutum.*

Liquor limpidus, plane volatilis, coloris expers, odoris et saporis fragrantis acidi, non empyreumatici, p. sp. 1.029.

Contineat in 100 partibus ad minimum 20.4 partes Acidi acetici.

Acidum aceticum dilutum ab Acido sulfurico aut sulfuroso, ab Acido hydrochlorico et a Metallis sit liberum.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.]

* Acidum aceticum dilutum minus quam 20.4 partes Acidi acetici continens, nomine „Acetum purum“ designatur.

Acidum arsenicosum.

Acidum arseniosum. Arsenicum album.

Frusta alba, ponderosa opaca et porcellano similia, aut pellicula et vitro similia, in fractura conchoidea nitentia, saporis dulciusculi, leviter acris et nauseosi, odoris expertia. Arsenicum difficile solvitur in Aqua frigida, facilius in Aqua bulliente, facillime in solutionibus alcalinis et in Acido hydrochlorico diluto, fere insolubile est in Spiritu frigido. Calefactum fumum album inodorum emittit et calore aucto plane avolat. Prunis candentibus inspersum odorem alliaceum spargit. Sublimatione in tubo vitreo aut in massam albam aut in crystallos nitoris vitrei tum octaedricas, tum tetraedricas convertitur.

Ne sit Arsenico sulfurato inquinatum.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non desid. a 7 Del., 2 Angl., 1 Austr., 2 Hisp., 2 Norv.]

Acidum arsenicosum vel arseniosum solum.*

Arsenicum album solum.

Rpe: Acidi arsenicosi pulv.	partem 1
Acidi hydrochlorici	partes 2
Aquae destillatae	q. s.

Coque Arsenicum cum Acido hydrochlorico et Aquae destillatae partibus 25 ad perfectam solutionem. Filtra et filtratum cum tanta Aquae destillatae copia elue ut liquoris sint partes 100.

Liquor limpidus, coloris et odoris expers, acidiae reactionis.

[Amer. Angl.]

* Sub nomine „Acidum arseniosum aqua solum (Liquor de Boudin)“ in Pharmac. Gallica solutio ex Arsenici albi parte 1 in Aquae destillatae partibus 1000 subintelligitur.

Acidum benzoicum.

Flores Benzoës.

Sublimatione e Resina Benzoës pulverata paratum.

Lamellae vel crystalli aciculares, albiae vel subflavae, in aëre permanentes, nitoris sericei, odoris grati, benzoini. Acidum benzoicum difficile in Aqua frigida, facilius in Aqua bulliente, facillime in Spiritu, Aethere et in Chloroformio solvitur. Calefactum primum liquescit, deinde avolat nullum residuum relinquens.

Ne sit Acido cinnamomico neque hippurico inquinatum.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. excepta Hung.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non desid. a 7 Del., 1 Amer., 1 Dan., 2 Germ., 2 Hisp., 1 Russ.]

Acidum carbolicum.

Acidum phenilicum vel phenicum.—Phenolum.

Massa valde hygroscopica, decolor vel vix rubicunda, odoris et saporis acris, Kreosoto similis, crystallis acicularibus longis, tenuibus composita, quae calore versus 35°, et humiditate ex aëre attracta, ad liquorem p. sp. 1.065 circiter liquescit. Calore aucto Acidum carbolicum cum flamma alba sine residuo deflagrat. In Aquae circiter 20 partibus solvitur et facillime solubile est in Spiritu, Aethere, Chloroformio, in Glycerino, Carboneo sulfurato, in Oleis fixis et volatilibus, in Benzolo et in Natrio hydro-oxdato soluto. Coagulat Albumen et Collodium, cum Ferro sesquichlorato soluto mixtum illo colorem coeruleum tribuit.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Belg., Graec., Hisp.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non desid. a 2 Del., Hisp.]

Acidum chromicum.

Crystalli prismaticae, aciculares, aëre deliquescentes, inodora, coloris coccinei. Facillime in Aqua solvuntur, cum Aethere vel Spiritu 90% comburant. Calefactae primum liquescunt, deinde in Oxydum chromicum, obscure viride, evolutione Oxygenii transformantur.

Acidum chromicum ne nimis sit Acido sulfurico inquinatum.

[Amer. Austr. Gall. Germ. Helv. Hung. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non desid. a 12 Del., 2 Angl., 2 Austr., 1 Grace., 2 Hisp., 1 Iræ., 2 Neerl., 2 Norv.]

Acidum hydrochloricum vel hydrochloratum.

Acidum chlorhydricum vel Acidum muriaticum.

Liquor limpidus, plane volatilis, coloris expers, odoris pungentis, suffocantis, aëre vapores albos emittens, saporis valde acidi et caustici, p. sp. 1.12.

Contineat in 100 partibus ad minimum 24.24 partes gasis hydrochlorici.

Acidum hydrochloricum sit ab Arsenico, Chloro, ab Acido sulfurico et sulfuroso, a Ferro aliisque Metallis liberum.

[In omnibus Pharm. excepta Helvet.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non desid. a 3 Del., 1 Helv. 2 Hisp.]

Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum.

Acidum hydrochloratum dilutum.

Acidum chlorhydricum dil.—Acid. muriatic. dilut.

Rpe: Acidi hydrochlorici part 1
Aqueae destillatae „ 1 misce.

Sit pond. sp. 1.06, contineat in 100 partibus 12.4 partes gasis hydrochlorici.

Acid. hydrochloric. dil. ab Arsenico, ab Acido sulfurico et sulfuroso, a Ferro aliisque Metallis sit liberum.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Deleg., 2 Hisp.]

Acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum.

Acidum cyanhydricum vel prussic. vel hydrocyanatum dilutum.

Liquor limpidus, volatilis, coloris expers, odoris et saporis pungentis et caracteristici Amygdalarum amararum, reactionis exigue tamen acidae, p. sp. 0.997.

Contineat in 100 partibus 2 partes Acidi hydrocyanici.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Gall. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Norv. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Suec.]

Acidum nitrico nitrosum.

Acidum nitricum fumans.

Liquor limpidus e rubro-fuscus, p. sp. 1.45 ad 1.50, aëre vapores e flavo-rubros exhalans. Sit Acidum nitrico-nitrosum a Metallis Acidisque sulfurico et hydrochlorico liberum.

[Dan. Germ. Graec. Helv. Norv. Russ. Suec.—Desid. ab 1 Deleg., Dan.]

Acidum nitricum.

Acidum azoticum.

Liquor limpidus, volatilis, incolor, saporis vehementer acidi, p. sp. 1.30.

Contineat in 100 partibus 48 partes Acidi nitrici.

Acidum nitricum a Metallis, a Jodo et Acido jodico, ab Acido nitroso et sulfurico, et a Chloro plane liberum sit.

[Amer. Angl. Austr. Belg. Gallic. Hisp. Hung. Ital. Neerl. Port.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Deleg., 1 Helv. 2 Hisp.]

Acidum nitricum dilutum.

Acidum azoticum dilutum.

Rpe: Acidi nitrici partem 1
Aqueae destillatae „ partes 1-2 misce.

Liquor limpidus, volatilis, decolor, saporis acidi, p. sp. 1.13. Contineat in 100 partibus 21.42 partes Acidi nitrici.

Acidum nitricum dilutum sit a Metallis, a Jodo et Acido jodico, ab Acido nitroso, hydrochlorico et sulfurico plane liberum.

[Amer. Austr. Belg. Dan. Germ. Graec. Helv. Hung. Norv. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Deleg., 1 Dan. 2 Hisp.]

Acidum phosphoricum dilutum.

Liquor limpidus, decolor et inodorus, saporis acidi, p. sp. 1.098.

Contineat in 100 partibus 16.66 partes Acidi orthophosphorici.

Acidum phosphoricum dilutum liberum sit a Metallis, ab Acidis: arsenico et arsenicoso, phosphoroso, nitrico, sulfurico et hydrochlorico et ab Alcaliis.

[In omnibus Pharm. excepta Hisp.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a Deleg., 51 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp.]

Acidum salicylicum.

Pulvis microcrystallinus albus vel crystalli prismaticae aciculares albae leves, reactionis acidae, in aëre permanentes, odoris fere expertes, saporis dulciusculi acris. Calore 160° circiter Acidum salicylicum liquescit et cum flamma sine residuo denique comburat. Facillime solvitur in Spiritu, Aethere et Chloroformio fervido, facile in Aqua bulliente, in Glycerino et in solutionibus Salium reactionis alcalinae, difficile solubile est in Aqua frigida.

[Amer. Austr. Dan. Gall. Germ. Helv. Ital. Port.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Deleg., 2 Angl. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Russ.]

Acidum sulfuricum.

Liquor limpidus, corrosivus, causticus, olei spissitudinis, coloris et odoris expers, saporis vehementer acidi, evaporatione nihil residui relinquens, p. sp. 1.840, in 100 partibus ad minimum 96 partes Acidi sulfurici hydrati continens.

Acidum sulfuricum ne sit Arsenico nec Acido sulfuroso, nec Acido nitrico neque Metallis, imprimis Plumbo, inquinatum.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Deleg., 1 Helv. 2 Hisp.]

Acidum sulfuricum dilutum.

Rpe: Acidi sulfurici partem 1
Aq. destillatae „ partes 5
Misce lege artis.

Liquor limpidus, coloris et odoris expers, saporis acidi, p. sp. 1.117.

In 100 partibus contineat 16.6 partes Acidi sulfurici hydrati.

Acidum sulfuricum dilutum sit ab Arsenico, a Metallis, ab Acidis sulfuroso et nitrico plane liberum.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Deleg., Hisp.]

Aconitinum vel Aconitina.

Aconitia.

Pulvis amorphus albus, saporis amari dein acris, urentis, reactionis alcalinae. Ad 80° liquescit, quin vapores aqueos edat. In partibus 150 Aq. frigidae difficile solvitur, facilius in 50 partibus Aqueae bullientis, in massam resinosa flavescens conglutinans, facillime solvitur in Aethere, Spiritu et Chloroformio.

Per Acidum sulfuricum Aconitinum colorem ab initio flavum dein e rubrofusum induit; in Acido nitrico solum Aconitinum decolor manet. Solutio aquosa Aconitini cum Tinctura Jodi praecipitatum obscure fuscum producit.

[Anglic. Austr. Belg. Helv. Hisp. Hung. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 29 Deleg.—Non des. a 6 Deleg., 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Suec.]

Aconitinum (Aconitina vel Aconitia) Anglic.

*Morsoni.**

Pulvis subtilissimus, sordide albus, depingens, saporis urentis non amari, reactionis alcalinae, in Aqua bulliente non lionescens, solvitur in 20 partibus Spiritus bullientis et in 100 partibus Aetheris bullientis, e quibus solutionibus facile in crystallos abit. Solvitur etiam in 230 partibus Chloroformii. Cum Acido sulfurico concentrato Aconitinum Anglic. Morsoni non tingitur.

* Non dispensetur Aconitinum Anglicum Morsoni, nisi a medico „Aconitinum“ additis verbis „Anglicum Morsoni“ praescriptum sit.

Aconitinum crystallisatum Gallicum.*

Tabellae rhombicae, decolorae, ad 183° liquescentes, vapores aqueos non edentes, saporis amari, pungentis, vix in Aqua frigida, in Glycerino et Petroleo levi solvuntur, facilius in Aqua fervida, in Aethere et Benzina, facillime vero in Chloroformio.

[Gallic.]

* Non dispensetur „Aconitinum Gallic. crystallisatum“, nisi a medico Aconitinum additis verbis „crystallisat. Gallic.“ praescriptum sit.

Aconitum.

Aconitum Napellus Linn. Aconitum tauricum vel neomont. Wulf. (Ranunculac.)

Planta perennis, in regionibus totius fere Europae sponte crescens.

Folia (Herba) et Tubera (Radix).

Tempore florescentiae e planta spontanea et non ex culta colligantur et siccentur. Ne ultra annum serventur.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Deleg., 2 Ital. 2 Norv.]

Aether.

Liquor limpidus, valde volatilis et inflammabilis, coloris expers, odoris suavis refrigerantis, saporis urentis dulciusculi in amarum abeuntis, reactionis neutralis, pond. sp. 0.725. Solubilis est in omni proportione in Spiritu, Chloroformio, Benzolo, Benzino, in Oleis fixis et volatilibus; in 8 voluminibus Aetheris 1 volumen solubile est Aquae. Sua sponte evaporatus ne relinquat residuum neque odorem alienum spargat.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 28 De'eg.—Non des. a 7 Deleg., 1 Amer. 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 1 Helv. 2 Norv.]

Aether chloratus spirituosus.

Spiritus Aetheris chlorati. Spiritus Salis dulcis.

Rpe: Kali bichromici partes 4
Acidi hydrochlorici 20

Ingere in cucurbitam amplam, tum sensim infunde sine agitatione Spiritus 90% partes 80 et destillatione balneo aquae elice partes 70.

Destillatum si opus erit Magnesio hydrocarbonico saturetur, a sedimento defundatur et leni calore rectificetur.

Liquor limpidus, coloris expers, odoris aetherici suavis, non acidus, p. sp. 0.838—0.842.

[Belg. Dan. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Norv.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non des. a 12 Deleg., 1 Amer. 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Iric. 2 Norv. 2 Suec.]

Aether nitrosus spirituosus.

Spiritus Aetheris nitrosi. Spiritus Nitri dulcis.

Rpe: Spiritus 90% partes 48
Acidi nitrici 12

Misce et seponc per 12 horas, tum in retortam vitream ingere et destilla, donec partes 40 transierint, quae cum Magnesio oxydato neutraliscentur et horis 24 circumactis ex aquae balneo rectificentur.

Liquor limpidus coloris expers vel subflavescentis, odoris suavis aetherici, saporis dulciusculi ustulantis, plane volatilis et ab Acido quantum fieri potest liber.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Austr. Gallie, Hung.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Deleg., 1 Amer. 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Iric. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Aloe.

Aloë vulg., A. socotrina Lam., A. perfol. var., A. ferox Linn. A. purpur., A. Africana Haw., A. Africana, A. plicatilis Mill., A. arborescens Mill., A. commelin. Willd., A. spicata Thunb., Aloë lingua. (Liliaceae.)

Planta in Africa australi et in India occidentali et orientali indigena.

Succus induratus foliorum diversarum Aloës specierum sub nomine: Aloë Capensis (Aloë socotrina vel lucida) et Aloë Barbadosensis (seu hepatica) ubique notus.

Solvitur Aloë in Aqua frigida solummodo ex parte, resinam mollem relinquens; cum Aqua fervida turbida, cum Spiritu limpidam fere solutionem praebet.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. ab 11 Deleg., 1 Austr. 1 Dan. 2 Hung. 2 Ital. 2 Norv. 2 Port. 1 Russ.]

Ammonia vel Ammoniacum solutum.

Ammonium caustic. solutum.

Liquor limpidus, nebulas densas exhalans, plane volatilis, odoris penetrantis peculiaris pungentis, saporis valde caustici, reactionis alcalinae, p. sp. 0.960. Contineat in 100 partibus 10 partes Ammoniae.

Ammonia ne sit empyreumatica, et ab Acidis: carbonico, sulfurico et hydrochlorico, a Calce et a Metallis libera.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non desid. a 4 Del., 2 Germ. 2 Hisp.]

Amylum vel Amylium nitrosum.

Amyli Nitris. Aether Amyli nitrosus.

Liquor limpidus, aethereus, pallide flavus, odoris aether fructuum similis, saporis ustulantis aromatici, reactionis neutralis vel quam minime acidae, p. sp. 0.872—0.874. Amylum nitrosum vix solubile est in Aqua, cum Spiritu, Aethere et Chloroformio in omni proportionem miscitur. Calore 97° ad 99° ebullit, incensum cum flamma flava, lucida et fuliginosa deflagrat.

Alcoholis amylici nec non Amyli nitrici quam maxime sit expers. Servetur sub Magnesio oxydato.

[Amer. Gall. Germ. Helv.—Desid. a 17 Deleg., 2 Angl. 2 Belg. 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hung. 1 Iric. 2 Ital. 2 Norv. 1 Russ. 2 Suec.]

Apomorphinum hydrochloricum.

Chlorhydras apomorphicus.

Pulvis crystallinus anhyder, e griseo albus, exiguis crystallis decoloribus splendentibus intermixtis, lucis et aëris accessu viridescens, inodorus, saporis amari et reactionis neutrius. Solvitur Apomorphinum hydrochloricum in Spiritu, facilius in Aqua, difficilius in Aethere et Chloroformio. Solutio aquosa decolor sit vel haud colorata, et cum solutione Natrii hydrocarbonici praecipitatum album praebet, quod in Aethere purpureo, in Chloroformio violaceo colore solvitur.

[Amer. Austr. Gall. Germ.—Desid. a 28 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Deleg., 2 Angl. 1 Graec. 2 Hisp. 2 Iric.]

Aqua Amygdalarum amararum.

Destillatione Amygdalarum amararum grosse pulveratarum, ab Oleo preli ope lygdalarum cum Aqua obtenta; contineat in 1,000 partibus, 1 partem Acidi hydrocyanici.

Sit ab Oleo aethereo, quantum fieri potest, libera.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Angl. et Gall.—Desid. a 29 Deleg.—Non des. a 6 Del., 2 Hisp. 2 Iric. 2 Ital.]

Aqua Laurocerasi.

Destillatione Laurocerasi foliorum recentium concisorum cum Aqua obtenta; contineat in 1,000 partibus partem 1 Acidi hydrocyanici.

Sit ab Oleo aethereo, quantum fieri potest, libera.

[Angl. Austr. Belg. Gall. Graec. Helv. Hung. Ital. Port.—Desid. a 28 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Deleg., 1 Dan. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv. 2 Suec.]

Aqua phagedaenica.

Aqua phagedaenica lutea, flava, vel rubra. Lotio Hydrargyri flava.

Rpe: Hydrargyri bichlorati corrosivi partem 1
solve in pauxillo Aquae destillatae et hanc
solutionem misce cum Aquae Calcis partibus 300

Paretur ex tempore.

[Angl. Belg. Dan. Gall. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Russ.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Deleg., 1 Graec. 2 Hisp.]

Aqua phagedaenica nigra.

Aqua mercurialis nigra. Lotio Hydrargyri nigra.

Rpe: Hydrargyri chlorati mitis subtilissime pulv. .. part. 1
Aquae Calcis 100

Misce exactissimi terendo. Paretur ex tempore.

[Angl. Dan. Graec. Helv. Ital. Russ.—Desid. a 28 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Deleg., 1 Graec. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Port.]

Aqua vegeto-mineralis Goulardi.*

Aqua plumbica spiritiosa.

Rpe: Plumbi acetici basici soluti partes 2
Spirit. 70% 8
Aquae communis 90

[In omnibus Pharm. in Ph. Americ. Germ. Graec. et Neerl. sine Spiritu.—Desid. a 7 Deleg., 1 Dan. 2 Ital. 2 Neerl. 2 Norv.]

* Sub nomine „Aqua plumbica“ mixtura e

Plumbi acetici basici soluti parte 1
cum Aquae destillatae partibus 50
subintelligitur.

Argentum nitricum crystallisatum.

Argenti Nitras cryst. Nitras vel Azotas argenticus crystall.

Crystalli tabulaeformes, decolores pellucidae, saporis amari caustici, valde metallici, reactionis neutralis. Facillime in Aquae pari pondere solvuntur, difficilius in Spiritu.

In aëre materis organicis non immuni colorem griseum vel e griseonigrum induunt. Leniter calefactae liquescunt et calore aucto destruuntur, vapores nitrosos evolventes.

Ne Metallis (Cupro et Plumbo) nec Salibus alcalinis sint inquinatae.

[Amer. Angl. Austr. Belg. Gall. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Hung. Ital. Neerl. Port.]

Argentum nitricum fusum.

Argenti Nitras fusus. Nitras vel Azotas argenticus fusus. Lapis infernalis.

Bacilli albi vel e griseo albi, duri, fracturae crystalline radiatae e centro egredientis, inodori, saporis amari, caustici, valde metallici, reactionis neutralis. Solvuntur facillime in Aqua, difficilius in Spiritu.

Ne sint Metallis (Cupro aut Plumbo) nec Salibus alcalinis inquinati.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Deleg., 1 Am. 2 Angl. 1 Helv. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Argentum nitricum mitigatum fusum.

Argentum nitricum cum Kalio nitrico. Argenti Nitras mitigatus. Nitras vel Azotas argenteus mitigatus.

Rpe : Argenti nitrici crystallisati partes 1
Kalii nitrici partes 2

Intime mixtas leni igne liquefactas lege artis in bacillos funde.

Bacilli albi vel e griseo albi, durissimi, fracturae porcellaneo similis, vix crystallinae, inodori, saporis caustici, metallici, reactionis neutralis.

Ne sint Metallis alienis inquinatae.

[Amer. Austr. Dan. Gall. Germ. Helv. Hung. Norv. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Deleg., 1 Amer. 1 Dan. 2 Hisp. 2 Irie. 2 Ital. 1 Russ.]

Atropinum vel Atropina.

Atropium vel Atropia.

Crystalli tennes, aciculares, coloris expertes vel albae, sericeo nitentes, inodora, saporis amari, acris, reactionis alcalinae. Calefactae fumum album, Acido benzoico similem exhalant, calore aucto cum flamma fuliginosa sine residuo comburant. Difficillime in Aqua frigida sunt solubiles, facilius in Aqua bulliente et in Aethere, facillime in Spiritu.

Atropini 0·001 in tubo vitro ad evolutionem nebulae albae fervefactum, additis Acidi sulfurici grammatis uno et dimidio et denuo calefactum incipiente fervescentia cum Aquae grammatis duobus mixtum, odorem suavem, florum vel Mellis odori similem, exhalat.

Atropinum ne sit aliis Alcaloidis inquinatum.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Dan. Gallie. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Deleg., 1 Austr. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp.]

Atropinum solutum spirituosum.

Rpe : Atropini partes 0·10
in Spiritu 90% parte 1
et Aq. destillatae partibus 9 solve.

[Angl. Port.]

Atropinum sulfuricum.

Atropiae Sulfas. Sulfas Atropini (ae) vel atropicus.

Pulvis non distincte crystallinus vel crystalli prismaticae, albae, graciles, in aëre constantes, inodora, saporis valde amari nauseosi, reactionis alcalinae. Facillime solvuntur in Aqua et Spiritu, sed non in Aethere et Chloroformio. Calefactae partim decomponentur, partim sublimantur, ignitae nullum residuum relinquunt.

Atropinum sulfuricum fervefactum et cum Acido sulfurico et Aqua eodem modo quam Atropinum tractatum, odorem florum vel Mellis odori similem spargit.

Ne aliis Alcaloidis sit inquinatum.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis : Belg. et Graec.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Deleg., 1 Austr. 1 Dan. 2 Hisp.]

Atropinum sulfuricum solutum.

Atropiae Sulfas solutus. Sulfas Atropini vel atropicus solutus.

Rpe : Atropini sulfurici part. 0·10
in Aquae destillatae partibus 10
solve et filtra.

[Angl.]

Atropinum valerianicum.

Atropiae Valerianas. Valeras vel Valerianas atropicus vel Atropini.

Crystalli leves, pellucidae, incolores, vel crustae crystallinae albae, aëre deliquescentes, lucis accessu flavescentes, odoris Acidi valerianici, saporis amari, reactionis debile alcalinae. Facillime in Aqua et Spiritu solvuntur, fere insolubiles sunt in Aethere.

Ne cum aliis Alcaloidis sint inquinatae.

[Gallie. Hisp. Port. Suec.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Irie. 2 Ital. 2 Suec.]

Belladonna.

Atropa Belladonna Linn. (Solanaceae.)

Planta perennis, in Europae fere totius nemoribus imprimis montanis spontanea.

Folia (Herba) et Radix.

E planta spontanea et non ex culta tempore efflorescentiae colligantur et quotannis renoventur. Rejiciatur radix deglupta lignosa et tenax a vermibus exesa.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Deleg., Norv.]

Bismuthum subnitricum.

Bismuthi Subnitrates. Subnitrates bismuthicus. Azotas bismuthicus basicus. Magisterium Bismuthi.

Pulvis crystallinus albissimus et subtilissimus, inodorus et fere insipidus, reactionis debile acidae. In Acido nitrico sine effervescentia et omnino solubilis, insolubilis est in Aqua. Cum Acido sulfurico aut hydrochlorico diluto decomponentur. Candefactus primum vapores e flavo rubros emittit, denique residuum flavum Bismuthum oxydatum relinquens.

Sit ab Arsenico aliisque Metallis et Terris alcalinis liber.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Deleg., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp.]

Bromum vel Bromium.

Liquor intense e rubro-fuscus, volatilis, jam aëris temperatura vapores e rubro-fuscis exhalans et plane avolans, odoris tortissimi irritantis, saporis acerrimi et caustici, p. sp. 2·966 ad 3·0. Calore 63° ebullit. Facile in Spiritu, Aethere, Chloroformio et in Carbono sulfurato solvitur, difficiliter in Aqua.

Ne Chlorum neque Jodum contineat.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Dan. Gall. Germ. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 21 Deleg.—Non des. a 14 Deleg., 1 Americ. 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Neerl. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Calabar.

Physostigma. Physostigma venenosum Balfour. (Papilionaceae.)

Planta perennis scandens in Africa occidentali tropica indigena.

Semina (Fabae).

[Amer. Angl. Dan. Gall. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 22 Deleg.—Non des. a 13 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Irie. 2 Ital. 2 Norv.]

Cannabis Indica.

Cannabis sativa Linn., var. Indica. (Cannabinaceae.)

Planta annua in India orientali et in Perside indigena.

Herba.

Summitates plantae femineae florentis partim jam fructiferae, massa resinosa conglutinatae.

[Amer. Angl. Austr. Belg. Gall. Germ. Hung. Ital. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 5 Deleg., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Hung.]

Cantharis.

Lytta vesicatoria Fabric. Meloë vesicat. Linn.

Cantharis vesicat. De Geer—Geoffr.

(Insecta. Coleoptera.)

Insectum in majore Europae parte obvium. Animal integrum, siccatum, non corrosum.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Deleg., Norv.]

China.

Cinchona. Quina.

Cortices diversarum Cinchonae specierum ab arboribus collecti in Andibus Americae australis indigenis et in India orientali cultis.

(Rubiaceae-Cinchoneae.)

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non desid. a 2 Del., Germ.]

I. Chinae (Cinchonae vel Quinae) calisaya cortex.

Chinae (Cinchonae vel Quinae) cortex flavus vel regius.

Hisce nominibus officinalis est:

Cinchona calisaya Weddell.

Contineat in 100 partibus ad minimum 2 partes Chinini.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. excepta Germ.]

II. Chinae (Cinchonae vel Quinae) cortex fuscus vel griseus.

Chinae (Cinchonae vel Quinae) pallidae cortex.

Officinales sunt hujus Cinchonae species sequentes:

<i>Cinchona</i>	<i>condamin.</i>	Humb. et Bonpl.
"	<i>officinal.</i>	Linn.
"	<i>micrantha</i>	R. et Pav.
"	<i>macrocalyx</i>	Pav.
"	<i>uritusinga</i>	"
"	<i>chahuagueria</i>	"
"	<i>nitida</i>	R. et Pav.
"	<i>crispa</i>	Tafall.
"	<i>peruv.</i>	How.

et quidem sub nominibus „China Loxa (Loja)“ et „China Huanuco“ ubique notae.

Contineat cortex harum Cinchonae specierum ad minimum partem 1 Chinini.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Americ. Germ. Norv. et Suec.]

III. Chinae (Cinchonae vel Quinae) cortex ruber.

Hisce nominibus officinalis est:

Cinchona succirubra Pav.

Contineat in 100 partibus ad minimum partes 25 Chinini.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Graec. Helv. Hisp. Hung. Norv. Suec.]

Chloralum hydratum vel hydricum.

Hydras chloralicus vel *Chlorali*.

Crystalli rhomboideo-prismaticae, sive aciculares, siccae, decolores, pellucidae, odoris peculiaris Chloroformio similis, paulum pungentis, saporis amari et acris, aëre sine residuo evaporantes, reactionis neutrius vel paulum acidae.

Leni calore (versus 50°) liquescunt et versus 98° ebulliunt. Facillime solvuntur in Aqua, Spiritu, Aethere et Chloroformio, solvuntur etiam in Oleis pinguibus et in Carboneo sulfurato. Cum Camphora et cum Acido carbolico liquescunt. Calefactae cum Kalii vel Natrii hydroxydatis solutis turbidam praebent solutionem, quae Chloroformio secedente fit limpida.

[Amer. Austr. Dan. Gall. Germ. Helv. Hung. Ital. Neerl. Norv. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital.]

Chloroformium.

Chloroformum.

Liquor limpidus, ponderosus, plane volatilis, incolor, odoris grati aetheri peculiaris, minime empyreumatici aut Fermentoleo similis, saporis dulciusculi et urentis, reactionis neutralis; p. sp. 1.49 ad 1.50. Versus 63° ebullit; difficile incenditur, cum flamma viridi fuliginosa sine residuo comburens. Parum solvitur in Aqua, minime in Glycerino, facile in Spiritu, Aethere, in Oleis fixis et aetheris.

Ne nimis Spiritus contineat, neque Acido hydrochlorico sit inquinatus.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. excepta Graec.—Desid. a 20 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Hisp.]

Codeinum.

Codeina.

Crystalli rhombicae prismaticae, saepe distincte octaedricae, plus minusve pellucidae, aëre calido efflorescentes, coloris expertes vel albae, inodora, saporis amari et reactionis alcalinae. Facile solvuntur in Aethere, Chloroformio, Benzolo et in Acidis dilutis, difficilior in Aqua, vix in Benzino. Calefactae primum liquescunt et ignitae sine residuo comburant.

Ne Morphinum contineant.

[Amer. Gall. Germ. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 28 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Del., 2 Angl. 1 Austr. 1 Graec. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric.]

Colchicium.

Colchicina.

Pulvis ex albo-flavescens, subinde crystallinus, inodorus, saporis amari perseverantis, humiditate attracta brunescens. Facile solubilis in Aqua, Spiritu, in Aethere, Chloroformio et in Alcohole amylico. Calefactus liquescit, deomponitur et sine residuo deflagrat.

Per Acidum nitricum concentratum Colchicium pulveratum primum violaceo, deinde rubro, denique flavo colore tingitur. Solutio Colchicini aquosa Acido nitrico tentata ab initio flavum, postea profunde rubrum colorem induit.

Cum Acido sulfurico concentrato flavescit et addito Acido nitrico color flavus in coeruleum, deinde viridem, tunc purpureum denique flavum maturat.

[Austr. Hung. Ital.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 2 Angl. 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Iric. 2 Suec.]

Colchicum.

Colchicum autumnale Linn. (*Colchicaceae* DC. *Melanthaceae* R. Br.)

Planta in pratis, imprimis humidis subsilvaticis majoris Europae partis crescens.

Tubera (Bulbi seu Radix bulbosa) et Semina.

Fodiantur Tubera autumnino tempore florescentiae. Semina sint plane matura, quotannis renovanda.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 2 Ital. 2 Norv.]

Collodium cantharidatum.

Collodium cantharidale vel *vesicans*.

Rpe: Cantharidum recenter pulverat. part. 20
Aetheris partes 30

Macera in apparatu depulsorio per 24 horas, quo tempore elapso liquorem effluere sine et residuum preli ope exprime.

Hujus solutionis aetherae partibus 13
admisce solvendo Gossypii fulminantis (Pyroxili) . . . part. 1
et Spiritus 90% 1

[Americ. Belg. Dan. Germ. Helv. Ital. Neerl. Norv. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Hisp.]

Colocynthis.

Cucumis Colocynthis Linn. *Citrullus Colocynthis*,
Arn. Schrader. (*Cucurbitaceae*.)

Planta annua in Asiae et Africae partibus indigena, in Insulis Archipelagi Graecis et in Hispania culta.

Fructus (Bacca) decorticatus.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 2 Hisp. 2 Ital.]

Conium.

Conium, Cicullum, Ccutina.

Liquor decolor aut pallide flavescens, oleosus, odoris acris, penetrantis, et nauseosus, p. sp. 0.880–0.886. Ad 169° ebullit et ad 170° sine residuo avolat. Conium difficile solvitur in Aqua, limpide autem misceatur cum Aethere, Spiritu et Chloroformio, cum Oleis pinguibus et aetheris.

Ne sit Ammonia neque Oleo adulteratum.

[Gallie. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Irie.]

Conium maculatum.

Cicuta. Conium maculatum Linn. *Cicuta maculata* Lamk.
(*Umbelliferae*.)

Planta biennis in totius Europae partibus indigena, sponte crescens. Herba (Folia cum Herbae summitatibus) et Fructus. (Semina.)

Herba sua sponte crescens, non culta, ineunte florescentia colligenda, tum recens, tum siccata a caulo ramisque validioribus liberata, adhibenda et quotannis renovanda.

Fructus sint plane maturi et siccati.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 2 Ital. 2 Norv.]

Croton Tigilium.

Tigilium. Croton Tigilium Linn. *Tigilium officinale* Klotzsch. (*Euphorbiaceae*.)

Frutex Indiae orientalis, imprimis Malabaricae, Insularum Mollucarum et Javae.

Semina.

[Belg. Gallie. Italic. Port. Russ.—Des. ab 1 Del., Dan.]

Cuprum sulfuricum ammoniatum.

Sulfus Cupro ammonicus.

Pulvis crystallinus, intense coeruleus, in aëre Ammoniam emittendo fatiscens, facillime in Aqua solubilis, quae solutio reactionem alcalinam praebet. Non solubilis est in Spiritu.

Cum Kalio hydroxydato soluto humectatus odorem Ammoniae spargit. Rejiciatur pulvis fatiscens vel cum Acidis effervescens.

[Belg. Dan. Gallie. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port. Suec.—Desid. a 28 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Iric. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Digitalinum.

A. Digitalinum sic dictum *Germanicum* (Waltz.).

Massa amorpho flavida, inodora, saporis amarissimi, ad 137.5° fusibilis, quae ad 200° deomponitur. Solvitur in 125 partibus Aquae frigidae, in 42 partibus Aquae bullientis, facillime solubilis est in Alcohole absoluto. In 80 partibus Chloroformii solvitur colore primum roseo, dein brunescenti.

B. Digitalinum sic dictum *Gallicum amorphum* (Homolle).

Lamellae vel squamae albae inodoraе, saporis amarissimi, reactionis neutralis. Difficillime solvuntur in Aqua et Aethere, melius in Acido acetico, facile in Spiritu. Cum Acido hydrochlorico solutionem praebent coloris viridis smaragdini, horis aliquot elapsis pulverem viridem secerneunt.

C. Digitalinum crystallisatum.

Crystalli levissimae et abissimae aculeolares valde amarae, in Aqua et Aethere fere insolubiles. Facile solvuntur in Chloroformio et in Spiritu 90%. Calefactae cum parva Acidi hydrochlorici vel Acidi phosphorici copia, solutionem coloris viridis smaragdini praebent.

* Ne dispensetur Digitalinum crystallisatum, nisi a medico Digitalinum addito verbo „crystallisatum“ praescriptum sit.

[Angl. Austr. (depur.) Gallic. (amorph. et cryst.) Helv. (Homolle) Italic. Port. Russ.]

Digitalis.*Digitalis purpurea* Linn. (Scrophularineae.)

Planta biennis in locis montosis Europae mediae sponte crescens.

Folia.

Colligantur e planta florescente spontanea et non e culta, caute siccentur et ne servantur ultra annum.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Norv.]

Emplastrum Belladonnae.

Rpe: Extracti Belladonnae foliorum in s. q. Spiritus
70% soluti.. .. partem 1
admisce
Emplastrum Plumbi oxydati leni igne liquefacti partibus 9
et fiat lege artis Emplastrum.

Contineat in 10 partibus Emplastri partem 1 Extracti.

Si Extractum Belladonnae foliorum non praesto sit, hoc Emplastrum etiam ex

Belladonnae foliorum pulveratorum cum pauxillo Olei Olivarum tritorum parte 1
cum Emplastri Plumbi oxydati liquefacti partibus 2
lege artis parari licet.

Contineat in partibus 3 Emplastri partem 1 Belladonnae foliorum pulveratorum.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Gall. Helv. Neerl. Port.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Suec.]

Emplastrum Cantharidum.*Emplastrum vesicans.*

Rpe: Colofonii vel Resinae Pini partes 15
Cerae flavae „ 15
Olei Olivarum „ 3
Terebinthinae „ 5

Liquefactas et colatas misce cum

Cantharidum pulveratarum partibus 20
et Balsami peruviani „ 2

Digere in balneo aquae agitando per horam. Ope Olei Olivarum cum Emplastro refrigerato formentur magdaliones. Contineat in 3 partibus Emplastri partem 1 Cantharidum pulveratarum.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Hisp.]

Emplastrum Cantharidum perpetuum.*Emplastrum Euphorbii. Emplastrum vesicans Janini.*

Rpe: Mastichis
Terebinthinae 33 partes 6
Leni igne liquefactis et colatis inter refrigerationem admisce perpetue agitando
Cantharidum pulveratarum partes 2
et Euphorbii pulverati partem 1

ut fiat Emplastrum.

Contineat in 15 partibus Emplastri partes 2 Cantharidum pulveratarum et partem 1 Euphorbii pulverati.

[Austr. Belg. Dan. Germ. Graec. Helv. Hung. Norv. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 2 Hisp. 1 Iric. 2 Ital.]

Emplastrum Conii maculati.*Emplastrum Cicutae.*

Paretur vel cum Extracto vel cum pulvere Conii maculati herbae uti Emplastrum Belladonnae.

Contineat in 10 partibus Emplastri 1 partem Extracti, vel in 3 partibus Emplastri 1 partem pulveris Conii maculati herbae.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Americ. Angl. Germ. Norv.—Desid. a 6 Deleg., 2 Austr. 2 Hung. 2 Norv.]

Emplastrum Hydrargyri.**Emplastrum mercuriale.*

Rpe: Hydrargyri puri partes 2
addita aliqua Olei Terebinthinae vel Unguenti
Hydrargyri vetusti parte cum Terebinthinae parte 1
ad perfectam Hydrargyri extinctionem contere,
tum sensim admisce
Emplastri Plumbi oxydati partes 6
cum Cerae flavae parte 1

ante a leni igne liquatas.

Ne in Emplastro globuli Hydrargyri conspici sint.

Contineat in 10 partibus Emplastri partes 2 Hydrargyri puri.

* Pharmacopoeae Gallica et Italica sub nomine: „Emplastrum cum Hydrargyro“ vel „Emplastrum mercuriale“ Emplastrum de Vigo subintelligunt, e Bdellio, Ammoniaco, Olibano, Myrrha, Croco, Styrae liquido, Oleo Sabinae, Colofonio, Cera flava et Emplastro Plumbi oxydati compositum, nomen itaque in hisce Pharmacopoeis in „Emplastrum mercuriale de Vigo“ aut „Emplastrum Hydrargyri compositum“ mutandum est.

[In omnibus Pharm. excepta Norv.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Hisp.]

Emplastrum Hyoscyami.

Paretur vel cum Extracto vel cum pulvere Hyoscyami foliorum uti Emplastrum Belladonnae.

Contineat in 10 partibus Emplastri 1 partem Extracti, vel in 3 partibus Emplastri 1 partem pulveris Hyoscyami foliorum.

[Belg. Graec. Helv. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 2 Deleg., Norv.]

Emplastrum opiatum.*Emplastrum Opii.*

Rpe: Opii pulverati
in sufficiente quantitate Aquae destillatae soluti partem 1
admisce
Emplastri Plumbi oxydati leni igne liquefacti partibus 9
ut fiat 1. a. Emplastrum.

Contineat in 10 partibus Emplastri partem 1 Opii pulverati.

[Americ. Angl. Belg. Gall. Helv. Neerl. Port.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Suec.]

Euphorbium.*Euphorbia resinifera* Berg. (Euphorbiaceae.)

Planta in Africa, imprimis in Marocco indigena. Succus lacteus (Gummifera Euphorbii) incisione ramulorum Euphorbiae resiniferae obtentus, aere induratus. Minime in Aqua, facillime in Spiritu et Aethere, sed solummodo ex parte solubilis. A ramulorum partibus saepe admixtis liberetur.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Americ. Angl. Neerl.]

Extractum Aconiti foliorum.*

Rpe: Aconiti foliorum recentium q. v.

Contunde in mortario lapideo et preli ope exprime. Succus obtentus incalescat ad lenem ebullitionem. Colando a faecibus albuminosis coagulatis depuratum liquorem aquae balneo ad mellis consistentiam inspissa, addendo Spiritus 70% quantitatem aequalem. Sepone per 24 horas saepius agitando. Sedimento seposito liquorem filtra, Spiritum destillatione abstrahe et residuum balneo aquae ad consistentiam Extracti spissi evapora.

* Si a medico Extractum Aconiti praescriptum est, hoc Extractum dispensetur, cui etiam si paratio e foliis recentibus impossibilis sit, Extractum sequenti modo paratum, substitui licet.

Rpe: Aconiti foliorum sicc. gr. pulv. partem 1
Spiritus 70% partes 6

Macara Aconiti folia pulverata cum Spiritus partibus 2 in apparatu depulsorio, epistome munito et clauso per 48 horas, quo tempore elapso liquorem effluere sine. Superaffunde separatim vicibus alteras 4 Spiritus partes praescriptas; tum abstrahe Spiritum destillatione et residuum balneo aquae evapora ad Extracti spissi consistentiam.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Americ. Austr. Germ. Hung. Suec.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Del., 2 Hisp. 1 Iric.]

Extractum Aconiti tuborum.*

Rpe: Aconiti tuborum siccata. et gr. pulver. partem 1
spiritus 70 % partes 6

Macera Aconiti tubera pulverata cum Spiritu partibus 2 in apparatu depulsorio per 48 horas, quo tempore elapso liquorem fluere sine. Superaffunde separatim vicibus alteras 4 Spiritus partes praescriptas, tum abstrahere Spiritum distillatione et residuum balneo aquae ad Extracti spissi consistentiam vapora.

* Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico Extractum Aconiti addito verbo „tuborum“ praescriptum sit.

[Amer. Austr. Gall. Germ. Hung. Suec.]

Extractum Aloës.

Rpe: Aloës pulveratae partem 1
in Aquae destillatae bullientis partibus 5
sub perpetua agitatione solve. Sepone per 2 dies loco frigido, tum liquorem limpium decantha et residuum cola. Liquores commixtos balneo aquae ad siccum redige.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Gallic. Hisp. Port.—Desid. a 7 Deleg., 1 Dan. 2 Hung. 2 Neerl. 2 Norv.]

Extractum Belladonnae foliorum.*

Paretur e Belladonnae foliis recentibus aut siccatis uti Extractum Aconiti foliorum.

* Si a medico Extractum Belladonnae praescriptum est, hoc e foliis recentibus aut siccatis paratum Extractum dispensetur.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Austr. Hung.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Hisp.]

Extractum Belladonnae radices.*

Paretur e Belladonnae radice grosse pulverata uti Extractum Aconiti tuborum.

* Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico „Extractum Belladonnae“ addito verbo „radices“ praescriptum sit.

[Amer. (fluid.) Austr. Gall. Hung.]

Extractum Calabaris.*Extractum Physostigmatis.*

Paretur e Calabaris seminibus gr. pulveratis cum Spiritu 90% uti Extractum Aconiti tuborum.

[Amer. Angl. Dan. Gall. Helv. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 1 Austr. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric. 2 Ital.]

Extractum Cannabis Indicae.

Paretur e Cannabis Indicae herba gr. pulverata cum Spiritu 90% uti Extractum Aconiti tuborum.

[Amer. Angl. Austr. Gall. Germ. Helv. Hung. Norv. Port. Suec.—Desid. a 13 Deleg., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 1 Dan. 2 Hung. 1 Iric. 2 Norv. 2 Port.]

Extractum Cantharidum.

Paretur e Cantharidum pulvere eodem modo uti Extractum Aconiti tuborum.

[Belg. (aeth.) Gall. (spirit. et aeth.) Hisp. Ital. (spir. aeth. et acct.)—Desid. a 20 Deleg.—Non des. a 15 Del., 1 Amer. 1 Austr. 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Hung. 2 Iric. 2 Ital. 2 Suec.]

Extractum Colchici seminum.*

Paretur e Colchici seminibus gr. pulveratis uti Extractum Aconiti tuborum.

* Ne dispensetur nisi a medico Extractum Colchici addito verbo „seminum“ praescriptum sit.

[Amer. (fluid.) Belg. Gall. Ital.]

Extractum Colchici tuborum.*

Paretur e Colchici tubibus gr. pulveratis uti Extractum Aconiti tuborum.

* Si a medico Extractum Colchici praescriptum est, e tubibus paratum Extractum dispensetur.

[Americ. (acet. et fluid.) Angl. (e rad. rec. et acct.) Belg. Hisp. Ital. Port. (acet.)]

Extractum Colocynthis.

Paretur e Colocynthis fructibus decorticatis et gr. pulveratis uti Extractum Aconiti tuborum et redigatur ad siccum.

[Amer. Austr. Belg. Dan. Gall. Germ. Helv. Hisp. Hung. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 2 Hisp. 1 Iric. 2 Ital.]

Extractum Colocynthis compositum.

Rpe: Cardamomi seminum sub. pulv. partem 1
Saponis medicinalis pulverati partes 3
Scammonii pulverati „ 4
Extracti Colocynthis „ 2
„ Aloës „ 10

Subtiliter pulveratae pauxillum Spiritus 70% affundendo intime misceantur et leni calore in pulverem exsiccantur.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Hisp. Ital. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 2 Hisp. 2 Ital.]

Extractum Conii maculati herbae.*Extractum Cicutae herbae.*

Paretur e Conii maculati herba recente aut siccata uti Extractum Aconiti foliorum.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Germ. et Norv.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 2 Hisp. 2 Iric.]

Extractum Conii maculati seminum.*

Paretur e Conii maculati seminibus grosse pulveratis uti Extractum Aconiti tuborum.

* Ne dispensetur nisi a medico Extractum Conii addito verbo „seminum“ praescriptum sit.

[Gall.]

Extractum Digitalis.

Paretur e Digitalis foliis recentibus aut siccatis uti Extractum Aconiti foliorum.

[Amer. Belg. Gall. Germ. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Hisp.]

Extractum Filicis maris.

Rpe: Filicis maris rhizomat. recentem collecti, a partibus emortuis liberati et siccati gr. pulv. partem 1
Aetheris partes 4

Macera Filicem cum Aetheris partibus 2 in apparatu depulsorio epistomeo munito et clauso per 24 horas. Tempore hoc elapso liquidum novam Aetheris partem addendo effluat idemque repete, tandem Aether non decolor effluat, tum residuum fortiter exprime. A liquoribus commixtis distillatione Aetherem abstrahere et residuum balneo aquae in Extractum tenue inspissa.

Misceatur ante dispensationem.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Amer. et Dan.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp.]

Extractum Gratiolae.

Paretur e Gratiolae herba recente aut siccata uti Extractum Aconiti foliorum.

[Graec. Helv. Ital. Neerl. Russ.—Desid. a 22 Deleg.—Non des. a 13 Del., 1 Amer. 1 Austr. 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Iric. 2 Ital. 2 Norv.]

Extractum Hellebori nigri.

Paretur ex Hellebori nigri radice grosse pulverata uti Extractum Aconiti tuborum.

[Belg. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Ital.—Desid. ab 1 Delegato, Dan.]

Extractum Hyoscyami foliorum.*

Paretur ex Hyoscyami foliis recentibus vel siccatis uti Extractum Aconiti foliorum.

* Si a medico Extractum Hyoscyami praescriptum est, Extractum e foliis paratum dispensetur.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. ab omnibus Delegat. exceptis 2 Hisp.]

Extractum Hyoscyami seminum.*

Paretur ex Hyoscyami seminibus contusis et preli ope ab Oleo liberatis uti Extractum Aconiti tuborum.

* Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico Extractum Hyoscyami addito verbo „seminum“ praescriptum sit.

[Belg. Gall. Hung. Desid. a 2 Delegatis, Hung.]

Extractum Ipecacuanhae.

Paretur ex Ipecacuanhae radice gr. pulverata uti Extractum Aconiti tuborum.

[Amer. (fluid.) Belg. Gall. Hisp. Ital. Port.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Iric. 2 Suec.]

Extractum Lactucæ virosæ.*

Paretur ex Lactucæ virosæ herba recente uti Extractum Aconiti foliorum.

* Ne confundatur cum sic dicto „Lactucario“, succo per iniectionem caulium Lactucæ virosæ aut sativæ obtento et aëre indurato, neque enim sic dicto Thridacio, Extracto et Lactucæ virosæ aut sativæ herba, expressione et inspersione obtento.

[Belg. Helv. Hung. Neerl. Port.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non des. a 12 Del 1 Amer. 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Irie. 2 Norv. 2 Suec.]

Extractum Nucis vomicæ.

Extractum Strychni seminum.

Paretur e Nucis vomicæ seminibus grosse pulveratis uti Extractum Aconiti tuberum.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. ab omnibus Delegatis.]

Extractum Opii.

Rpe: Opii conseissi partem 1
Aqueæ destillatæ partes 12

Maccera Opium cum Aqueæ destillatæ partibus 8 saepius agitando per 48 horas.

Liquorem defunde et residuum fortiter expressum iterum macera cum reliquis 4 Aqueæ destillatæ partibus per 24 horas. Decantha et residuum exprime. Liquores commixtos subsidendo a faecibus depuratos et filtratos balneo aquæ evapora ad consistentiam Extracti spissi.

Solve hoc in decupla Aqueæ destillatæ frigidæ quantitate et liquorem post 24 horas filtratione a sedimento purgatum in balneo aquæ evapora in Extractum, ita ut 100 partes Opii 50 partes Extracti Opii præbeant.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. excepta Dan.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Hisp.]

Extractum Pulsatillæ.

Paretur ex Pulsatillæ herba recente aut siccata uti Extractum Aconiti foliorum.

[Belg. Graec. Helv. Hisp.]

Extractum Scillæ vel Squillæ.

Paretur e Scillæ bulbis siccatis et grosse pulveratis uti Extractum Aconiti tuberum.

[Amer. Austr. Belg. Ga'l. Germ. Graec. Helv. Hung. Ital. Neerl. Port.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Irie. 2 Suec.]

Extractum Secalis cornuti.

Extractum Ergotæ.—Ergotinum Bonjean. Extractum hæmostaticum.

Rpe: Secalis cornuti recenter gr. pulv. partem 1
Aqueæ destillatæ partes 5

Maccera Secale cornutum cum dupla Aqueæ destillatæ quantitate in apparatu depulsorio per 12 horas. Hoc tempore elapso effluat liquidum, quod balneo aquæ calefaciendo a coagulo orto separa. Tum extrahe Secale cum reliquis 3 Aqueæ partibus et liquorem obtentum ad Syrupi consistentiam inspissatum commisce cum primo, a coagulo liberato liquido, addendo Spiritus 90% triplam quantitatem. Sepone interdum agitando per 24 horas, sedimento seposito liquorem filtra et in balneo aquæ ad Extracti spissi consistentiam evapora.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. excepta Graec.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Del., 2 Hisp. 1 Irie.]

Extractum Stramonii foliorum.*

Paretur e Stramonii foliis recentibus aut siccatis uti Extractum Aconiti foliorum.

* Si a medico Extractum Stramonii praescriptum est, Extractum e foliis paratum dispensetur.

[Belg. Dan. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Irie. 2 Suec.]

Extractum Stramonii seminum.*

Paretur e Stramonii seminibus grosse pulveratis uti Extractum Aconiti tuberum.

* Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico Extractum Stramonii addito verbo „seminum“ praescriptum sit.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Gall.]

Ferrum jodatum saccharatum.

Ferri Jodidum saccharatum. Joduretum ferrosium saccharatum.

Rpe: Ferri pulverati partes 3
Aqueæ destillatæ „ 18
Immitte in lebetem ferreum, tum sensim adde
Jodi puri „ 8
et digere subinde agitando donec liquor colorem
viridem ostendat.
Liquorem filtratum eum
Sacchari lactis partibus 40

mixtum agitatione continua cum spatula ferrea in balneo aquæ, quam celerrime ad siccum redige.

Pulvis e flavido-albus, valde hygroscopicus, inodorus, saporis dulcisculi et styptici, reactionis leviter acidæ. Facile solvitur in Aqua, solutionem limpidam, viridis et non fuscæ coloris præbens, partim solubilis est in Spiritu Calefactus vapores Jodi edens, odorem Jodi et Sacchari tostis spargit.

Ne sit Jodo libero, nec Salibus alcalinis inquinatus.

Contineat in 10 partibus ad minimum 2 partes Ferri jodati. Pulvis fuscus rejiciatur.

[Amer. Austr. He'v. Russ.—Desid. a 28 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Del., 2 Hisp. 2 Irie. 2 Ital. 1 Russ.]

Ferrum jodatum solutum.

Ferri Jodidum solutum. Joduretum ferrosium solutum.

Rpe: Ferri pulverati partes 3
Aqueæ destillatæ „ 30

Ingere in vas vitreum aut ferreum et agitando sensim adde Jodi puri partes 8. Digere donec liquor colorem pallide viridem ostendat, deinde filtra et Aqueæ destillatæ tantum admisce ut liquoris obtenti sint partes 40.

Paretur ex tempore.

In 10 partibus liquoris 2 partes Ferri jodati contentæ siunt.

[Germ. Helv.]

Ferrum sesquichloratum crystallisatum.

Ferri Chloridum. Chloruretum ferricum.

Frusta ex aurantiaco-flava crystallina, aëre deliquescentia, odoris tantummodo debilis Acidi hydrochlorici, saporis valde styptici et acidæ reactionis. Facillime et omnino solvuntur in Aqua, in Spiritu et Aethere. Ignita partim decomponuntur.

Sint a Metallis alienis, a Terris et Salibus alcalinis, ab Acido nitrico et a Ferro chlorato oxydulato libera.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Angl. Gall. Graec.—Desid. a 28 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Ferrum sesquichloratum solutum.

Ferri Chloridum solutum. Chloruretum ferricum solutum.

Rpe: Ferri sesquichlorati crystallisati partem 1
Solve in Aqueæ destillatæ parte 1

Sit pond. spec. 1.26—1.30.

Contineat in 100 partibus circiter 15 partes Ferri sesquichlorati.

Ferrum sesquichloratum solutum liberum sit ab Acido nitrico, ab Alcaliis fixis et a Metallis alienis neque Chlorum liberum contineat.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Ital. Sac.—Desid. a 29 Deleg.—Non des. a 6 Del., 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Filix mas.

Aspidium. Polystichium Filix mas Roth. Polypodium Filix mas Linn. Aspidium marg. Willd. Aspidium Filix mas Swartz. Nephrodium Filix mas Rich. (Filices.)

Planta perennis, monticula, in tota fere Europa, Asia et America boreali indigena.

Rhizoma (Radix).

Fodiatur autumnis et a squamis residuisque vetustis petiolorum liberatum et caute siccatum. Ne ultra annum servetur.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Norv.]

Gratiola.*Gratiola officin.* Linn. (*Scrophulariaceae*.)

Planta perennis, in pratis humidis per totam fere Europam mediam et australem spontanea.

Herba.

Florescens colligenda.

[Gall. Graec. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non des. a 12 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Irie. 2 Ital. 2 Norv. 2 Suec.]

Gutti.

Gummi-Gutti vel *Guttac.* Cambogia. (*Garcinia Morella Desroux.* *Hanbury & Hook.* *Hebradendron cambogioides Grah.* (*Guttiferae.*) (*Clusiaceae.*)

Arbor Siamensis in India orientali indigena.

Gummiresina

per incisionem trunci et ramorum arboris obtenta et siccata.

Cum Aqua trita emulsionem flavam praebeat. Sit in Spiritu et Aethere maxima ex parte colore flavo solubilis neque Amylo inquinata.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Dan. Gall. Germ. Helv. Hisp. Hung. Ital. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Norv.]

Helleborus niger.*Melampodium.*—*Helleborus niger* Linn. (*Ranunculaceae*.)

Planta perennis, in regionibus montosis Europae centralis crescens.

Rhizoma (*Radix*) siccatum.

[Belg. Gall. Graec. Hisp. Ital. Port.]

Hydrargyrum bichloratum ammoniatum.*

Hydrargyri Ammonio-Chloridum. *Chloruretum Amido-hydrargyricum.* *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.*

Massa albiissima vel pulvis amorphus, in aëre permanens, inodorus et insipidus, insolubilis in Aqua, Spiritu et Aethere. In Acido aut nitrico aut hydrochlorico diluto calefaciendo facile solvitur. Haec solutio cum Kalii vel Natrii hydroxydatis solutis calefacta flavum praebet praecipitatum, Ammoniam evolvers.

Calefactione in tubo probatorio non liquescit, ignitione plane avolat.

* Pharmacopoeae Gallica et Portugallica nomine: „Praecipitatum album“, Hydrargyrum chloratum mite, praecipitatione Hydrargyri nitrici oxydulati cum Acido hydrochlorico obtentum subintelligit, quare nomen: Hydrargyrum praecipitatum album pro Hydrargyro bichlorato ammoniato, quasi synonymum ommissum est.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Gall. et Port.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Ital.]

Hydrargyrum bichloratum corrosivum.

Hydrargyri Chloridum corrosivum. *Chloruretum hydrargyricum.* *Sublimatum corrosivum.*

Frusta alba, diaphana, radiata crystallina, ponderosa, odoris expertia, saporis acerrimi metallici, reactionis acidae. Solvuntur in Aqua, facillime in Spiritu et Aethere. Calefacta liquescent et ignita sine residuo comburunt.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 2 Angl. 1 Austr. 1 Helv. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Hydrargyrum bichloratum corrosivum solum spirituosum.*

Hydrargyri Chloridum corrosivum solum spirituosum. *Chloruretum hydrargyricum solum spirituosum.* *Liquor mercurialis van Swietenii.*

Rpe:	Hydrargyri bichlorati corrosivi ..	..	..	partes	0.10
	Spiritus 90% ..	..	..	..	10
	Aquae destillatae ..	..	..	..	90

Solve et filtra.

* Ne confundatur cum Hydrargyri bichlorato, corrosivo soluto, „Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi“ nominato, Pharmacopoeae Anglicae.

[Belg. Gall. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Port.]

Hydrargyrum bijodatum rubrum.

Hydrargyri Jodidum rubrum. *Joduretum hydrargyricum.*

Rpe:	Hydrargyri bichlorati corrosivi ..	..	..	partes	4
	solve in Aquae calidae ..	..	..	partibus	80
	adde solutionem e				
	Kalii jodati ..	..	..	partibus	5
	et Aquae destillatae ..	..	..	..	20

Intimè mixtae stent, donec praecipitatum subsederit, quod Aqua destillata iteratis vicibus optime lotum lenissimo calore sicca.

Pulvis subtilissimus, lacte coccineus, crystallinus, inodorus et insipidus, insolubilis in Aqua, facile solubilis in Spiritu fervido, facillime in solutionibus Kalii jodati vel Hydrargyri bichlorati corrosivi. Calefactus in tubo probatorio primum flavescit, tum liquescit et ignitus plane avolat.

Ne sit Hydrargyro bichlorato corrosivo inquinatus.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. excepta, Norv.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Hydrargyrum chloratum mite.

Hydrargyri Chloridum mite. *Chloruretum hydrargyrosium.* *Mercurius dulcis.* *Calomel.*

Hydrargyrum chloratum mite venale in mortario vitro in pulverem subtilissimum redactum, iteratis vicibus Aqua fervida optime lava et sicca.

Pulvis subtilissimus, crystallinus, ponderosus, albus vel flavide albus, inodorus et insipidus, plane insolubilis in Aqua, Spiritu et Aethere, calefactus non liquescent et calore aucto plane volatilis.

Ne sit Hydrargyro bichlorato corrosivo neque Hydrargyro bichlorato ammoniato inquinatus.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. excepta Suec.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 1 Austr.]

Hydrargyrum chloratum mite via humida vel praecipitatione paratum.

Hydrargyri Chloridum mite via humida paratum. *Chloruretum hydrargyrosium via humida paratum.*

Sit via humida praecipitando paratum.

Pulvis subtilissimus crystallinus albus, inodorus et insipidus, reactionis neutralis, plane insolubilis in Aqua, Spiritu et Aethere, calefactus non liquescent et calore aucto plane avolans.

Ne sit Acido sulfurico neque nitrico, nec Hydrargyro bichlorato corrosivo inquinatus.

[Austr. Belg. Dan. Gall. Hisp. Hung. Ital. Port. Russ. Suec.]

Hydrargyrum jodatum flavum vel viride.

Hydrargyri Jodidum viride. *Joduretum hydrargyrosium.*

Rpe:	Hydrargyri puri ..	..	..	..	..	partes	8
	Jodi puri ..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Jodum Spiritu 10% humectatum cum Hydrargyro contere donec globuli metallici penitus disparuerint et massa colorem viridem induat, curando ut massa sub trituratione semper maneat humida. Denum cum Spiritu 90% bulliente lava et loco umbroso s'cca.

Pulvis subtilis, ponderosus e viridi-flavus, inodorus, saporis metallici. In Aqua et Spiritu insolubilis; ignitus primum liquescit, deinde prorsus evaporat.

Sit ab Hydrargyro bijodato rubro liber.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. excepta Norv.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Hydrargyrum nitricum oxydatum solum.

Hydrargyri Nitras solutus acidus. *Azotas* vel *Nitras hydrargyricus solutus.*

Solutio ex Hydrargyri puri partibus 100 cum Acidi nitrici partibus 165 et Aquae partibus 35 obtenta et in liqorem evaporata partium 225.

[Amer. Angl. Gall. Graec. Helv. Port. Suec.]

Hydrargyrum nitricum oxydulatum solutum.*

Hydrargyri Nitras solutus. Azotas vel Nitras hydrargyrosus solutus. Liquor Bellonii.

Rpe : Hydrargyri nitrici oxydulati partes 10
 couterantur et frigide solvantur in Aquae
 destillatae partibus 88
 antea mixtis cum Acidi nitrici 2
 Solutionem filtra.

Liquor limpidus. Paretur ex tempore.

* Ne confundatur cum Hydrargyro nitrico oxydato soluto.

[Belg. Dan. Graec. Helv. Ital. Russ.—Desid. a 29 Deleg.—Non des. a 6 Del., 2 Hisp. 2 Neerl. 2 Suec.]

Hydrargyrum oxydatum flavum.

Hydrargyri Oxydum flavum. Oxydum hydrargyricum flavum.

Pulvis subtilis ponderosus, aurantiaco-flavus, inodorus et insipidus, insolubilis in Aqua et in Spiritu, facile solubilis in Acido nitrico aut hydrochlorico. Ignitus in tubo vitreo Oxygenium et vapores hydrargyrosos, minime rutilos prodit, residuum nullum relinquit. Cum Acidi oxalici solutione concentrata per quartam horae partem digestus, praecipitatum album Hydrargyri oxalici praebet.

Ne sit Acido nitrico inquinatus.

[Amer. Austr. Gall. Helv. Hung. Ital. Norv. Russ.—Desid. a 28 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Hydrargyrum oxydatum rubrum.

Hydrargyri Oxydum rubrum. Oxydum hydrargyricum rubrum. Praecipitatum rubrum.

Pulvis subtilissimus, crystallinus, ponderosus, e rubro-aurantiacus, inodorus et insipidus, insolubilis in Aqua et in Spiritu, facillime solubilis in Acido nitrico vel hydrochlorico. Calore intenso, vapores rubros non emittens decomponitur in Oxygenium et Hydrargyrum metallicum, quod ignitum sine residuo comburit.

Ne sit Acido nitrico, neve Hydrargyro oxydato flavo inquinatus neque Plumbo hyperoxydato alienisque inquinamentis adulteratus.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis : Austr. et Hung.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Hisp. 2 Hung. 1 Iric. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Hyoscyamus.

Hyoscyamus niger Linn. (Solanaceae.)

Planta biennis ubique sponte crescens.

Folia et semina.

Folia e planta spontanea florescente colligenda, tum recentia, tum sicca, a ramis validioribus liberata adhibenda, ne ultra annum serventur.

Semina sint plane matura et siccata.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Norv.]

Ignatia.

Strychnos Ignatii Pera & Lunk., et Benh. Ignatia amara Linn. Ignatia Philippina Lour. (Loganiaceae.)

Arbor in insulis Philippinis Asiae obvia.

Semina (Fabac).

Ne confundantur cum seminibus S^t. Ignatii Irsiliensis (Nandirobeae).

[Amer. Gall. Graec. Hisp. Ital. Port.—Desid. ab 1 Deleg., Amer.]

Ipecacuanha.

Cephaelis Ipecacuanha Willd. Cephaelis Ipec. Rich. Cephaelis Ipec. D. C. Callioca Ipec. Gomes. & Brot. Uragoga Ipec. II. Bru. Psychotria Ipec. (Rubiaceae.)

Planta in silvis humidis primaevis Brasiliae crescens.

Radix,

tempore florescentiae e planta collecta et siccata.

Pro usu medico cortex a ligno tenui albido centrali, leni ictu liberatus, adhibeatur.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Norv.]

Jalapa.

Ipomoea Purga Hayne. Ipomoea Purga Wend. Exogenium Purga Hook. Convolvulus Jalapa Linn. Exogenium Purga Benth. Ipomoea Jalapa Desf. Ipomoea Schiedeana Zuccarini. Exogenium Jalapa H. Br. (Convolvulaceae.)

Planta perennis in montibus Mexicanis Americae indigena.

Tubera (Radix),

veris initio collecta et siccata. In 100 partibus tuborum ad minimum 10 partes resinae contentae sint.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Norv.]

Jodoformium vel Jodoformum.

Pulvis microcrystallinus, citrinus, pinguescens, e parvis lamellis compositus odoris crocei, saporis Jodo similis ad 120° liquescens. Insolubilis est in Aqua, solvitur in Spiritu, in Chloroformio et in Aethere, in Carboneo sulfurato, in Oleis fixis et aetheris. Ignitus plane avolat.

Ne Acido sulfurico nec hydrochlorico neque Jodo sit inquinatus.

[Amer. Austr. Belg. Dan. Gall. Germ. Helv. Ital. Port.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Jodum vel Jodium.

Tabulae vel lamellae ponderosae, crystallinae, rhomboideae, plane siccatae, metallice splendentes, coloris e nigro-grisei vel violacei, odoris ingrati peculiaris, saporis valde acris, pond. spec. 4.95.

Calefactae vapores violaceos exhalant et sine residuo denique avolant. In Aqua parum, facile in Spiritu, facillime in Aethere, in Chloroformio, in Benzino et Carboneo sulfurato solubiles sunt.

Ne Jodum sit Chloro nec Bromo inquinatum neque Aqua humectatum.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Kalium bromatum.

Potassii Bromidum. Bromuretum potassicum.

Crystalli cubicae, pellucidae, nitentes, in aëre persistentes, inodoraes saporis salini pungentis, reactionis neutrius. Facile in Aqua et Glycerino difficius in Spiritu solubiles sunt.

Ne Kalio jodato neque Kalio chlorato, ne Kalio sulfurico neque carbonico sint inquinatae.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis : Belg. et Graec.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non des. a 12 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 1 Dan. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Kalium cyanatum.

Potassii Cyanidum. Cyanuretum potassicum.

Frusta crystallina, dura, alba, in aëre decomponendo liquescentia, acriter alcalina, in Aqua sine residuo solubilia, difficile in Spiritu solvuntur.

Sint a Kalio carbonico quam maxime liberae.

[Amer. Belg. Gall. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Port.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non des. a 12 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric. 2 Norv. 2 Suec.]

Kalium hydro-oxydatum.

Potassii Hydras. Hydras potassicus. Lapis causticus.

Frusta vel bacilla cylindrica dura, sicca, alba vel parum flavescencia aut albo-cinerea, fracturae crystallinae, in aëre humescentia, inodora, saporis valde caustici, reactionis alcalinae. Facillime solvuntur in Aqua et in Spiritu. Calore liquescunt.

Sint a Metallis, ab Acido silicio, a Terris et Salibus alcalinis plane liberae, quam minime effervescaut cum Acidis et ne plus quam vestigia Acidi hydrochlorici ostendant.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non des. a 12 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 1 Helv. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Kalium jodatum.

Potassii Jodidum. Joduretum potassicum.

Crystalli cubicae pellucidae, inodoraes, non humescentes, saporis salini, subinde amari, reactionis neutrius. Facillime solvuntur in Aqua et Glycerino, facile in Spiritu.

Ne Metalla contineant, nec Kalio jodico, Kalio chlorato, Kalio carbonico neque Kalio sulfurico sint inquinatae.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 1 Dau. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Kalium Stibio-tartaricum.

Antimonii et Potassii Tartras. Tartras stibico-potassicus. Tartarus emeticus. Tartarus stibiatus.

Crystalli parvae vel pulvis crystallinus albus, paullum fatiscens, ponderosus, inodorus, saporis, primum dulcis, deinde acris styptici et metallici, reactionis acidae. Insolubilis est in Spiritu, solubilis in circiter 16 partibus Aquae frigidae et in 2 partibus Aquae bullientis.

Tartarus emiticus sit ab Arsenico alienisque Metallis liber.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid., a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 2 Angl 2 Norv.]

Kreosotum.

Creosotum. Creasota. Creasotum.

Liquor oleosus, decolor, tempore flavescens et fuscescens, odoris empyreumatici, penetrantis fumidi, saporis urentis caustici, reactionis neutralis, pond. spec. 1.03—1.08. Versus 200° ebullit et ad 210°—220° destillat. Temperatura—20° inspissatus apparet, sed non in massam solidam abit. Non coagulat Albumen. Difficile in Aqua est solubilis, prorsus in Kalio hydro-oxydato soluto; cum Spiritu, Aethere, Petroleo et Carboneo sulphurato in omni proportionem limpide miscitur. Ferro sesquichlorato soluto colorem coeruleum non tribuit, sed addito Spiritu color intense viridis enascitur.

Kreosotum ne sit Acido carbolico adulteratum.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Norv. et Suec.—Desid., a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Ital.]

Lactuca virosa.

Lactuca virosa Linn. (Compositae.)

Planta annua vel biennis in Europa australi et meridionali indigena.

Herba reeens

plantae sponte erescens et non cultae, ineunte efflorescentia, collecta.

[Angl. Belg. Gall. Graec. Ital. Neerl. Port.—Desid., a 24 Deleg.—Non des. ab 11 Del., 1 Amer. 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric. 2 Norv. 2 Suec.]

Lactucarium.*

Succus lacteus per incisionem e caulibus Lactucae virosae Linn. recentis effluens, aëre induratus et leniter siccatus.

Partim est solubilis in Spiritu et in Aethere, cum Aqua tritus turbidam praebet mixturam.

* Ne confundatur cum sic dicto *Thridacio*, Extracto e Lactucae virosae aut sativae herba recente expressione et subsequente inspissatione obtento neque cum Extracto Lactucae virosae.

[Amer. Belg. Germ. Graec. Helv. Hung. Ital. Neerl. Suec.—Desid., a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric.]

Laurocerasus.

Prunus Laurocerasus Linn. Cerasus Lauro Cerasus Loisel. (Rosaceae.)

Arbor Orientis et Europae australis sempervirens.

Folia recentia

tempore aestivo calidiori collecta.

[Angl. Belg. Gall. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port.—Desid., a 28 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Del., 1 Amer. 1 Dan. 1 Helv. 2 Norv. 2 Suec.]

Linimentum Chloroformii.

Rpe: Chloroformii partem 1
Olei Olivarum vel Amygdalarum dulcium .. partes 9
Misce.

[Amer. Angl. Gall. Helv.]

Liquor acidus Halleri.*

Elisirium Acidi Halleri.—Aqua Rabelii.

Rpe: Acidi sulfurici partem 1
Spiritus 90% partes 3

Acidum in Spiritum, interea agitando instilla, ne nimis calefiat mixtura.

Liquor limpidus, coloris expers vel subflavidus, odoris Aetheri similis, saporis valde acidi, pond. spec. 0.998—1.002. Ne sit Metallis inquinatus.

* Nomen: „Mixture sulfurica acida” in Pharmacopoeis: Russica, Germanica et Helvetica mutandum est, quia in Pharmacopoea Danica nomine „Mixture acida sulfurica” mixtura ex Acido sulfurico cum Syrupo Rubi idaei et Aqua subintelligitur.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Amer. et Angl.—Desid., a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Del., 2 Hisp. 1 Iric.]

Lobelia.

Lobelia inflata Linn. Rapuntium inflatum Mill. (Lobeliaceae.)

Planta annua, in America boreali indigena.

Herba florida integra

discissa et in plantis valde compressis quadrangularibus nobis advecta.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Graec. Helv. et Hisp.—Desid., a 29 Deleg.—Non des. a 6 Del., 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Norv.]

Morphinum.

Morphina.—Morphium.—Morphia.

Crystalli prismaticae, tenuis, nitidae, decolores, inodora, non fatiscens, saporis peramari, alcalinae reactionis, in Aethere et Chloroformio insolubiles, vix in Aqua et Glycero, facilius in Spiritu, facillime in Acidis et in Kalii vel Natrii hydro-oxydati solutionibus solvuntur.

Ferro sesquichlorato soluto colorem coeruleum induunt, qui Acidis extinguitur.

Sint a Narcotino aliisque Alcaloidis liberae.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Angl. Germ. et Norv.—Desid., a 21 Deleg.—Non des. a 14 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Iric. 2 Ital. 2 Norv.]

Morphinum aceticum.

Morphiae Acetas. Acetas morphicus.

Pulvis albus amorphus vel crystallinus, Aetum paullum redolens, saporis peramari, neutrius reactionis. In Aqua additis aliquot Acidi acetici guttis plane et facile solubilis, difficilior in Spiritu solvitur. Insolubilis est in Aethere et Benzolo. Ignitus sine residuo comburit.

Solutio aquosa cum Ferro sesquichlorato soluto coeruleum colorem trahit.

Ne Ammonia, nec Acido sulfurico, nec hydrochlorico neque Narcotino aliisque Opii Alcaloidis sit inquinatus.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Austr. Gall. Germ. Hung.—Desid., a 24 Deleg.—Non des. ab 11 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric 2 Norv.]

Morphinum hydrochloricum.

Morphiae Hydrochloras. Chlorhydras morphicus.

Crystalli aciculares, tenues, albae, nitoris sericei vel frusta alba, cubica, microcrystallina, aëre permanentia, odoris expertia, saporis peramari, reactionis neutrius. Facile solvuntur in Aqua et Spiritu, vix in Aethere, ignitae plane avolant. Solutio aquosa Ferro sesquichlorato soluto coeruleum colorem induit.

Ne sint Ammonia neque Narcotino, nec aliis Opii Alcaloidis inquinatae.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. excepta Graec.—Desid., a 29 Deleg.—Non des. a 6 Del., 2 Angl. 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric.]

Morphinum sulfuricum.

Morphiae Sulfas. Sulfas morphicus.

Crystalli aciculares, sericeo nitentes, coloris et odoris expertes, saporis peramari, reactionis alcalinae. Solvuntur facile in Aqua et Spiritu, insolubiles sunt in Aethere et Benzolo; ignitae penitus deflagrant.

Ne sint Ammonia, nec Acido hydrochlorico, nec Narcotino neque aliis Opii Alcaloidis inquinatae.

[Amer. Belg. Gallie. Germ. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Norv. Port.—Desid., a 29 Deleg.—Non des. a 6 Del., 2 Angl. 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric.]

Natrium arsenicum.

Sodae Arsenias. Arsenias iodicus.

Crystalli prismaticae, non efflorescentes, coloris et odoris expertes, saporis parum alcalini, reactionis alcalinae. Facile in Aqua et Glycero, parum in Spiritu solvuntur.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Gall. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Port.—Desid., a 22 Deleg.—Non des. a 13 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric. 2 Norv. 2 Suec.]

Natrium arsenicum solutum Pearsoni

Sodae Arsenias solutus Pearsoni. Arsenias sodicus solutus Pearsoni. Liquor arsenicalis Pearsoni.

Rpe: Natrii arsenicici eante exsiccati partem 1
Solve in Aquae destillatae partibus 500
Et filtra.

Pharmacopoeae Americanae et Anglicae sub nomine „Liquor Sodae Arseniatis” solutionem ex 1 parte Natrii arsenicici et 99 ad 120 partes Aquae subintelligunt.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Dan. Gallie. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Port.—Desid., a 24 Deleg.—Non des. ab 11 Del., 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric. 2 Italie. 2 Norv. 2 Suec.]

Nicotiana.*Tabacum. Nicotiana Tabacum Linn. (Solanaceae.)*Herba annua in America tropica culta.
Folia.

Aëre siccata, non macerata.

[Dan. Gallie. Germ. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Norv. Port. Suec.—Desid. a 29 Deleg.—Non des. a 6 Del., 2 Ital. 2 Neerl. 2 Norv.]

Nux vomica.*Strychnos. Strychnos Nux vomica Linn. (Loganiaceae.)*

Arbor Indiae orientalis et Cochinchinae.

Semina

integra, disciformia; ne emanatur raspata vel pulverata.

[In omnibus Pharm. Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 1 Iric. 2 Italie. 2 Norv.]

Oleum Amygdalarum amararum aethereum.*Aetheroleum Amygdalarum amararum.*

Liquor limpidus, coloris expers vel pallide flavus, odoris Amygdalarum amararum aromatici, saporis acris, urentis et amari, reactionis neutralis; pond. spec. 1.043, ad 180° ebulliens; in Spiritu et Aethere in omni proportionem solubilis, difficilior in Aqua.

Ne sit Acido hydrocyanico inquinatus neque Nitrobenzolo, nec Spiritu neque Oleis aethereis alienis adulteratus.

[Amer. Belg. Gall. Helv. Ital. Norv. Port.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 1 Austr., 2 Hisp. 1 Iric. 2 Italie. 2 Suec.]

Oleum Belladonnae.*Infusum Belladonnae oleosum.*

Rpe: Belladonnae foliorum recentium contusorum	partem 1
coque cum Olei Olivarii	partibus 2
donec humiditas plane consumpta sit, tum cola, exprime et filtra	
Si Belladonnae folia recentia non praesto sint, hoc Oleum etiam sequenti modo parari licet:	

Rpe: Belladonnae foliorum siccata, gr. pulv.	partem 1
per 12 horas cum Spiritus 70%	parte 1
maceratam digere balneo aquae per 3 horas	
cum Olei Olivarii	partibus 9
tum cola, exprime et filtra.	

[Belg. Gallie. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port.]

Oleum Cantharidum.

Rpe: Cantharidum gr. pulveratarum	partem 1
digere balneo aquae per 10 horas cum	
Olei Olivarii	partibus 10
tum cola, exprime et filtra.	

[Belg. Gall. Germ. Ital. Port.]

Oleum Conii maculati.*Oleum Ciculae. Infusum Conii mac. vel Ciculae oleosum.*

Paretur e Conii maculati herba recente aut siccata, uti Oleum Belladonnae.

[Belg. Gallie. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port.]

Oleum Crotonis.*Oleum Crotonis Tiglii.—Oleum Tiglii.*

Oleum pingue e Crotonis Tiglii seminibus expressione obtentum.

Limpidum, paullum spissum, flavum vel e fusco-flavum, odoris ingrati subnauseosi, saporis initio mitis, sed mox valde acris, urentis, pond. spec. 0.940—0.950 et reactionis acidae.

Solvitur in Aetheris et Chloroformii omni quantitate, difficilior in Spiritu.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Del., 1 Austr. 2 Ital.]

Oleum Hyoscyami.*Infusum Hyoscyami oleosum.*

Paretur ex Hyoscyami foliis recentibus aut siccatis uti Oleum Belladonnae.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Amer. et Angl.—Desid. a 2 Deleg. 2 Graec.]

Oleum Laurecerasi.*Aetheroleum Laurecerasi.*

Oleum aethereum, coloris expers aut subflavum, odoris Amygdalarum amararum aromatici, saporis acris, urentis et amari, reactionis neutralis, pond. spec. 1.043, ad 180° ebulliens.

Solvitur in Spiritu et Aethere in omni proportionem, difficilior in Aqua. Ne sit Acido hydrocyanico inquinatum, neque Nitrobenzolo, nec Spiritu neque Oleis aethereis alienis adulteratum.

[Belg. Ital. Neerl. Port.—Desid. a 2 Deleg., 2 Neerl.]

Oleum Sabinæ.*Aetheroleum Sabinæ.*

Oleum aethereum, destillatione Juniperi Sabinæ ramulorum cum Aqua obtentum, tenue, tempore spissescens, coloris expers vel pallide flavum, odoris peculiaris terebinthinacei aromatici, saporis pungentis, resinosi, acris, pond. spec. circiter 0.910 et reactionis neutralis. Facillime solvitur in Spiritu.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Graec. Ital. Neerl. Norv. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 1 Austr. 2 Ital. 2 Norv.]

Oleum Sinapis aethereum.*Aetheroleum Sinapis.*

Oleum aethereum, destillatione Sinapis nigri seminum cum Aqua obtentum, coloris expers vel pallide flavum, odoris valde penetrantis, oculos et nares irritantis, saporis valde acris, urentis, pond. spec. 1.01—1.02, reactionis neutralis, ad 148° ebulliens. Facile solvitur in Spiritu et Aethere, difficilior in Aqua.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Gallie. Graec. et Hisp.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric.]

Oleum Stramonii.*Infusum Stramonii oleosum.*

Paretur e Stramonii foliis recentibus aut siccatis uti Oleum Belladonnae.

[Belg. Gallie. Hisp. Ital.]

Opium.

Succus lacteus e capsulis immaturis Papaveris somniferi (var. alba) incisione vulneratis exsudans, aëre induratus, nobis ex Turcia advectus.

Opii 100 partes, leni calore siccatae ne plus quam 8—10 partes Aquae et ad minimum 10 partes Morphini puri contineant.

Opium in Aqua solutum, lege artis depuratum et evaporatione inspissatum, e 100 partibus Opii adhibiti ad minimum 50 partes Extracti consistentiae molliis praebeat.

Opium ne sit mucidum neque Amylo, nec substantiis heterogeneis inquinatum.

[In omnibus Pharm. Desid., ab omnibus Deleg.]

Oxymel Colchici.

Paretur ex Aceto Colchici tuborum uti Oxymel Scillae.

[Belg. Gall. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl.]

Oxymel Scillae vel Squillae.

Rpe: Aceti Scillae	partem 1
Mellis depurati	partes 2
Commisce et balneo aquae evapora	
donec remanserint	partes 2
tum cola.	

[In omnibus Pharm. excepta Amer.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 1 Amer. 1 Dan. 2 Hisp.]

Papaver somniferum.*Papaver somniferum Linn. (var. alba). Papaver album DC. (Papaveraceae.)*

Planta annua Orientis, in Europa frequenter culta.

Fructus (Capsulae vel Capita) ante plenam maturitatem collecti et leni igne siccati.

Adhibeantur a seminibus liberati.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Amer. Helv. Norv. Suec.—Desid. a 29 Deleg.—Non des. a 6 Deleg., 1 Amer. 1 Dan. 2 Ital. 2 Norv.]

Phosphorus.

Substantia alba vel flavescens, in massis, plerumque vero in bacillis occurrens, nitoris cerei, diaphana, pond. spec. 1.83; sub Aqua ad 44° calefacta liquescit et aëre exposita fumos albos, odoris alliacei emittit; facile incenditur et in loco obscuro lucet. Insolubilis est in Aqua, partim solubilis in Spiritu et in Aethere, facilius in Oleis aethereis et pinguibus, solvitur facillime autem in Carboneo sulfurato.

Ne plus quam vestigia Arsenici aut Sulfuris contineat.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Austr. et Hung.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Pilulae Colocynthis compositae.

Pilulae catholicae. Pilulae panchymagoe.

Rpe: Aloës pulveratae	gramma 1
Scammonii pulverati	1
Colocynthis pulverat.	1
Olei Caryophyllorum	0.20
Mellis q. s.	
ut fiant pilulae Nr. 20 pond. 0.15	

Ne confundantur cum Pilulis Colocynthis compositis sic dictis „Pilulis ex Lartigue“ Pharmacopoeae Hispanicae ex Extracti Colocynthis, comp., Extracti Colchici āā grammate 1 et Extracti Opii grammat. 0.05 consistentibus.

[Amer. Angl. Gall. Hisp. (Pill. ex Lartigue) Italic. Norv. Suec.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 1 Dan. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital.]

Pilulae Ferri jodati.

Pilulae Ferri Jodidi. Pilulae Jodureti ferrosi. Pilulae Blancardi.

Rpe: Jodi puri	grammata 4
Ferri pulverati	2
solve lege artis in	
Aquae destillatae	grammatibus 6
Illico filtratas commisce cum	
Mellis depurati	5
Hanc Ferri jodati solutionem evapora balneo	
aquae ad	grammata 10
quibus refrigeratis admisce	
Liquiritiae radices pulveratae	
et Althaeae radices pulveratae	āā grammata 5

Formentur Pilulae N° 100, pond. 0.15, quae cum Ferro pulverato conspersae siccantur et denique solutione e Mastichis et Balsami Tolutanni āā partibus aequalibus in Aethere obducantur.

Pilula una contineat Ferri jodati grammata. 0.05.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Dan. Gall. Hesp. Hung. Ital. Neerl. Norv. Port. Suec.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Del., 2 Hisp. 1 Iric.]

Pilulae Hydrargyri.

Pilulae mercuriales coeruleae Anglorum.

Rpe: Hydrargyri depurati	grammata 5
Conservae Rosarum florum	7.50
Liquiritiae radices pulverat.	2.50

Misce fiant l. a Pilulae N° 100 pond. 0.05.

Contineat Pilula 1 Hydrargyri 0.05.

[Angl. Belg. Gallic. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Port. Suec.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 2 Hisp. 2 Ital.]

Plumbum aceticum.

Plumbi Acetas. Acetas plumbicus. Saccharum Saturni.

Crystalli prismaticae, deochores nitentes, aëre fatiscences, odoris debilis Acidi acetici, saporis primum duiciusculi, deinde adstringentis, metallici, acidulae reactionis. Facillime solvuntur in Aqua, difficiliter in Spiritu, calefactae liquescunt.

Liberae sint a Cupro et Zinco, a Salibus et Terris alcalinis.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Plumbum aceticum basicum solutum.

Plumbi Subacetis solutus. Subacetis plumbicus solutus. Aetum Lythargyri.

Rpe: Plumbi acetici	partes 3
Plumbi oxydati pulverati et	
ab Acido carbonico liberati	partem 1
Aquae destillatae	partes 10

Plumbum aceticum et Plumbum oxydatum pulveratum contritum cum Aquae praescripta quantitate saepius agitando digere, donec color sedimenti in album mutatus fuerit et exigua nonnisi quantitas insoluta remaneat.

Liquor filtratus ponderis sit specifici 1.23—1.24.

Limpidus, coloris fere expers, saporis dulcis adstringentis, reactionis alcalinae.

Ne sit Cupro inquinatus.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Hisp.]

Plumbum jodatum.

Plumbi Jodidum. Joduretum plumbicum.

Pulvis ponderosus, flavus, inodorus et fere insipidus, reactionis neutralis; vix insolubilis est in Spiritu, difficillime in Aqua frigida solvitur, facilius in Aqua bulliente, quae solutio refrigerata crystallos lamellares aurei coloris deponit. Candefactus liquescit et vapores Jodi emittens, residuum e flavo citrinum relinquit.

[Angl. Belg. Gall. Germ. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 24 Deleg.—Non des. ab 11 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 1 Dau. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Pulsatilla.

Anemone Pulsatilla. Phenion. Anemone pratensis Linn. Pulsatilla pratensis Mill. Anemone Pulsatilla Linn. Pulsatilla vulgaris Mill. (Ranunculaceae.)

Planta perennis, in Europa boreali locis siccis indigea.

Herba florens, vere collecta quotannis renovanda.

[Amer. Belg. Gall. Graec. Hisp. Ital. Port.]

Pulvis Cretae cum Hydrargyro.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta.

Rpe: Hydrargyri puri	partem 1
Cretae pulveratae	partes 2
Misce exactissime.	

[Amer. Angl. Neerl. Port. Suec.]

Pulvis Doveri vel Doweri.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhae opiatas.

Rpe: Ipecacuanhae radice pulveratae	
Opii pulverati	āā partem 1
Kali sulfurici pulverati	partes 8

Misce.

Ne adhibeatur nomen: „Pulvis Opii compositus“, quasi synonymum pro Pulvere Doveri, quia sub nomine „Pulvis Opii compositus“ in Pharmacopoea Anglica pulvis ex Opii pulverati part. 3, Piper. nigr. pulv. part. 4, Zingib. rhizom. part. 10, Carvi fruct. pulv. part. 12 et Tragacanth. pulv. part. 1 subintelligitur.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., 2 Hisp.]

Resina Jalapae.

Rpe: Jalapae tubum grosse pulveratorum .. partem 1

macera cum Aquae frigidae s. q. per 48 horas dein fortiter exprime et sicca. Massam pulveratam in apparatu depulsorioingere et cum Spiritus 90% partibus 2 per 48 horas macera. Tum liquor effluat et cum Spiritus 90% nova quantitate, iteratis vicibus addita, methodo lixivatorio resinam extrahe. A Tincturis commixtis et filtratis Spiritum destillando separa.

Residuum immitte in Aquam destillatam bullientem et coque; dein Resinam a liquore supernatante separa, iteratis vicibus Aqua fervida optime elue et lotam in vas porcellaneum immisum tandiu in balneo aquae calefac, donec pars exempta facile friabilis sit. Denique in bacillos forma.

Bacilli torti (sive frusta opaca) e flavo fusci, in fractura marginibus nitidis diaphani, odoris Jalapae tubero similis, saporis acris, duiciusculi. Facile solvuntur in Spiritu, parum in Aethere et Chloroformio, minime in Oleo Terebinthinae.

Ne sint Resina Pini inquinati.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Del., 1 Iric. 2 Ital.]

Resina Podophylli.

Podophyllum.

Paretur ex Extracto spirituosum Podophylli peltati rhizomatis, praecipitatione cum Aqua.

Pulvis flavus vel massa laxa, friabilis, coloris e flavido vel subfusco grisei, sub microscopio amorphus, saporis adstringentis, amari. Calore 100° paullatim colorem obscuriorem trahit, sed non liquescit. Insolubilis est in Aqua, solubilis in Spiritu; in Aethere tantum ex parte solvitur, multo minus etiam in Carboneo sulfurato.

[Amer. Angl. Gall. Germ. Helv. Ital. Neerl. Norv. Port.—Desid. a 10 Deleg., 1 Amer. 2 Belg. 1 Dan. 2 Ital. 2 Neerl. 2 Norv.]

Sabina.

Juniperus Sabina Linn. *Sabina officin.* Gareke. (Coniferae, Cupressineae.)

Frutex in Alpibus Europae mediae et australis non raro cultus.

Summitates (Ramuli vel Frondes) vere collectae et siccatae.

Ne ultra annum serventur.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non. des. a 5 Del., 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Santoninum.

Santonina,

Crystalli prismaticae, hexagonales, decolores, nitentes, lucis accessu flavescentes, aëre permanentes, odoris expertes, saporis amari et reactionis neutralis. Vix in Aqua solvuntur, facilius in Spiritu et Aethere, facillime in Chloroformio, in solutionibus alcalinis et in Acidis mineralibus dilutis. Calore 170° liquescunt et tum partim decompouuntur, partim sublimantur, nihil residui relinquentes.

Solutio spiritiuosa cum Kalii hydro-oxydati soluti parva copia colorem coccineum induit.

Ne sint alienis Alcaloïdis inquinatae.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. excepta Graec.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 2 Angl. 1 Austr. 2 Hisp.]

Scammonium.*

Scammonia. *Convolvulus Scammonium* Linn. (Convolvulaceae.)

Planta perennis in Asia minore et Syria sponte crescens.

Gummiresina, sic dictum Scammonium Hallense. Succus lacteus, incisione e radice recente effluens, aëre induratus. Cum Aqua tritus emulsionem viridem praebet.

100 partes Gummiresinae ad minimum 75 partes Resinae in Aethere solubiles contineant.

Scammonium ne sit Farina nec Calcio carbonico neque sulfurico adulteratum.

* Ne confundatur cum Resina Scammonii e radice grosse pulverata, extractione cum Spiritu 90% eodem modo uti Resina Jalapae obtenta.

[In omnibus Pharmacop. exceptis: Austr. Hung. et Neerl.—Desid. ab omnibus Delegatis.]

Scilla vel Squilla.

Scilla maritima Linn. *Urginia Scilla* Steinh. (Liliaceae.)

Planta perennis bulbosa, praesertim in litoribus Maris mediterranei sponte crescens; varietas cum Bulbo rubro.

Bulbus (Radix).

Adhibeantur Squamae bulbi intermediae, concisae et caute siccatae. Squamae fuscac, tenaces, humidac et mucosac rejiciantur.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non desid. a 5 Del. 1 Amer. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

Secale cornutum.

Ergota. *Claviceps purpurea* Tulasne. (Fungi Pyrenomyces.)

Fungus annuus vel biennis, parasiticus, in floribus gramineis praesertim Secalis cerealis Linn. crescens.

Sclerotium vel Mycelium solummodo e spicis Secalis cerealis Linn. colligatur et quidem instante messe et serena tempestate; caute siccatum ne servetur ultra annum.

Rejiciatur a Trombidio corrosus, sive rancidus, sive mucidus.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. ab omnibus Deleg.]

Solutio arsenicalis Fowleri.

Kalium arsenicosum solut. spirit. Fowleri. *Potassii Arsenis solutus Fowleri.* *Arsenis potassicus solutus Fowleri.*

Rpo: Acidi arsenicosi pulverati	partem 1
Kalii carbonici depurati	" 1
Commixtis adde Aquae destillatae	partes 10
Coque usque dum Acidum arsenicosum perfecte solutum fuerit.	
Solutioni refrigeratae adde Spiritus Melissa compositi	partes 5
et Aquae destillatae q.s. ut totius solutionis sint	" 100

Dein filtra.

Liquor limpidus, coloris expers, saporis metallici, alcalinae reactionis. In 100 partibus contineat partem 1 Acidi arsenicosi.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. ad omnibus Deleg.]

Spiritus 90 per cent.

Liquor limpidus, decolor, odoris et saporis mere spirituosus, ab omni inquinacione Fermentolei liber.

Contineat in temperatura 15° in 100 partibus voluminis 90 voluminis partes Alcoholis.

Pond. specif. sit 0.8336.

[In omnibus Pharmacop.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 1 Amer. 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Ital. 2 Norv.]

Spiritus 70 per cent.

Spiritus dilutus.

Rpe: Spirit. 90% temperaturae 15°	volumina 100
misce cum	
Aquae destillatae ejusdem temperaturae	voluminibus 31.05

vel: Spiritus 90%	partes ponderatae 100
cum Aquae destillatae	partibus ponderatis 37.18 misce.

Contineat in 109 partibus voluminis partes 70 voluminis Alcoholis. Pondus specificum sit 0.892.

[In omnibus Pharm.]

Spiritus Aetheris vel aethereus.

Aether spirituosus. *Liquor anodynus mineralis Hoffmanni.*

Rpe: Aetheris	partem 1
Spiritus 90%	partes 3

Misce. Sit. pond. spec. 0.816—0.820.

Liquor limpidus, coloris expers, neutralis, plane volatilis.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non. des. a 5 Del., 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Norv.]

Spiritus Chloroformii.

Rpe: Chloroformii	partem 1
Spiritus 90%	partes 19
Misce.	

[Amer. Angl.—Desid. a 2 Deleg., 2 Iric.]

Spiritus Sinapis.

Rpe: Olei Sinapis aetheri	partem 1
Spiritus 90%	partes 50

Misce.

[Anstr. Belg. Germ. Hung. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 28 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Del., 1 Dan. 2 Hisp. 2 Iric. 2 Ital.]

Stibium chloratum.

Antimonii Chloridum. *Chloruretum stibicum.* *Butyrum Antimonii.*

Massa crystallina albida, vel parum flavescens, unguinosa, aëre diffuens in Spiritu plane solubilis; cum majore Aquae quantitate decompouitur; calefacta versus 72° liquescit et versus 230° ebullit.

Sit ab Arsenico libera.

[Anstr. Gall. Hisp. Hung. Ital. Port.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non des. a 12 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Neerl. 2 Norv.]

Stibium chloratum solutum.

Antimonii Chloridum solutum. *Chloruretum stibicum solutum.*

Liquor limpidus, flavi aut e flavo-rubri coloris, ponderosus, spissescens; causticus, pond. spec. 1.40 ad 1.44. In Aquam instillatus album praebet praecipitatum.

Ne sit Arsenico inquinatus.

[Angl. Belg. Dan. Graec. Helv. Neerl. Port.—Desid. a 23 Deleg.—Non des. a 12 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Neerl. 2 Norv.]

Stibium oxydatum.*Antimonii Oxydum. Oxydum Stibicum.*

Pulvis c. griseo albus, ponderosus, in aëre permanens, inodorus et insipidus, insolubilis in Aqua et Spiritu, plane solubilis in Acido hydrochlorico. Calefactus flavescit et calore aucto liquescit, refrigeratione massam crystallinam præbens.

Ne sit arsenico inquinatus.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Dan. Græc. Hisp. Ital. Norv. Port.—Desid. a 21 Deleg.—Non des. a 14 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Neerl. 2 Norv. 2 Suec.]

Stibium sulfuratum aurantiacum.*Antimonium sulfuratum aurantiacum. Sulfuretum stibicum auratum. Sulfur auratum Antimonii.*

Pulvis subtilissimus e rubro-aurantiacus, inodorus et insipidus valde depingens, in Aqua et Spiritu insolubilis, facile solubilis in Ammonia et in Kalio vel Natrio hydroxydato soluto.

Sit ab Arsenico et Sulfure plane liber.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis : Amer. Angl.—Desid. a 24 Deleg.—Non des. ab 11 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric. 2 Ital. 2 Norv.]

Stibium sulfuratum nigrum rubrum.*Antimonii Sulphidum purificatum. Sulfuretum stibicum depuratum.*

Pulvis subtilissimus, e Stibio sulfurato nigro venali pulverato, maceratione cum Ammonia et Aqua et iterata laevigatione cum Aqua destillata obtentus.

Sit ab Arsenico quantum fieri potest liber.

[Amer. Dan. Gall. Grace, Helv. Neerl. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 24 Deleg.—Non des. ab 11 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Neerl. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Stibium sulfuratum rubrum.*Sulfur stibiatum rubrum. Kermes minerale. (Cluselit.)*

Pulvis subtilissimus, immixtis crystallis microscopio conspicuis, e rubro-fusco s., inodorus et insipidus, insolubilis in Aqua et Spiritu, facile solubilis in Acido hydrochlorico; Gas hydrosulfuricum emittens et nonnisi exiguum Sulfuris copiam relinquens.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis : Amer. Angl. Austr. Germ. Russ.—Desid. a 28 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Del., 2 Angl. 2 Germ. 1 Iric. 2 Ital.]

Stramonium.*Datura Stramonium Linn. Stramonium Spinos. Lamk. (Solanaceae.)*

Planta annua in ruderalis locis totius fere orbis sponte crescens.

Folia et Semina.

Folia e planta florescente collecta et siccata. Ne scrventur ultra annum.

Semina a sint planc matura et siccata.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. ab omnibus Deleg. exceptis 2 Norv.]

Strychninum.*Strychnina. Strychnium. Strychnia.*

Pulvis crystallinus vel crystalli parvae prismatice quadrilaterales, sive octaëdricæ rectangulares, decolores et inodora, aëre persistentes, saporis peramari et reactionis alcalinae.

Strychninum fere insolubile est in Aethere et Alcohole absoluto, difficillime solvitur in Aqua, facile vero in Chloroformio et in Acidis dilutis. Cum Acido sulfurico exhibet solutionem decolorem, quae vero per contactum cum crystallo Acidi chromici vel Kalii bichromici colore violaceo, sive intense coeruleo tingitur. Ignitum sine residuo comburit.

Ne sit Brucino inquinatus.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis : Germ. et Norv.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 2 Angl. 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Norv.]

Strychninum nitricum.*Strychniae Nitras. Azotas vel Nitras strychnicus.*

Crystalli aciculares, coloris et odoris expertes, sericeo nitentes, saporis peramari et reactionis neutrius. Difficile solvuntur in Aqua et Spiritu frigido, melius in calefactis, insolubiles sunt in Aethere. Solutio aquosa addita Kalii hydroxydati solutione praecipitatum album praebet, in Kalii hydroxydati solutione, addita in excessu, insolubile.

Ignitae intumescunt et nihil residui relinquentes deflagrant. sint a Brucino liberae.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis : Americ. Angl. Hisp. et Port.—Desid. a Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 2 Angl. 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Iric. 2 Ital.]

Strychninum sulfuricum.*Strychniae Sulfas. Sulfas strychnicus.*

Crystalli prismatice rectangulares, nitentes, decolores, inodora, aëre persistentes, saporis intense amari et reactionis neutralis. Facile solvuntur in Aqua, difficillius in Spiritu, non solubiles sunt in Aethere. Solutio aquosa cum Kalii hydroxydati solutione praecipitatum album praebet, quod addita Kalii hydroxydati solutione in excessu non solvitur. Ignitae sine residuo comburunt.

[Amer. Belg. Gall. Hisp. Ital. Port.—Desid. a 3 Deleg., 1 Dan. 2 Ital.]

Sulfur iodatum.*Sulfuris Jodidum. Joduretum Sulfuris.*

Massa e fusione Sulfuris sublimati loti parte 1 cum Jodi puri partibus 4 obtenta, crystallina, e guiseo-nigra, splendoris metallici, Jodum redolens, saporis acris, reactionis debile acidæ; insolubilis in Aqua, solubilis in Glycerino, facilius adhuc in Carboneo sulfurato. In Spiritu et Aethere, relicto Sulfure, omne Jodum solvitur. Aëre expositum Sulfur iodatum sensim omne Jodum perdit, calefactum sublimat, nihil residui relinquens.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port.—Desid. a 24 Deleg.—Non des. ab 11 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 1 Dan. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Syrupus Acidi hydrocyanici.*Syrupus Acidi cyanhydrici.*

Rpe : Acidi hydrocyanici partem 1
Syrupi simplicis partes 100
misce exactissime. Paretur ex tempore.

[Belg. Hisp. Ital.]

Syrupus Aconiti.

Paretur ex Extracto Aconiti foliorum uti Syrupus Opii; ex tempore. Continueat in 500 partibus Syrupi, partem Extracti Aconiti.

[Belg. Gall.]

Syrupus Aetheris.

Rpe : Aetheris partes 2
Syrupi simplicis " 48
Intime misce. Paretur 1 ex tempore.

[Belg. Gallie, Helv. Ital. Port.]

Syrupus Belladonnae.

Paretur ex Extracto Belladonnae foliorum uti Syrupus Opii; ex tempore. Continueat in 500 partibus Syrupi, partem 1 Extracti Belladonnae.

[Belg. Gallie, Helv. Hisp. Ital. Port.]

Syrupus Chlorali hydrati.*Syrupus Hydratis Chlorali.*

Rpe : Chlorali hydrati partem 1
solve in Aquae destillatae parte 1
admisce Syrupi simplicis partes 18
Paretur ex tempore.

Continueat in 20 partibus Syrupi partem 1 Chlorali hydrati.

[Gall. Helv. Port.—Desid. a 2 Deleg., 2 Iric.]

Syrupus Codeini (ac).

Rpe : Codeini partem 1
solve in pauxillo Spiritus 70% " 8
admisce Syrupi simplicis partes 500
Paretur ex tempore.

Continueat in 500 partibus Syrupi partem 1 Codeini.

[Gall. Helv. Hisp. Ital.]

Syrupus Digitalis.

Paretur ex Extracto Digitalis uti Syrupus Opii; ex tempore. Continueat in 500 partibus Syrupi partem 1 Extracti Digitalis.

[Belg. Gallie, Helv. Hisp. Ital. Port.]

Syrupus Ferri iodati.*Syrupus Ferri Jodidi. Syrupus Jodureti ferrosi.*

Rpe : Ferri pulverati partes 3
Jodi puri " 8
Aquae destillatae " 24

In lagenam immissas solve continua agitatione. Solutionem dilute viridem filtra, filtrum eluc cum tanta Aquae destillatae copia ut totius solutionis sint partes 80

In quibus leni calore solve Sacchari albi pulverati " 120

Continueat Syrupus in 100 partibus, partes 5 Ferri iodati.

Syrupus cum Aqua mixtus, solutionem turbidam vel coloris fuscus centis præbens, rejiciatur.

[In omnibus Pharm. excepta Græca.—Desid. ab omnibus Deleg. exceptis 2 Hisp.]

Syrupus Hyoscyami.

Paretur ex Extracto Hyoscyami foliorum uti Syrupus Opii; ex tempore. Continueat in 500 partibus Syrupi partem 1 Extracti Hyoscyami.

[Belg. Gall. Ital.]

Syrupus Ipecacuanhae.

Rpe : Ipecacuanhae radices grosse pulv.	partem	1
Macera per biddum, saepius conquassando cum		
Spiritus 70%	partibus	5
et Aquae destillatae	"	40
Colaturam filtratam	partium	42
additis Sacchari	partibus	60

coque in Syrupum partium 100.

quem refrigeratum filtra.

Si Extractum Ipecacuanhae presto sit, hunc Syrupum etiam ex Extracti Ipecacuanhae parte 1 cum Syrupi simplicis partibus 200 uti Syrupum Opii parari licet.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis : Angl. Dan. Hung. Norv. Suec.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del. 1 Dan. 2 Hsp. 1 Iric.]

Syrupus Lactucæ virosæ.

Paretur ex Extracto Lactucæ virosæ nti Syrupus Opii; ex tempore. Contineat in 500 partibus Syrupi, partem 1 Extracti Lactucæ virosæ.

[Amer. Belg. Hsp. Ital. Port.]

Syrupus Laurocerasi.

Rpe : Aquæ Laurocerasi	partes	10
in quibus frigide solve		
Sacchari albi pulverati	"	18
Paretur ex tempore.		

[Belg. Gall.]

Syrupus Morphini acetici.

Syrupus Morphine Acetatis. Syrupus Acetatis morphici.

Paretur e Morphino acetico cum Aqua et Aliquot guttis Acidi acetici soluto nti Syrupus Morphini hydrochlorici. Contineat in 1,000 partibus Syrupi partem 1 Morphini acetici. Paretur ex tempore.

[Belg. Helv. Hsp. Ital. Port.—Desid. a 3 Deleg., 2 Belg. 1 Helv.]

Syrupus Morphini hydrochlorici.

Syrupus Morphine Hydrochloratis. Syrupus Chlorhydratis morphici.

Rpe : Morphini hydrochlorici	partem	1
solve in pauxillo Aquæ destillatæ et intine		
misce cum Syrupi simplicis	partibus	1,000
Paretur ex tempore.		

Contineat in 1,000 partibus Syrupi, partem 1 Morphini hydrochlorici.

[Belg. Gall. Hsp. Ital.]

Syrupus Morphini sulfurici.

Syrupus Morphine Sulfatis. Syrupus Sulfatis morphici.

Paretur e Morphino sulfurico uti Syrupus Morphini hydrochlorici; ex tempore. Contineat in 1,000 partibus Syrupi, partem 1 Morphini sulfurici.

[Belg. Hsp. Ital. Port.]

Syrupus Opii vel opiatas.

Rpe : Extracti Opii	partem	1
solve in pauxillo Aquæ destillatæ et intine		
misce cum Syrupi simplicis	partibus	500

Contineat in 500 partibus Syrupi partem 1 Extracti Opii; paretur ex tempore.

[Belg. Gall. Graec. Helv. Hsp. Ital. Neerl. Norv. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 28 Deleg.—Non des. a 7 Del. 1 Dan. 2 Hsp. 2 Iric. 2 Ital.]

Syrupus Papaveris albi.

Syrupus Diacodii.

Rpe : Papaveris albi fructuum a seminibus libera-		
torum et concisorum	partes	10
in balneo aquæ digere per horam cum		
Spiritus 70%	partibus	5
et Aquæ destillatæ	"	50
Colaturam filtratam	partium	40
cum Sacchari albi	partibus	65
coque clarificando in Syrupum	partium	100

Si Extractum Papaveris albi praesto sit, hunc Syrupum etiam sequenti modo parari licet :

Rpe : Extracti Papaveris albi	partem	1
solve leni calore in Spiritus 70%	partibus	3
cum Aquæ destillatæ	"	40
mixtis, adde Sacchari albi	partes	60
et balneo aquæ in Syrupum coque	partium	100

quem refrigeratum filtra.

Contineat in 100 partibus Syrupi, partem 1 Extracti Papaveris albi.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis : Amer. Norv. Suec.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Germ. 2 Hsp. 1 Iric. 2 Suec.]

Syrupus Stramonii.

Paretur ex Extracto Stramonii uti Syrupus Opii; ex tempore. Contineat in 500 partibus Syrupi, partem 1 Extracti Stramonii.

[Belg. Gall. Ital.]

Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

Rpe : Aconiti foliorum siccata. gr. pulverat	partem	1
Spiritus 70%	partes	10

Pulverem grossum Aconiti foliorum cum tripla Spiritus 70% quantitate in lagena clausa, saepius agitando per 48 horas macera; tum immitte in apparatus depulsorium, liquor effluat et si effluere cesserit, Spiritus novam partem affunde. Liquidum denuo effluat et hoc modo perge, donec cum liquido e residuo expresso, totius Tincturae commixtae et filtratae partes sint 10.

Si a medico „Tinctura Aconiti“ praescripta sit, haec Tinctura semper dispensetur.

[Belg. Dan. Gallic. Helv. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del. Hsp.]

Tinctura Aconiti foliorum recentium.

Rpe : Aconiti foliorum recentium	partem	1
Spiritus 90%	"	"

Macera Aconiti folia recentia contusa cum Spiritu per hebdomadem in vase clauso saepius agitando, tum exprime et filtra.

Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico „Tinctura Aconiti“ additis verbis: „foliorum recentium“ praescripta sit.

[Belg. Gallic. Hsp. Ital. Port.]

Tinctura Aconiti tuberum.

Paretur ex Aconiti tuberibus grosse pulveratis uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico „Tinctura Aconiti“ addito verbo „tuberum“ praescripta sit.

[Amer. Angl. Austr. Gall. Germ. Hung. Port.]

Tinctura Aloës.

Paretur ex Aloës grosse pulverat. parte 1 cum Spiritus 90% partibus 5 uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum, ad Tincturae partes 5.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis : Austr. Dan. Hung. Norv. Suec.—Desid. a 7 Deleg., 1 Austr. 1 Dan. 2 Hung. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Tinctura Belladonnae foliorum.

Paretur e Belladonnae foliis siccatis grosse pulveratis nti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

Si a medico „Tinctura Belladonnae“ praescripta sit, haec Tinctura semper dispensetur.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Gall. Helv. Hsp. Ital. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Hsp.]

Tinctura Belladonnae foliorum recentium.

Paretur ex Belladonnae foliis recentibus nti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum recentium.

Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico „Tinctura Belladonnae“, additis verbis „foliorum recentium“ praescripta sit.

[Belg. Gallic. Ital. Port.]

Tinctura Belladonnae radices.

Paretur e Belladonnae radice grosse pulverata uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico „Tinctura Belladonnae“ addito verbo „radicis“ praescripta sit.

[Austr. Hung.]

Tinctura Calabaris.

Tinctura Physostigmati.

Paretur ex Calabaris fabarum grosso pulvere cum Spiritu 90% uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[Amer. Dan. Gallic.—Desid. a 2 Deleg., Dan.]

Tinctura Cannabis Indicae.

Paretur ex Cannabis Indicae herbae grosso pulvere cum Spiritu 90% uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[Amer. Angl. Gall. Germ. Helv. Ital. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 5 Deleg., 1 Helv. 2 Hung. 2 Norv.]

Tinctura Cantharidum.

Paretur e Cantharidibus recenter pulveratis cum Spiritu 90% uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Hsp.]

Tinctura Colchici seminum.

Paretur e Colchici seminibus grosse pulveratis uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

Si a medico Tinctura Colchici praescripta sit, haec Tinctura dispensetur.

[Amer. Angl. Austr. Belg. Dan. Gall. German. Graec. Helv. Neerl. Port. Suec.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 2 Hisp. 1 Irie. 2 Suec.]

Tinctura Colchici tuborum.

Paretur e Colchici tuberibus grosse pulveratis uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico Tinctura Colchici addito verbo „tuborum“ praescripta sit.

[Belg. Gall. Hisp. Ital. Port.]

Tinctura Colocynthis.

Paretur e Colocynthis grosso pulvere cum Spiritu 90% uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[Belg. Dan. Germ. Helv. Hisp. Hung. Neerl. Norv. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 1 Dan. 1 Irie. 2 Ital.]

Tinctura Conii maculati herbae.

Tinctura Cicutae herbae.

Paretur e Conii maculati herba grosse pulverata uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

Si a medico Tinctura Conii praescripta sit, haec Tinctura e herba siccata semper dispensetur.

[Angl. Gall. Helv.]

Tinctura Conii maculati herbae recentis.

Tinctura Cicutae herbae recentis.

Paretur e Conii maculati herba recente uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum recentium.

Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico Tinctura Conii, additis verbis „herbae recentis“ praescripta sit.

[Belg. Gallic. Ital. Port.]

Tinctura Conii maculati seminum.

Paretur e Conii maculati seminibus grosse pulveratis uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico „Tinctura Conii“ addito verbo „seminum“ praescripta sit.

[Amer. Belg. Port.]

Tinctura Digitalis foliorum.

Paretur e Digitalis foliorum siccatorum grosso pulvere uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

Si a medico „Tinctura Digitalis“ praescripta sit, haec Tinctura e foliis siccatis dispensetur.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Hisp.]

Tinctura Digitalis foliorum aetherea.

Paretur e Digitalis foliorum pulveratorum parte 1 cum Aetheris partibus 10 uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico „Tinctura Digitalis“, addito verbo „aetherea“ praescripta sit.

[Belg. Dan. Gallic. Graec. Helv. Ital. Port. Russ.]

Tinctura Digitalis foliorum recentium.

Paretur e Digitalis foliis recentibus contusis uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum recentium.

[Belg. Gallic. Hisp. Ital. Port.]

Tinctura Euphorbiae.

Paretur ex Euphorbiae grosse pulverato cum Spiritu 90%, uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[Belg. Gall. Graec. Ital. Port.]

Tinctura Hellebori nigri.

Paretur ex Hellebori radice grosso pulvere uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[Belg. Port.—Desid. ab 1 Deleg., Dan.]

Tinctura Hyoscyami foliorum.

Paretur ex Hyoscyami foliis siccatis grosse pulveratis uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

Si a medico „Tinctura Hyoscyami“ praescripta sit, haec e foliis siccatis parata Tinctura dispensetur.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Graec. Ital. Port. Russ.—Desid. ab 1 Deleg., Dan.]

Tinctura Hyoscyami foliorum recentium.

Paretur ex Hyoscyami foliis recentibus contusis uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum recentium.

Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico „Tinctura Hyoscyami“ additis verbis „foliorum recentium“ praescripta sit.

[Belg. Gall. Ital.]

Tinctura Ipecacuanhae.

Paretur ex Ipecacuanhae radice grosso pulvere uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[Austr. Belg. Gall. Germ. Helv. Hung. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 1 Dan. 2 Hisp. 1 Irie.]

Tinctura Jalapae.

Paretur e Jalapae tubum grosse pulverator, parte 1 cum Spiritus 70% partibus 5 uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum, ad Tincturae partes 5.

[Angl. Belg. Gallic. Ital. Neerl. Port.—Desid. ab 1 Deleg., Irie.]

Tinctura Jodi.

Jodum Spiritu solutum.

Rpe : Jodi puri partem 1
solve terendo in Spiritus 90% s. q.
ut Tincturae filtratae sint partes 15

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. ab omnibus Deleg.]

Tinctura Lobeliae.

Paretur e Lobeliae inflatae herba grosse pulverata uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis : Graec. et Hisp.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Del., 2 Hisp. 1 Irie.]

Tinctura Nucis vomicae.

Tinctura Strychni seminum.

Paretur e Nucis vomicae grosso pulvere uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[In omnibus Pharm. excepta Graec.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Hisp.]

Tinctura Opii.

Paretur ex Opio siccato grosse pulverato uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis : Hisp. Neerl.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Del., 2 Hisp. 1 Irie.]

Tinctura Opii benzolea.

Elixirium paregoricum.

Rpe : Opii si cati gr. pulverati partem 1
Aciduli benzoici „ 1
Camphorae pulv. „ 1
Olei Anisi „ 1
Spiritus 70% „ 200

Macula per 7 dies, saepe agitando et filtra, ut Tincturae filtratae sint partes 200.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Dan. Gall. Germ. Graec. Helv. Ital. Norv. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 1 Graec. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital.]

Tinctura Opii crocata.

Rpe : Opii siccati grosse pulverati partes 10
Croci pulverati „ 10
Cinnamomi gr. pulverati „ 5
Aque destillatae „ 50
Spiritus 70% „ 50

Macula per 7 dies saepius agitando, tum filtra, ut Tincturae filtratae sint partes 100.

[Austr. Germ. Helv. Hisp. Hung. Ital.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Del., 2 Hisp. 1 Irie.]

Tinctura Sabinae.

Paretur ex Sabinae ramulis gr. pulveratis cum Spiritu 90% uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[Angl. Belg. Russ.]

Tinctura Scillae vel Squillae.

Paretur e Scillae bulbi siccati gr. pulverati parte 1 cum Spiritus 70% partibus 5 uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum, ad Tincturae partium 5.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Gall. Germ. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Port. Russ.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 1 Dan. 2 Hisp. 2 Suec.]

Tinctura Secalis cornuti.*Tinctura Ergotae.*

Paretur ex Scalis cornuti grosso pulvere uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[Angl. Helv. Neerl. Port.—Desid. a 3 Deleg., 1 Irie. 2 Neerl.]

Tinctura Stramonii foliorum.

Paretur e Stramonii foliis siccatis uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[Belg. Gall. Ital. Port.]

Tinctura Stramonii foliorum recentium.

Paretur e Stramonii foliis recentibus contusis uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum recentium.

Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico „Tinctura Stramonii“ additis verbis „foliorum recentium“ praescripta sit.

[Belg. Gall. Ital. Port.]

Tinctura Stramonii seminum.

Paretur e Stramonii seminibus grosse pulveratis uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum. Si a medico „Tinctura Stramonii“ praescripta sit, haec e seminibus parata Tinctura dispensetur.

[Amer. Angl. Dan. Graec. Helv. Hung. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 5 Deleg., 1 Austr. 2 Dan. 2 Hung.]

Tinctura Veratri albi.

Paretur e Veratri albi rhizomate grosse pulverato uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

[Anstr. Gall. Germ. Helv. Ital. Russ.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del. 1 Dan. 1 Graec. 2 Hisp. 1 Irie. 2 Ital. 2 Suec.]

Tinctura Veratri viridis.

Paretur e Veratri viridis rhizomate grosse pulverato uti Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.

Ne confundatur cum „Tinctura Hellebori viridis“ ex Hellebori viridis rhizomate parata.

[Amer. Angl. Hung. Ital.—Desid. a 4 Deleg., 1 Amer. 1 Austr. 2 Huug.]

Tinctura Veratrin.*Veratrinum Spiritu solutum.*

Rpe: Veratrin partem 1
solve in Spiritu 90% partibus 200

[Belg. Port.]

Toxicodendrum.

Rhus Toxicodendron Linn. *Rhus Toxicodendron Michaux* (Terebinthaceae).

Frutex sarmentosa soandens in America boreali indigena, in Europa culta.

Folia ante anthesim colligenda recentia, succo laeteo flavesciente soa- tentia, quotannis renovanda.

[Amer. Belg. Graec. Hisp. Ital. Port.—Desid. a 22 Deleg.—Non des. a 13 Del., 2 Austr. 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Norv. 2 Suec.]

Trochisci Ipecacuanhae.*Tabellae vel Pastilli Ipecacuanhae.*

Rpe: Ipecacuanhae radices pulveratae gramma 1
Sacchari pulverati grammata 50
Mucilaginis Gummi Tragacanthae q. s. ut
fiant Trochisci N° 100

Contineat Trochiscum unum Ipecacuanhae pulveris centi- grammata unum (0.01).

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Germ. Hung. Norv. Suec.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 2 Germ. 2 Suec.]

Trochisci Santonini.*Tabellae vel Pastilli Santoninae.*

Rpe: Santonini grammata 3
Sacchari pulverati " 100
Mucilaginis Gummi Tragacanthae q. s. ut
fiant Trochisci N° 100
ponderis grammatis unius.

Contineat Trochiscum unum Santonini centigrammata 3 (0.3).

[Anstr. Belg. Dan. Gall. Germ. Helv. Neerl. Norv. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Irie.]

Unguentum Aconitini.*Pomatum Aconitinae.*

Rpe: Aconitini partem 1
Solve in Spiritu 90% q. s.
admisce Axungiae depuratae partes 50
in Unguentum.

[Angl. Hisp. Ital.—Des. a 2 Deleg., Irie.]

Unguentum Belladonnae.*Pomatum Belladonnae.*

Rpe: Extracti Belladonnae foliorum partem 1
solve in pauxillo Spiritu 70%
admisce Axungiae depuratae partes 9
in Unguentum molle.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Gall. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Port. Russ.—Des. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Neerl. 2 Suec.]

Unguentum Cantharidum.*Pomatum Cantharidum.*

Rpe: Cantharidum pulveratum partes 2
Olei Olivarum " 9
Digere balneo aquae per 12 horas, tum fortiter
exprime et filtra,
Hujus filtrati 7
cum Cerse flavae partibus 3
leni calore colliqua et agitando misce in Unguentum.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Austr. Hung. Ital.—Desid. a 33 Deleg.—Non des. a 2 Del., Hisp.]

Unguentum Cani maculati.*Unguentum vel Pomatum Cicutae.*

Paretur ex Extracto Cani maculati herbae uti Unguentum Belladonnae.

[Belg. Helv. Ital. Port. Russ.]

Unguentum Digitalis.

Paretur ex Extracto Digitalis foliorum uti Unguentum Belladonnae.

Si Extractum Digitalis non presto sit, hoc Unguentum etiam sequenti modo parari licet:

Rpe: Digitalis foliorum pulv. partem 1
Spiritus 90% partes 3
Digere per 3 dies, exprime et liquidum misce
cum Axungiae depuratae partibus 4
Sedulo agitando evapora Spiritum et cola.

[Belg. Helv. Port. Russ.—Desid. ab 1 Deleg., Helv.]

Unguentum Hydrargyri.*Pomatum Hydrargyri vel mercuriale. Unguentum Neapolitanum.*

Rpe: Hydrargyri depur. partes 4
Unguenti Hydrargyri vetusti partem 1
Sobi ovis partes 2
Axungiae depuratae partem 1

Misce assidue terendo ad perfectam Hydrargyri extinctionem, donec globuli Hydrargyri non amplius conspicui sint, tum semim et intime admisce

Axungiae depuratae partes 4

Contineat in 3 partibus Unguenti, Hydrargyri depurati partem 1.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. ab omnibus Deleg.]

Unguentum Hydrargyri bichlorati ammoniati.*

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammonio-Chloridi. Unguentum Chlorureti Amida- hydrargyrici. Unguentum Hydrargyri ammoniati.

Rpe: Hydrargyri bichlorati ammoniati partem 1
tere cum pauxillo Olei olivarum et admisce
Cerae albae partes 2
et Axungiae depuratae " 7
antea liquatas et refrigeratas, assidue terendo.

Paretur ex tempore.

* Ne adhibeatur nomen: Unguentum Praecipitati albi pro hoc Unguento, quia in Pharmacopea Portugallica „Unguentum eum Mercurio dulci“ paratum hoc nomine subintelligitur.

[Amer. Angl. Germ. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Russ.—Desid. a 4 Deleg., 1 Dan. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Unguentum Hydrargyri chlorati mitis.*Unguentum Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis. Pomatum Chlorureti mercuriosol.*

Paretur ex Hydrargyro chlorato miti pulverato uti Unguentum Hydrargyri bichlorati ammoniati.

[Angl. Gall. Hisp. Ital. Port.]

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrici.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrici. Unguentum Azotatis vel Nitrici hydrargyrici. Unguentum vel Pomatum citrinum.

Rpe: Hydrargyri depur. partes 8
frigide solve in Acido nitrici partibus 16
Solutioni admisce assidue agitando.
Axungiae depuratae et Olei Olivarum partes 9
antea liquefactas et refrigeratas in Unguentum.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Dan. Gall. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Port. Suec.—Desid. a 29 Deleg.—Non des. a 6 Del., 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Ital.]

Unguentum Hydrargyri oxydati flavi.*Unguentum vel Pomatum Oxydihydrargyrici flavi.*

Paretur ex Hydrargyro oxydato flavo uti Unguentum Hydrargyri oxydati rubri. Ex tempore.

[Amer. Gall.—Desid. ab 1 Deleg., Dan.]

Unguentum Hydrargyri oxydati rubri.*Unguentum vel Pomatum Oxydi hydrargyrici rubri.*

Rpe: Hydrargyri oxydati rubri partem 1
tere cum paniculo Olei Olivarum
et admisce
Cerae flavae partes 2
cum Axungiae depuratae partibus 17

antea liquatas et refrigeratas, assidue terendo in Unguentum.

Paretur ex tempore.

Si a medico „Unguentum Hydrargyri oxydati,“ praescriptum sit, hoc cum Hydrargyro oxydato rubro paratum Unguentum dispensetur.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Austr. Hung. Suec.—Desid. a 29 Deleg.—Non des. a 6 Del., 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Suec.]

Unguentum Hyoscyami.

Paretur ex Extracto Hyoscyami foliorum uti Unguentum Belladonnae.

[Belg. Helv. Ital. Russ.]

Unguentum Kalii Stibio tartarici.*Unguentum Tartari stibiati. Pomatum stibiatum. Unguentum Antenriethi.*

Rpe: Kalii Stibio-tartarici subtilissime pulverati .. part. 1
misce exactissime cum
Axungiae depuratae partibus 4
in Unguentum. Ex tempore.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Amer. Dan. Graec. Suec.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 2 Germ. 1 Graec. 2 Hisp. 2 Iric. 2 Suec.]

Unguentum oxygenatum.*Pomatum oxygenatum.*

Rpe: Acidi nitrici partem 1
Axungiae depuratae partes 9

Liquefac Axungiam et guttatim adde Acidum nitricum agitando. Miscellam tandem leni calore expone, donec portiuncula exempta post refrigerationem flava et solida evadat.

[Belg. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Ital. Port.]

Unguentum Sabinæ.*Ceratum Sabinæ.*

Paretur ex Extracto Sabinæ uti Unguentum Belladonnae. Ex tempore.

Si Extractum Sabinæ non praesto sit, hoc Unguentum etiam ex Sabinæ ramulis pulveratis uti Unguentum Digitalis e foliis pulveratis parari licet. Ex tempore.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Dan. Germ. Graec. Ital. Neerl. Port. Russ. Suec.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 1 Iric. 2 Italie. 2 Suec.]

Unguentum Veratrini (ae).*Unguentum Veratriæ.*

Rpe: Veratrini partem 1
solve terendo in Spiritus 90 % partibus 2
adde Axungiae depuratae partes 50
et intime misce in Unguentum. Ex tempore.

[Amer. Angl. Belg. Ital. Port.—Desid. a 2 Deleg., Iric.]

Veratrinum (a).*Veratrinum (ia).*

Pulvis albus vel albidus amorphus, rarius crystallinus, inodorus, sed sternutamentum vehementissimum excitans, saporis acris, urentis, reactionis alcalinae. Leni calore liquefactus in massam resinae similem liquescit et calore aucto comburit nihil residui relinquens. Vix solubilis est in Aqua, difficile sed omnino in Aethere, facile in Spiritu, in Chloroformio et in Acidis dilutis.

Cum Acido nitrico solutionem flavam, cum Acidi hydrochlorici magna copia solutionem coloris purpurei praebebat. Humectatus cum Acido sulfurico colorem induit primo flavum, postea sanguineum, demum violaceum.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 2 Angl. 1 Austr. 2 Hisp.]

Veratrum album.*Helleborus albus. Veratrum album Linn. Veratrum alb. Bernh. (Melanthaceae.)*

Planta perennis in Europa monticula subalpina et alpina crescens.

Rhizoma (Radix) una cum ejus radicibus siccatur.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Amer. Angl. Norv. Suec.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des. ab 8 Del., 2 Hisp. 2 Ital. 2 Norv. 2 Suec.]

Veratrum viride.*Veratrum viride Aiton. Veratrum viride Willd. (Melanthaceae.)*

Planta in parte orientali Statuum Unitorum Americae et in Canada indigena.

Rhizoma (Radix) autumnis collectum et siccatur. Ne confundatur cum „Hellebori viridis rhizomate“ in Europa media et australi crescenti.

[Amer. Angl. Hung. Port.—Desid. a 2 Deleg., Hung.]

Vinum Colchici seminum.*

Rpe: Colchici seminum gr. pulv. partem 1
Vinum Hispaniae Xeres partes 10
Macerare per 8 dies, saepe agitando, tum exprime
et colaturam filtra ut Vini filtrati partes sint .. 10

* Si a medico „Vinum Colchici“ praescriptum sit, hoc e seminibus paratum dispensetur.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Angl. Ital. Suec.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 2 Hisp. 2 Ital.]

Vinum Colchici tuberum.*

Paretur e Colchici tuberibus grosse pulveratis uti Vinum Colchici seminum.

* Ne dispensetur, nisi a medico „Vinum Colchici“ addito verbo „tuberum“ praescriptum sit.

[Amer. Angl. Gall. Hisp. Ital. Port.]

Vinum Digitalis compositum.*Vinum de Trousseau.*

Rpe: Digitalis foliorum gr. pulverat partes 2
Scillae bulbi gr. pulv. 3
Juniperi fructuum gr. pulv. 30
Vini albi generosi 180
Spiritus 90 % 20
Macerare per 8 dies, saepe agitando, cola cum
expressione, ut Vini obtenti sint partes 200,
in quibus solve Kalii acetici sicc 20
et filtra.

[Gall. Port.]

Vinum Ipecacuanhae.

Paretur ex Ipecacuanhae radice grosse pulverata uti Vinum Colchici seminum.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Austr. Gall. Graec. Helv. Hisp. Hung.—Desid. a 31 Deleg.—Non des. a 4 Del., 2 Ital.]

Vinum Kalii Stibio-tartarici.*Vinum Tartari stibiati. Vinum antimoniale. Vinum stibiatum vel emeticum.*

Rpe: Kalii Stibio-tartarici subtiliss. pulv. .. partem 1
solve in Vini Hispanie. partibus 250
et filtra.

Nonnisi in exigua quantitate paretur.

[In omnibus Pharm. excepta Gallio.—Desid. a 32 Deleg.—Non des. a 3 Del., 2 Germ. 1 Iric.]

Vinum Opii.

Paretur ex Opio grosse pulverato uti Vinum Colchici seminum.

[Belg. Dan. Italic. Neerl. Norv. Port. Suec.—Desid. a 30 Deleg.—Non des. a 5 Del., 1 Dan. 2 Germ. 2 Hisp.]

Vinum Opii compositum.**Laudanum Sydenhami.*

Rpe: Opii puri gr. pulverati partes 10
Caryophyllorum gr. pulv. partem 1
Cinnamomi cort. gr. pulv. 1
Croci gr. pulverati partes 5
Vini Xeres 100

Paretur macerando per 8 dies uti Vinum Colchici seminum. Vini filtrati sint partes 100.

* Ne confundatur cum Tinctura Opii crocata, cum Spiritu parata.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Austr. Germ. Helv. Hung. Ital.]

Vinum Scillae vel Squillae.

Paretur ex Scillae bulbo siccato, grosse pulverato cum Vino Malagensi uti Vinum Colchici seminum. Vini filtrati partes sint 10.

[Belg. Gallie. Hisp. Ital. Neerl. Port.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 1 Dan., 2 Germ. 2 Hisp. 2 Irie. 2 Italie.]

Zincum aceticum.

Zinci Acetas. Acetas zincicus.

Crystalli lamellares, tabulaeformes aut squamosae, perlarum instar nitentes, decolores, odoris Acidi acetici, saporis acris et metallici, reactionis debile acidae. Solvuntur in Spiritu, facillime in Aqua; calefactae decomponuntur, vaporum Acidi acetici evolutione, Oxydum Zinci relinquentes.

Liberae sint ab Acidis Metallisque alienis, a Terris et Salibus alcalinis.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Graec. Norv. Sueo.—Desid. a 19 Deleg.—Non des. 16 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Irie. 2 Neerl. 2 Norv. 1 Russ. 2 Suec.]

Zincum chloratum.

Zinci Chloridum. Chloruretum zincicum.

Pulvis crystallinus albus, sive massa unguinosa alba, in aëre facile deliquescent, odoris expers, saporis valde caustici et metallici, acidae reactionis; facile solubilis est in Aqua et in Spiritu, cum illis solutiones turbidas praebens, quae vero additis nonnullis guttis Acidi hydrochlorici limpidae evadunt. Calore liquescit et decomponitur, vapores albos emittens.

Zincum chloratum sit a Metallis alienis, a Salibus et Terris alcalinis liberum.

[In omnibus Pharm. excepta Graec.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl., 1 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Zincum oxydatum.

Zinci Oxydum. Oxydum zincicum.

Pulvis albus, amorphus, subtilis, inodorus et insipidus, ignitione flavescens et refrigeratus rursus albescens; insolubilis in Aqua et Spiritu, facile et sine effervescencia solubilis in Acidis. Cum Aqua digestus liquorem praebet, qui filtratus post evaporationem nullum residuum relinquit.

Cum solutionibus Kalii vel Natrii hydrooxydati solutionem praebat decolorem.

Sit ab Arsenico, Metallisque alienis plane liber.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 27 Deleg.—Non des ab 8 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Zincum sulfuricum.

Zinci Sulfas. Sulfas zincicus.

Crystalli parvae, prismaticae, aciculares, coloris expertes, aëre sicco fatiscentes, inodora, saporis nauseosi, adstringentis metallici, reactionis acidae; in Spiritu insolubiles, facillime autem solvuntur in Aqua.

Sint ab Acido hydrochlorico, a Metallis alienis, a Terris et Salibus alcalinis liberae.

[In omnibus Pharm.—Desid. a 25 Deleg.—Non des. a 10 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv. 1 Russ.]

Zincum valerianicum.

Zinci Valeras vel Valerianas. Valeras vel Valerianas zincicus.

Crystalli albae vel squamae crystallinae, perlarum instar nitentes, molles, odoris Acido valerianico similis, saporis styptici metallici et acidae reactionis. Parum solubiles sunt in Aqua frigida et in Aethere, melius in Aqua calida et in Spiritu.

Calefactae liquescunt et calore aucto vapores albos exhalant, residuum album (Zincum oxydatum) relinquentes.

Ne sint Metallis neque Acidis alienis inquinatae.

[In omnibus Pharm. exceptis: Austr. Dan. Germ. Graec.—Desid. a 26 Deleg.—Non des. a 9 Del., 1 Amer. 2 Angl. 2 Austr. 2 Hisp. 2 Norv.]

CARLSBAD; ITS DRUGGISTS AND ITS SPRINGS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* (New York) sends the following sketch:—"Carlsbad is a quaint old place. Its narrow, dingy dwelling-houses look narrower and dingier in contrast with the beautiful colonnades and palatial cafés. But the latter are few and far between, and, therefore, the quaint old houses look cold and uninviting as the mid-day sun shines down upon them.

"In several of these old houses, dating back two or three centuries, you see a sign 'Apotheke' or 'Ausführung von Harn Analysen,' and if you will take the trouble of walking in, you will see rows of clumsy bottles with hand-painted labels on them, and in the very centre of this room, lined with large and small unnecessary bottles and packages, no doubt dating back to the year 'One,' is the little dispensing counter with the scales and necessary paraphernalia. Behind it stands the druggist with his eyeglasses. (I have yet to see a German or an Austrian 'professional man' without eyeglasses.) He and his clerks, likewise in many cases with eyeglasses, are always busy; he does a good business in his uninviting store, yet he persists in having quaint old bottles containing chemicals that are never called for and never have been called for as long as he remembers.

"He earns considerable money making urine analyses (Harn Analysen), and his little laboratory, alongside of the old-fashioned drug store, is neatly fitted up with fine microscope, a saccharometer, test-tubes, &c., and one clerk is always kept busy analysing urine.

"The Carlsbad mineral wells are all within a radius of 200 yards. They are all hot and all chemically analogous. The hottest is the 'Sprudel,' which is 73.8° C., and the coldest is 'Elizabeth Quelle,' 42° C. The specific gravity of all the wells is about 1.0053 and the salts they contain amount, in maximum, to about 7-10 of 1 per cent. Out of 10,000 parts of water there are about 10 parts of sodium chloride, 24 of sodium sulphate, 12 of sodium carbonate, 3 of calcium carbonate, 0.7 of silicic oxide, and small quantities of ferrous carbonate, manganous carbonate, magnesium carbonate, strontium carbonate, lithium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium fluoride, sodium bi-borate, calcium phosphate, aluminium oxide, free carbonic acid, traces of caesium, rubidium, bromine, iodine, arsenic, antimony, zinc, thallium, selenium, and formic acid.

"The Sprudel is the main spring in Carlsbad, and is situated in the heart of the city. It spouts from 1 to 3 feet in height, is 4 inches in diameter, and as it falls into a basin which surrounds it, is carried through pipes for a half-mile to Lobel Schottlander's factory, where it is evaporated to dryness. I visited this place and was taken through it by a guide. I am thoroughly convinced that the people cannot exist without being humbugged; in fact, that they are not happy unless they are imposed upon.

"The water is first put in large evaporating dishes and heated by means of steam worms. This drives off the carbonic acid gas, precipitates the lime it held in solution, changes the ferrous into ferric salts, and also precipitates all the metals and the silicic acid. There is virtually nothing left but the alkaline salts, which, after being filtered, are evaporated and purified several times, and then carbonated and dried, weighed, packed and shipped, and we pay 75c. or a dollar for a bottle of common salt, sodium sulphate, and sodium bicarbonate, the intrinsic value of which is but trifling. Of course, the artificial Carlsbad salts are rarely used, comparing them with the original salts, yet the medicinal properties of either are the same. Why the water is not evaporated as it is, is a mystery; surely the lime, lithia, iron, and magnesium would be beneficial.

"Lobel Schottlander pays the city 70,000 florins per year for the privilege of exporting the water, which is bottled hot, but it is understood that he only receives a percentage of the income of the salts which are crystallised.

"Another salt is also made called 'Quell Salz.' This salt contains a slight percentage of lithia, iron, silicic acid, and large percentages of sulphate of sodium, chloride of sodium, and bicarbonate of sodium. It does not seem to be exported and is practically the same as the 'Sprudel Salz.'"

THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

THE following are among the awards to English Exhibitors:—

Hors Concours as Jurors.—W. J. Bush & Co., London.

Diplomas of Honour.—Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), Battersea; West Central Sanitary Company, London; St. John's Ambulance Association, London.

Gold Medals.—John Corbett, M.P., Bromsgrove; F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester; Broxbourne Oil Company, Glasgow; Spratts Patent Biscuit Works, London; Johnson Brothers, Hull; John Moir & Son, London; Maltine Manufacturing Company (Limited), London; P. A. Maignen, London; Eugene Rimmel, London; S. R. Stewart & Co., Aberdeen.

Silver Medals.—P. L. Simmonds, London; Gustav Mellin, London.

Bronze Medals.—A. Boake & Co., London; Jeyes's Sanitary Company, London; Birmingham Vinegar Company, Birmingham.

Honourable Mention.—S. Gulliver, Aylesbury; Fullwood & Bland, London; Scottish Central Aërated Water Company; W. Guest & Co., Sheffield; J. Pickering, Stockton-on-Tees; British Syphon Manufacturing Company, London.

Medical Gleanings.

LOTION FOR INFLAMMATION.—Dr. John W. Martin, of Sheffield, in the *Medical Press and Circular*, recommends the following as an excellent lotion for subduing inflammation, and reducing the oedema of the inflamed parts, and especially in the intense inflammation of the arms which follows revaccination:—

Tr. opii camph. co.	3ij.
Tr. solutani	3ij.
Liq. plumbi diacetat.	3iv.
Glycerine	3ij.
Aque, ad	3xx.

M.

A piece of lint, or old linen, to be well wetted with the lotion, and to be applied to the inflamed part. The wetting to be repeated at frequent intervals.

Internally it is useful to combine the following mixture with the use of the foregoing lotion:—

Potass. bicarb.	3iss.
Tr. nucis vom.	℥x℥.
Ferri am. cit.	3iss.
Sp. am. aromat.	3iss.
Aque ad	3viij.

Liq. M.

3j. three or four times a day.

From recent personal experience Dr. Martin recommends sufferers from revaccination to cut out the shirt-sleeve and abandon the ordinary coat, so as to keep the arm as cool as possible. Encase the arm as far as the swelling extends in lint, lightly stitched to the shoulder of the shirt, and wherever needed to keep it in place. Keep it thoroughly moist by dabbing it with a little piece of lint dipped in the lotion. Remove the lint at night, as it irritates the arm as soon as it gets dry. If appearances must be studied, wear a light knitted shawl or a very loose light coat. Homœopaths, with some reason, recommend regular doses of aconite to control the feverish symptoms.

A NEW HEMOSTATIC.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine, at Paris, Professor Bonafoux read a paper upon a powder which possesses great hemostatic powers, and is capable, it is said, of arresting the bleeding of large arteries, so that it will prove serviceable in important surgical operations. This powder is composed of equal parts of colophony, carbon, and gum arabic. Experiments have been tried with it on the brachial artery in man and on the smaller vessels, on the earotid of the horse and other blood-vessels of the same animal, with marked success.

COCAINE AS A CAUSTIC.—A saturated solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine in nitric acid is said to be a painless caustic.—*Cine., Lanc., and Clinic.*

HIPPURATE OF SODA.—Garrod demonstrated the effect of hippurate of soda in decomposing uric acid, and Dr. Bon (*Journ. de Méd. de Paris*) advocates its employment in affections characterised by an excess of that acid. His formulæ are as follows:—

Hippurate of soda	80 grains
Carbonate of lithia	24 „
Glycerine	½ oz.
Cinnamon-water	8 „

A tablespoonful four times daily.

Hippurate of soda	100 grains
Chlorate of potash	22 „
Simple syrup	6 drachms
Peppermint-water	6 oz.

A tablespoonful four to six times daily.

REMEDY FOR HAY-FEVER.—John Philpots, L.R.C.P. and S. Ed., Parkstone, in the *Lancet*, recommends the following prescription in the form of powder, a small quantity to be puffed into the nostrils by means of an insufflator, which can be procured of any instrument-maker, or by one of Dr. Horace Dobell's tubes:—Aeidi boracici pulv., 3ss.; sodæ salicylatis, ʒij.; eucaini hydrochlor., gr. ij. He has also found that this prevents coryza if used at the onset of an attack, namely, the sneezing stage.

REMEDY FOR HEADACHE.—The *Physicians' and Surgeons' Investigator* calls attention to a simple but wonderfully efficient treatment for many kinds of headache. This is a solution of the bisulphide of carbon. A wide-mouth glass-stoppered bottle is half-filled with cotton or fine sponge, and upon this 2 or 3 drachms of the solution are poured. The mouth of the bottle is to be applied to the temple, or as near as possible to the seat of pain, so closely that none of the volatile vapour may escape, and retained there four or five minutes or longer. This causes a sense of tingling, which subsides almost immediately if the bottle be removed. This is said to have been the basis of a once popular nostrum. The class of headache to which it seems especially adapted is that which may be grouped under the broad term of "nervous."

COCAINE IN SEA-SICKNESS.—Dr. Manassein, St. Petersburg, has given in the *Berl. Klin. Wochenschr.*, August 31, particulars of the remarkable effectiveness of muriate of cocaine sea-sickness. He went a sea voyage in order to test its efficacy. Among his fellow-passengers were a man and woman especially prone to the malady. He administered to each of them every two or three hours a teaspoonful of a solution of muriate of cocaine (0.15), in diluted spirit (150.0) = about 2 grains in 6 fl. oz., beginning the administration on starting. In spite of very rough weather for a period of forty-eight hours, both individuals were for the first time in their lives free from sea-sickness, and enjoyed a good appetite the whole time. To a child six years old, who began to be attacked with sickness on rising in the morning, the treatment was so effectual that it was able to play about during the day in spite of the storm. The child took one teaspoonful in two doses during the first half-hour, and then half a teaspoonful every three hours. A girl, eighteen years of age, who had been sick for twenty-four hours, had a double dose every half-hour; after the second dose she was able to sit up, and after the sixth dose she jested and began to complain of hunger. During the rest of the voyage she remained well, although there was much rolling of the vessel. Other equally successful cases are recorded. Another remedy is suggested in the medical reports issued by the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, by Dr. W. A. Henderson who reports from Chefoo, with reference to the treatment of the malady, some remarkable results from resorting to Brown-Séquard's method of the three bromides. The maximum dose of the mixture is a gramme of each of the potassium and sodium salts, and half a gramme of the ammonium, at bed-time, and one-sixteenth of this quantity after each meal. The drugs can be given in glycerine and water, but it has been suggested that the briny taste can be best concealed by the syrup of gooseberries.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

A LIST OF TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES similar to this will appear in the forthcoming CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' Diary (1886). The telegraphic addresses of all advertisers in that work will be inserted free, if furnished to us; those of firms not advertising will be included on payment of a fee of Ten Shillings.

ALLEN & HANBURYS, wholesale druggists, Plough Court, Lombard Street, London	Allenburys, London
APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED), importers of foreign mineral waters, 19 Regent Street, London, S.W.	Apolinaris, London
AYRTON & SAUNDERS, boxmakers and druggists' sundriesmen, 149 Duke Street, Liverpool	Sundries, Liverpool
BAISS BROTHERS & Co., wholesale druggists, 4 Jewry Street, London, E.C.	Baiss, London
BARCLAY & SONS, wholesale medicine vendors, 95 Farringdon Street	Yalerab, London
BARNETT & FOSTER, mineral water engineers and general providers for the aerated-water trade, Eagle Wharf Rd., Hoxton, London	Drinks, London
BETTS & Co. (LIMITED), capsule and tinfoil manufacturers, 1 Wharf Road, City Road, London	Betts, London
BEWLEY & DRAPER, mineral-water manufacturers and wholesale chemists, Dublin	Elyra, Dublin
BINGLEY, J., mineral-water manufacturer, Northampton	Bingley, Northampton
BRADLEY & BOURDAS, pharmaceutical chemists, 6 Pont Street and 8 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.	Bourdais, London
BRAMWELL, E., & SON, manufacturing chemists, Navigation Chemical Works, St. Helens, Lancashire	Bramwell, St. Helens
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, aerated-water engineers and manufacturing chemists, Sandford Street, Ancoats, Manchester	Bratby, Manchester
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, aerated-water engineers and manufacturing chemists, 146 Minorities, London	Bratby, London
BREFFIT, E., & Co. (LIMITED), also AIRE & CALDER BOTTLE COMPANY, glass-bottle manufacturers, 83 Upper Thames St., London	Breffits, London
BURGESS, WILLOWS & FRANCIS, wholesale druggists, White Horse Buildings, 101 High Holborn	Burgess, Willows, London
BURGOYNE, BURRIDGES, CYRIAX & FARRIES, wholesale and export druggists, &c., 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.	Cyriax, London
BURROUGHS, JAMES, Cale Street Distillery, Chelsea, London, S.W.	Burrocale, London
BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co., importers, exporters, and manufacturing chemists, Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.	Burcome, London
BUSH, W. J., & Co., Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate, London	Bushco, London
BUSH, W., & Co., manufacturing chemists, York Street, Walworth, London	Bushworth
CADBURY BROTHERS, cocoa and chocolate manufacturers, Bournville, near Birmingham	Cadbury, Birmingham
CANTRELL & COCHRANE, aerated-water manufacturers, Cromac Building, Belfast	Cantrell, Belfast
CANTRELL & COCHRANE, aerated-water manufacturers, the Nassau Mineral-water Works, Nassau Place, Dublin	Cantrell, Dublin
CARR, WILLIAM GRAHAM, & SON, chemists, importers, and makers of cod-liver oil, Berwick-on-Tweed	One, Berwick-on-Tweed
CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, THE, "St. Jacob's" oil, 45 Farringdon Road	Rumatip, London
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, THE, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.	Chemdrug, London
CHEMISTS' AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), mineral waters, 45 Gifford Street, London, N.	Rubine, London
CHISWICK SOAP COMPANY, Chiswick, London, W.	Softsoap, London
CHRISTY, THOS., & Co., wholesale druggists, 155 Fenchurch Street, London	Christyfer, London
CLARKE, S., manufacturer, Child's Hill, London, N.W.	Pyramid, London
CLARKE, BLEASDALE, BELL & Co., wholesale druggists, York	Bronkets, York
CLAY, DOD & Co., wholesale druggists, 52 St. Anne Street, Liverpool	Clay, Liverpool
CRAYEN, M. A., & SON, wholesale and manufacturing confectioners, Ebor Confectionery Works, York	Craven, York
CRAWSHAW, E., & Co., aniline dye merchants, 80 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, E.C.	Crawshaw, London
CRESSWELL, R., & Co., sponge importers and merchants, 32 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.	Cresswell, London
CROSSLEY BROTHERS (LIMITED), engineers, Openshaw, Manchester	Crossley's, Openshaw
CROSSLEY BROTHERS (LIMITED), engineers, London	Otto, London
CROSSLEY BROTHERS (LIMITED), engineers, Glasgow	Otto, Glasgow
CURLING, GEORGE, & Co., export druggists, 30 St. Mary Axe, London	Burshaw, London
DALES, JOHN, kid reviver manufacturer, 287 Crystal Palace Road, London, S.E.	John Dales, London
DAVY, YATES & ROUTLEDGE, wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, 64 Park Street, Southwark	Ickday, London
DEED, JOHN S., & SONS, leather manufacturers, &c., 91 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.	Deeds, London
DOULTON & Co., pottery manufacturers and sanitary engineers, Lambeth, London, S.E.	Doulton, London
DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & Co., wholesale druggists, 104 and 106 South Canongate, Edinburgh	Dunhart, Edinburgh
DUNN & Co., manufacturing chemists, Sterling Chemical Works, West Ham, London	Dunn, West Ham
EDWARDS, W., & SON, wholesale patent-medicine vendors, 157 Queen Victoria Street, London	Medicines, London
ELLIS, R., & SON, mineral-water manufacturers, Ruthin, North Wales	Ellis-Ruthin
EPPS, JAMES, & Co., homœopathic chemists and cocoa manufacturers, 48 Threadneedle Street, London	Epps, London
EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, wholesale druggists, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.	Lescher, London
EVANS, SONS & Co., wholesale druggists, 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool	Basilio, Liverpool
FAYARGER, H., aerated-water engineer, 75 Turnmill Street, E.C.	Favarger, London
FELTOS & SONS, proprietors of the "Spécialité" lime price, 27 Albemarle Street, London, W.	Feltos, London
FERRIS COMPANY, wholesale and export druggists and surgical-instrument makers, Union Street, Bristol	Ferris, Bristol
PINK, F., & Co., 10 and 11 Mincing Lane, London	Pinklein, London
FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON, North London Chemical Works, Holloway, London, N.	Iodine, London
FOLLOWS & BATE (LIMITED), drug and paint machinists, Dutton Street Works, Manchester	Climax, Manchester
GASKELL, DEACON & Co., alkali manufacturers, Widnes, Lancashire	Woodend, Widnes
GERAUT & Co., manufacturers of syphons, seltzogenes, soda-water machines, &c., 139 and 141 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.	Geraut, London
GIBSON, ROBERT, medicated lozenge manufacturer, Carlton Works, Manchester	Nosbig, Manchester
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., wholesale chemists and sauce manufacturers, White Horse Street, Leeds	Relish, Leeds
GOULD, E., & SON, homœopathic chemists and publishers, 59 Moorgate Street, London	Gouldmoor, London
GRAESSER, ROBERT, manufacturing chemist, Ruabon	Graesser, Ruabon
HARKER, C. R., STAGG & MOSS, wholesale druggists and pharmaceutical chemists, 15 Lanrence Pountney Lane, London, E.C.	Stagmoss, London
HARRISON, W. B., oil merchants, &c., 6 Bridge Street, Sunderland	Harrison, (Sunderland
HASSALL, THOMAS, salt merchant, Ducie Street, Piccadilly, Manchester	Sel, Manchester

HAYWOOD, J. H., surgical-appliance manufacturer, Castle Gate, Nottingham	Haywood, Nottingham
HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS, wholesale and export druggists, 5 Coleman Street, London, E.C.	Francis, London
HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, THE LONDON, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.	Homœohosp, London
HOW, ALFRED, & Co., oil, drug, and general brokers, 23 Irwell Chambers, West Liverpool	Colza, Liverpool
HOWARDS & SONS, manufacturing chemists and quinine manufacturers, City Mills, Stratford, London, E.	Quinine, London
HOVENDEX, R., & SONS, patent-medicine vendors and perfumers, 31 & 32 Berners Street, W.	Aureoline, London
HOVENDEX, R., & SONS, patent-medicine vendors and perfumers, 91-95 City Road, E.C.	Euxesis, London
INGRAM & ROYLE, natural mineral-water importers, 52 Farringdon Street, London	Ingram-Royle, London
INGRAM, J. G., & SON, The London Indiarubber Works, Hackney Wick, London, E.	Ingrams, London
JEWSBURY & BROWN, chemists, aerated-water manufacturers, &c., 113 Market Street and 44 Downing Street, Manchester ..	Oriental, Manchester
KEMP, W., & SON, seed-crushers and wholesale druggists, Horncastle	Kemp, Horncastle
KENT, G. B., & SONS, brush manufacturers, 11 Great Marlborough Street, London	Kentbrush, London
KILNER BROTHERS, glass-bottle manufacturers, &c., Great Northern Goods Station, King's Cross, N.	Bottles, London
KINMOND & Co., mineral-water manufacturers, Leamington	Kinmonds, Leamington
LAMBERT, SAMUEL, & Co., chemical and drug brokers, 132 Fenchurch Street, London	Essential, London
LANCASTER, J., & SON, opticians and photographic-apparatus manufacturers, Colmore Row, Birmingham	Lankster, Birmingham
LEVERMORE, AUG., & Co., chemical and drug merchants, 8 Lime Street, E.C.	Levermore, London
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED), 9 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.	Liebig's Company, London
LINDNER, M., manufacturer of indiarubber stamps, accessories, and materials used by the trade, 170 Fleet Street, London, E.C. ..	Lindner, London
LIVERPOOL LINT COMPANY, THE, lint, cotton wool, bandage, &c., manufacturers, Mark Street Mill, Netherfield Road N., Liverpool. Lint, Liverpool	Lint, Liverpool
LONDON RUBBER PRINTING CO., THE, manufacturers of rubber stamps, ink-pads, rubber-faced type, &c., 33 Cheapside, London, ...	Rubber, London
LORIMER & Co., manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists, 42 and 44 Hargrave Park Road, London, N.	Calisayin, London
LYNCH & Co., druggists' sundriesmen, surgical-instrument makers, shop-fitters, &c., 192 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.	Lynchgate, London
MACFARLAN, J. F., & Co., manfc. chemists, 17 North Bridge, Edinburgh, & 71 Coleman St., London, E.C. ..	Macfarlan, Edinburgh or London
MCMASTER, HODGSON & Co., druggists, Capel Street, Dublin	Macmaster, Dublin
MACNAIR, A., & Co., rectifiers, &c., 20 Dutton Street, Manchester	Amack, Manchester
MAIGNEX, P. A., filters, 32 St. Mary-at-Hill, London	Maignex, London
MAW, S., SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London	Eleven, London
MAWSON & SWAN, chemists and druggists and filter manufacturers, 20 West Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne	Weddell, Newcastle
MILLS, R. M., & Co., mineral-water manufacturers, Bourne	Mills, Bourne
MORRISON, R., & Co., 2 Fen Court, London, E.C.	Sulphur, London
MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY, THE, crucible manufacturers and portable furnaces, Battersea Works, London, S.W.	Crucible, London
MULLEIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, proprietary medicines, Norwood, London	Vincenti, London
MUMBY, CHARLES, & Co., chemists, Portsmouth	Mumby, Portsmouth
MURRAY, SIR JAMES, & SON, chemical works, 3 Graham's Court, Upper Temple Street, Dublin	Blackadder, Dublin
NEWBERRY, FRANCIS, & SONS, importers of and dealers in proprietary medicines, 1 King Edward Street, Newgate Street, London.	Newbery, London
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co. (LIM.), ironfounders and colliery proprietors, Thornecliffe Ironworks and Collieries, near Sheffield	Newton, Sheffield
OAKLEY, J., & SONS, emery and blacklead manufacturers, Wellington Emery & Blacklead Mills, Westminster Bridge Road, London ..	Oakey, London
OPPENHEIMER BROTHERS & Co., wholesale and export druggists, &c., 1-3 Sun Street, E.C.	Operator, London
ORME, J., & Co., scientific-apparatus makers, 65 Barbican, E.C.	Emro, London
PEACE, J. R., & Co., oil merchants, 26 Alexandra Buildings, Ormond Street, Liverpool	Peace, Liverpool
PETERSON, M., & Co., sponge importers, 66 South John Street, Liverpool	Sponge, Liverpool
PHILLIPS, GEORGE, & Co., distillers and wine merchants, St. Andrew's Distillery, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.	Standrew, London
PICKERING, JOSEPH, & SONS, polishing-paste manufacturers, Albion Works, Sheffield	Pickering, Sheffield
RAIMES & Co., wholesale druggists, York	Raimes, York
RICHARDS, JOHN MORGAN, manufacturing chemist and export druggist, 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.	Adriatic, London
RIDDLE, A., & Co., Stower's lime-juice syrup, Stower's lime-juice cordial, &c., 38 Commercial Street, London, E.	Bippers, London
RIMMEL, EUGENE, wholesale perfumer, 96 Strand, London, W.C.	Rimmel, London
ROBINSON & SONS, lint and box manufacturers, Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield	Staglint, Chesterfield
ROGERS, JOHN, grease, felt, and wire-web manufacturers, 79 Victoria Street, Belfast	Felt, Belfast
SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED), THE, disinfectant manufacturers, Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London	Sanitas, London
SCOTT, A. & R., Scott's Midlothian oat flour, biscuits, and oat cakes, 59 Crookston Street, Kingston, Glasgow	Midlothian, Glasgow
SHIRLEY, J. G., proprietor of A 1 brand menthol, 30 Paternoster Square	Menthol, London
SILICATED CARBON FILTER COMPANY, filter-makers, Battersea	Silicabon, London
SMITH, T. & H., & Co., manufacturing chemists, Edinburgh	Smith Company, Edinburgh
SMITH, T. & H., & Co., manufacturing chemists, London	Thosmith, London
SNEATH, THOMAS D., chemist and druggist, 26 Stodman Street, Newark, Notts.	Sneathdrug, Newark
SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY, wholesale druggist, Birmingham	Southall, Birmingham
SQUIRE & SONS, chemists, 413 Oxford Street, London	Squiresons, London
ST. DALMAS, A. DE, medical-plaster manufacturer, Leicester	St-Dalmas, Leicester
SYMES & Co., wholesale and export pharmaceutical chemists, 14 Hardman Street, Liverpool	Symes, Liverpool
SYMINGTON, THOS., & Co., chemists and manufacturers of coffee essences, &c., Beaverbank Works, Edinburgh	Symington, Edinburgh
SYMINGTON, THOS., & Co., chemists and manufacturers of coffee essences, &c., 11 Cullum Street, London	Symington, London
THOMAS, R. W., & Co., manufacturers of photographic chemicals, dry plates, collodion, &c., 10 Pall Mall, S.W.	Ruhtra, London
THOMPSON, MILLARD & Co. (LIM.), wholesale druggists and druggists' sundriesmen, Curtain Road, London, E.C.	Beatrop, London
TYLER, HAYWARD, & Co., engineers and makers of soda-water machinery, 84 and 85 Whitecross Street, London, E.C.	Tylerox, London
TYLER, PETER, "Borough" ketchup, sauce, and vinegar maker, 70 Long Lane, Borough, London, S.E.	Petyrer, London
VAN ABBOTT, G., & SON, diabetic and invalid food depôt, 5 Princes Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.	Glutens, London
WHIFFEN, THOMAS, manufacturing chemist, Quinine Works, Battersea, London, S.W.	Whiffen, London
WHIFFEN, THOMAS, manufacturing chemist, Quinine Works, Battersea, London, S.W.	(Local telegrams) Whiffen, Battersea
WOOLLEY, JAMES, SONS & Co., wholesale and export druggists, 69 Market Street, Manchester	Pharmacy, Manchester
WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, wholesale druggists, Southwark, London	Umney, Southwark
ZIMMERMAN, A. & M., wholesale agent, 27 Mincing Lane, London	Zimmerman, London

A list of telegraphic addresses similar to this will appear in the forthcoming CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' Diary (1886). The telegraphic addresses of all advertisers in that work will be inserted free, if furnished to us; those of firms not advertising will be included on payment of a fee of Ten Shillings.

"SANITAS."

THE BEST DISINFECTANT.

Non-Poisonous. Colourless. Gives no Stain. Fragrant.

Fluid Oil; Emulsion; Powder; Hard, Soft, Brown Windsor, and Toilet Soaps; Soap Powder; "Sanitas-Vaseline"; Veterinary Ointment; Tooth Powder; Toilet Powder; Toilet Fluid; Furniture Cream; Antiseptic Gauze; Fumigators.

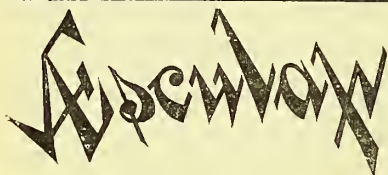
GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA, 1883-84.

Liberal Terms, Show Cards, and Bills to the Trade.

Sole Manufacturers, **The "Sanitas" Co., Limited, Bethnal Green, E.**
C. T. KINGZETT, F.L.C., F.C.S., *Managing Director.*

SEE SEABURY & JOHNSON'S Advertisement of INDIA-RUBBER POROUS AND SPREAD PLASTERS on page 157.

Go Advertiser's
CATALOGUES & PRICE LISTS ILLUSTRATED
Advert. Blocks Engraved in Best Style
at Moderate Cost + + + + + APPLY TO
W. BARKER & SON, 172, STRAND, LONDON.



THE
ONLY PURE
AND
PALATABLE
APERIENT.

HUNGARIAN NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATERS have long ago superseded the antiquated German varieties, half the Salts of the latter being USELESS CHLORIDES (chiefly common Salt), whereas the Salts of ÆSCULAP WATER contain NINETY PER CENT. OF PURGATIVES.

ÆSCULAP is the ONLY Hungarian Water advertised to the public, all others having yielded to its UNDOUBTED SUPERIORITY.

THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED,
38 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.; and BUDA PESTH.

SCHIEFFELIN & CO. See page 128

MUMFORD'S PARIS 1875
PURE CRUSHED LINSEED

18s. per cwt. net, bag included; in 7, 14, 28, 56 lbs., 20s. per cwt., delivered free in London, and in 1 lb. Tins, 5s. per doz. BEST QUALITY; NO OIL EXTRACTED. Carefully cleaned and ground so as to retain the natural colour of the Seed without being beaten.

**MUMFORD'S
PURE STARCH POWDER**

In 7-lb., 14-lb., 28-lb., 56-lb., and 1-cwt. bags, 28s. per cwt., net, bag included, delivered free in London.

**MUMFORD'S
PURE FULLERS EARTH**

Finest powdered, 14s. per cwt.; in 7, 14, 28, 56 lb. Packages, 16s. per cwt. net, bag included, delivered free in London. Samples post free.

G. S. MUMFORD, STEAM MILLS, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

SCHWEPPE'S TABLE WATERS,

As Supplied to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

CARRIAGE PAID on Full and Empties.

SCHWEPPE'S DRY GINGER ALE.

51 Berners Street, LONDON,

AND AT

Liverpool, Bristol, Derby, Glasgow, Sydney, & New York.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF
TABLE WATERS."

*"Apollinaris reigns alone among Natural
Dietetic Table Waters."*

*"Its numerous competitors appear to have,
one after another, fallen away."*

CHEVALIER'S PERLES (FLEXIBLE GELATINE CAPSULES),

Are made in six sizes from ten to eighty minims, and are guaranteed to contain only the very best Drugs.

These Perles dissolve in the stomach in from two to three minutes, and cannot possibly pass through the patient entire.

Samples and Price Lists on application to

CHEVALIER & CO., 17 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON.

MESSRS. ALLEN & HANBURY'S ADVTs. { See pages 42 and 128.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER. See page 70

HAY'S NEW PREPARATION. See page 76.

HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE See page 76.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CARBOLIC ACID POISONING.

A GLANCE through our Provincial news will show that the usual monthly average of deaths from carbolic acid continues. This is a matter of serious public concern, and it is amazing to find that the Medical Department of the Privy Council takes no heed of it, or at any rate takes no practical

steps towards mitigating the danger. According to the last-published returns of the Registrar-General, carbolic acid was responsible in 1883 for seventy-seven deaths by suicide and accident, and we have no doubt at all that the number of victims is increasing year by year, as the general use of the substance extends. And yet it cannot be too widely known that the Medical Department of the Privy Council refuse to recognise carbolic acid as a poison! Syrup of poppies, paregoric, and a lot of other medicines must be labelled "poison," and may only be sold by chemists; but carbolic acid may be, and is, sold in cups, in wine-bottles, in gin-bottles, by anybody and everybody, without any label or precaution whatever.

This is not the fault of chemists. There is not one chemist in a thousand would let this dangerous substance go out of his place in the vessels in which it is generally found to have been contained when a fatality occurs. Moreover, the Pharmaceutical Council in 1882 asked the Privy Council to sanction the addition of carbolic acid to the Poison Schedule. That sanction was refused. In 1883 we brought directly under the notice of the Lord President of the Privy Council the opinions we had gathered by letter from seventy-four coroners in England and Wales, who almost unanimously advocated the extreme importance of bringing carbolic acid under the regulations of the Sale of Poisons Act. No notice was taken of that communication. Some ineffectual and abortive attempt to put the acid in a sort of "rather poisonous" schedule was made in the Poisons Bill introduced early this year, when Lord Carlingford displayed his mastery of the subject he had undertaken by describing the set of poisons which were to be so treated as substances "of which a great deal would be needed to kill anyone." Perhaps a brief account of a recent accident, DUE ENTIRELY TO THE NEGLECT OF SUCH PRECAUTIONS AS CHEMISTS HAVE URGED, may stir the sympathy and the consciences even of official administrators. At Llwynhendy, in South Wales, only a few days ago—on October 4—a young lady, twenty-five years of age, the wife of the Rev. D. Jenkin Evans, curate, died after great agony, under the circumstances narrated below. Three of her children had been ill with scarlet fever, and one lay dead in the house. The medical attendant had told Mr. Evans to get certain disinfectants, carbolic acid amongst the rest. These are supplied free by the sanitary authority through the agency of a grocer in the village. The lady, by medical advice, was taking port wine, and how she came to take carbolic acid in mistake will be seen from the evidence, which we append.

Rev. Daniel Jenkin Evans said: Deceased was my wife, and was 25 years of age. I sent on Saturday morning for disinfectants, according to Dr. Raglan Thomas' assistant's orders, to Mr. Titus Jones, grocer, Cwmfelin. The disinfectants were brought back, viz., black carbolic acid, carbolated oil, and chloride of lime. These disinfectants were required, as I had scarlet fever in the house, one of my children lying dead at the time. I saw the bottles containing the disinfectants when they were brought to the house by the boy, and placed the two bottles on the dining-room table—one being an ordinary wine-bottle and the other a medicine-bottle. I then left the room to assist the servant to put down oilcloth in the passage. Deceased might have gone into the dining-room during my absence, but I did not see her. I was out of the room for two or three minutes. The first thing I heard was deceased screaming, and I called out before I came to the front door, "What is the matter?" As I was coming in through the front door I met my wife coming out of the dining-room. She asked me, "What is that in the bottle on the dining-room table?" I replied, "What have you done?" Deceased was very excited, and I noticed that her mouth was discoloured, and also her chin, over which she had spat the substance out. She then ran to the back to get water from the tap, some of which she drank, and retained it to the best of my recollection. She told me her throat was burning, and in a few minutes became unconscious. I ran next door, to Mr. R. E. W. Lewis' house, to ask if carbolic acid was poisonous, and left deceased in the care of Hannah Evans, who happened to be passing at the time. I then sent for Dr. Samuel, and gave deceased mustard and water to get her to vomit, but it had no effect. After that I gave her salad oil and lukewarm water. She

was not sick, but smelt strongly of carbolic acid. After she was taken upstairs I asked her, "How did this occur, dear?" to which she replied, "I thought it was the port wine." I said, "You knew the port wine was sealed, and had not been opened," when she replied, "I thought you had opened it," or something to that effect. She did not speak afterwards. There was no label of any kind on the bottle containing the carbolic acid, and it was the first time that we have had it in the house. Deceased lived till 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, or thirty-two hours after she had taken the acid. She suffered great agony during that time. She became conscious about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and continued so up to the time of her death. She said nothing more about the acid. There were no instructions given to me about the carbolic acid, only that about 4 oz. could be used to the gallon of water as a disinfectant. Was not aware of the poisonous nature of carbolic acid; that was the reason that I ran next door. The carbolic acid is issued without a label to everybody, as far as I know.

Titus Jones said: I am a grocer, and live at Cwmfelin. Last Saturday a little boy came to me from Mr. Evans with this paper (produced), ordering carbolic acid, carbolated oil, and chloride of lime, which I supplied. There were no labels on the bottles when they were brought to me, neither did I put any on when the disinfectants were delivered. I gave the oil out gratis, according to orders I have received from the inspector. I have never had any orders to put labels on the bottles to say that the contents were poisonous. I know the dangerous nature of these disinfectants, and told the boy to take care of himself or he would be sure to burn either his fingers or his clothes. I was appointed by the inspector to distribute them, and am paid 10s. every six months for my services.

We regard it as a duty to direct prominent attention to this tragedy, and we hope that some newspapers will assist us by bringing it before the public and influencing the Privy Council.

SIXPENNY TELEGRAMS.

THE reduced rates for telegrams are a great boon both socially and commercially. An indirect advantage of no mean value which they are likely to have is that of cultivating the art of condensed expression. The chief conditions of these telegrams, although generally known, may be here repeated. Any number of words up to twelve may now be telegraphed for sixpence, and these must include the name and address of the person to whom the telegram is sent, and also the name and address of the sender, if it be thought necessary to add it. If not added on the telegram, it is required to be given on the back of the form. The Post Office now counts five figures as one word, instead of counting as before one word for each figure. Fractions are counted according to the figures employed, adding one for the bar—thus $99\frac{1}{2}$ would count as one word, but $101\frac{1}{2}$ would be six figures—two words. Compound words, ordinarily connected by hyphens, as mother-in-law, to-morrow, &c., are received as one word, and St., Mac, O', or De, before a name of person or place, is given in. Initial letters are counted as one each, except in the case of Postal District letters, as E.C., which are passed as one word. All names of towns such as "Malvern Wells" pass as one word, but names of streets, roads, &c., pay per word. Thus Cannon Street is two words, New Bond Street three words. Telegrams may be expressed in any European language or in Latin, but unintelligible words are counted as five letters to the word. Words beyond twelve are charged $\frac{1}{2}d.$ each. Replies up to forty-eight words can be paid for, and the reply forms supplied will be available for two months.

The Post Office supplies books containing twenty forms with embossed 6*d.* stamps, interleaved and supplied with a sheet of carbonic paper, at the rate of 10*s.* 2*d.* per book.

A considerable addition to the telegraph revenue will be raised by the large number of firms who now register their telegraphic addresses, paying 2*l.s.* a year for the advantage. A list of a great number of such telegraphic addresses of drug houses, &c., is given on another page, and we hope to make this more perfect for reference in our coming Diary. It will be seen that anyone can now telegraph to us under the title of "Chemdrug, London."

It is desirable that some uniform abbreviations suitable to the trade shall be generally adopted. We hope to publish a short code in the Diary, and shall be obliged for any assistance. Meanwhile we may refer to a few suggestions of abbreviations which Messrs. Newberry & Sons have put forward for the use of their customers, and which are published by them in an advertisement in this issue. We hope wholesale and retail druggists who have considered this matter will favour us with proposals within the next few days for the general convenience.

TRADE TITLES IN NEW ZEALAND.

WE have received a report of a case tried in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, before Mr. Justice Williams, whose judgment is worth quoting, as it is so directly contrary to the decisions generally in English courts in similar cases.

Mr. M. Marshall, a chemist, of Dunedin, brought an action against Mr. Hawkins, a hairdresser, for alleged infringement of title in the name "Cura Clava," a corn remedy. The judgment following will give the facts. Mr. Justice Williams said:—

It is admitted that the compounds prepared both by plaintiff and defendant are prepared from a formula invented in 1881 by a M. Geizow, and published by him in a German medical journal, and that the preparation is known all over the world. The preparation was inaugurated in Dunedin first by the plaintiff in October, 1882, and was thenceforward sold by him under the name of "Cura Clava." About a year afterwards the defendant began to manufacture the preparation, and he also sold it under the same name, and it has also been manufactured and sold under that name in Dunedin by other persons. In October, 1884, the plaintiff registered a trade-mark of which the words "Cura Clava" formed a conspicuous part. The plaintiff alleges that he invented the term "Cura Clava" as a name for the preparation. This the defendant denies, alleging that the name was used in European price-lists and advertisements, and that he obtained the name from them. From the evidence before me the probabilities seem to be greatly in favour of the defendant's account, but for the purposes of my decision I am content to assume that the plaintiff is entitled to the credit or discredit of having invented this singular appellation. The plaintiff, then, having invented the name, introduced the compound to the Dunedin market under that name. Now, there was no reason why the plaintiff should not call the compound by any name he pleased, but, if he chooses to say, as in effect he did say, that this compound is called "Cura Clava," he can hardly complain because other persons who afterwards manufacture and sell the same article, and who have as good a right as he has to manufacture and sell it, are not rude enough to contradict him. By the action of the plaintiff the compound obtained in this market the name of "Cura Clava," and he cannot prevent other persons selling the same article under a name by which it has become known to the public. The plaintiff, in order to succeed, would have to make out, not only that the defendant was offering this compound for sale under the name of "Cura Clava," but also that he was endeavouring to palm off the "Cura Clava" prepared by himself as being the "Cura Clava" prepared by the plaintiff. This, in my opinion, he has completely failed to do. Not only are the labels used by the defendant different from those used by the plaintiff, but they are affixed to the packages in a different way, and the colours of the packages differ completely. It would be impossible for the most unwary purchaser to be deceived. The untrue statement on the defendant's label that the compound is prepared only at his establishment is counterbalanced by a similarly untrue statement on the plaintiff's label. Even if this were not so, the statement not only contains no suggestion that the contents of the package covered by the label is manufactured by the plaintiff, but is a direct assertion that it is manufactured by the defendant. Motion dismissed with costs, as of an action on the lowest scale, and disbursements.

The plaintiff in the case asks us to inform him if we ever met with the title "Cura Clava" in English price-lists, or

published it in this journal. We cannot discover it. Our ignorance, however, is not evidence. The judge's decision is based on the assumption that the plaintiff did invent the title, and, having caused a trade to be created in the article under the title "Cura Clava," "he cannot prevent other persons selling the same article under a name by which it has become known to the public." That is the law, according to Mr. Justice Williams, of New Zealand. So, we presume, if a man builds a house, and another man chooses to take possession of a part of it against the will of the original owner, the latter has no right to complain.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1883.

THE report of the Board of Trade upon the working of the Bankruptcy Act for the second year of its existence has been recently issued, and it affords an interesting commentary both upon the condition of trade and upon the operations of the Act itself. In Sir Thomas Farrer's report to the Board of Trade, it is shown that the cost of the administration of the Act has been more than fully met from the fees charged. These fees, which originally stood at 6 per cent. on all assets realised, have since been placed upon a sliding-scale varying from 6 per cent. under 500*l.* to 5 per cent. next 500*l.*, and 2 per cent. under 10,000*l.*, with 1 per cent. above 10,000*l.*

Concerning the employment of solicitors, some suggestions have been made to properly remunerate them when acting with advantage to the estate, either for the debtor or the petitioning creditor, but nothing definite has yet been determined. Sir Thomas Farrer, however, makes the significant remark that it is essential not to encourage their employment when their services are not required, as to do so in such cases would be but a reintroduction of an evil the recent Act sought to prevent. The judicial and official arrangements have generally worked well, but to remunerate the non-salaried official receivers a supplementary grant has been necessary.

As to the general results of the Act, it would be premature, the Secretary reports, to arrive at any decided conclusion; but there is sufficient evidence at command to warrant the hope that the intentions of the promoters will not be disappointed.

The Inspector-General in Bankruptcy reports that the aggregate total number of orders for winding up insolvent estates during 1884 was 3,317, or, deducting some 57 cases of an exceptional nature which had not been dealt with under the Act of 1869, 3,260. In addition there were 910 orders in connection with proceedings that had been commenced prior to the initiation of the 1883 Act, but which subsequently fell into its operations. This, therefore, brings the total orders for 1884 to 4,170, against 8,555 orders for 1883. These orders include proceedings in bankruptcy, liquidations, and compositions; and the only section which shows an increase for 1884 over 1883 is that of bankruptcy, where for the former year there were 2,998 orders, against 1,046 in the latter year. Comparing the number of orders as a whole with the total orders for each year from 1870 downwards, it will be seen that they are about 830 less than in 1870, the lowest of the fourteen years, and just about 9,000 less than in 1879, the highest of the period. In compositions the difference is also remarkably striking—687 for last year's, against 1,616 for 1870, and 4,809 for 1879. Liquidations show a yet wider margin—485 for 1884, against 2,035 for 1870, and 7,167 for 1879. Comparing the liabilities under the previous Act, 1871 shows the lowest total amount, namely, 14,158,859*l.*; and 1878 the highest amount, 29,973,740*l.* The liabilities of insolvents in 1884 reached a total (including the liabilities of the before-mentioned orders in proceedings which were

originated under the 1869 Act) of 13,989,995*l*. Assets under the 1869 Act realised 27·6 per cent. of the liabilities in 1881 (the worst year), and 34·3 per cent. in 1879 (the best year). In 1884 the percentage realised was 28·7 per cent., but this is reduced by the percentage on the assets of the bankruptcies originated, as before observed, under the 1869 Act, and which show but 22·8 per cent., the lowest by at least 4 per cent. of the whole period of fourteen years. Taking the orders under the 1883 Act pure and simple, the percentage is 30·9. The estimated loss to creditors covering the same period of fourteen years is also shown. The least loss was in 1871, viz., 10,954,099*l*.; and the largest loss was in 1878, viz., 23,392,034*l*. Against this the loss in 1884 was a total of 11,015,153*l*., which, divided into the 1869 proceedings, and those under the 1883 Act, show respectively 3,248,332*l*. and 7,766,821*l*.

Upon these figures the Inspector-General remarks that they tend to show—

1. That there has been a great diminution in the number of insolvencies wound-up under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Law.

2. That the average size of the estates is larger.

Next, dealing with the alleged extensive increase in private arrangements, which necessarily do not come into Court, the Inspector-General observes, after having fully canvassed the subject, that there is no evidence to show that there has been such an increase, or that the results of such arrangements are generally of an encouraging character. It is regarded, however, as a commercial point of great importance that some record of these private arrangements should be kept, and it is also suggested by the Inspector-General that it would be advisable to restore the period of six months under the 1869 Act during which preferences (affected by private deeds in favour of assenting creditors) can be set aside—a period under the new Act limited to three months. As to the effect of the Act upon debtors and creditors alike, the Inspector-General remarks that on debtors' petitions receiving orders have been made in 2,316 cases, whilst in creditors' petitions they were made in 961 cases; and from these figures the inference is deducted that there is no foundation for the allegation that honest debtors avoid the Bankruptcy Court as far as possible.

Of the total number of estates under the control of the Official Receivers acting as trustees 27 were closed during the year, whereas by independent trustees not quite 2 per cent. of the total under their management were closed in the same period.

The cost of proceedings under both Acts are given, and the figures show a remarkable diminution in every case in favour of the new Act—in numerous instances as much as 200 to 300 per cent. As might be supposed, an increase of dividends has also resulted, and this has accrued to the extent of from 100 to 150 per cent.

Concerning the discharge of debtors, only 299 debtors out of a total of 2,935 adjudicated bankrupts have applied for their discharge. Of these 133 have received their discharge unconditionally, 33 have had conditions imposed, and in 95 cases a temporary suspension has been ordered. The smallness of these figures, the Inspector-General remarks, suggests many things, especially as there is no obstacle to the discharge of an honest debtor. During the year 50 prosecutions have been ordered, but only 16 convictions have been obtained, the remaining 34 cases being divided between faulty evidence, carelessness of creditors concerning the matter, and absconders.

In the provinces Birmingham takes first rank as contributing the largest number of debtors, with 110 in all; Liverpool comes next, with 107; Leeds figures for 89;

Nottingham, 88; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 77; Brighton, 69; Sheffield, 61; Leicester, 59; Bristol, 54; Manchester, 49; Walsall, 41; Stockton and Middlesbrough, 36; Hull, 36; Wolverhampton and Halifax, 32 each; Sunderland, 31; Hanley, 28; Swansea, 26.

Scientific Notes:

On Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, Materia Medica, &c., Original, Selected, and Translated.

SOLUBILITY OF BINIODIDE OF MERCURY IN VARIOUS FATS AND OTHER SOLVENTS.

THIS was the subject of a paper read at the International Pharmaceutical Congress at Brussels by Dr. C. Méhu, of Paris. The author pointed out that when chemical compounds have to be dissolved in water or alcohol before being mixed with fatty bodies to form ointments, there was a liability of the menstruum to evaporate, leaving some portion of the chemical to crystallise; besides which, in many cases, water is likely to occasion reactions which may seriously alter the intended character of the compound. Dr. Méhu has previously shown that benzoate of iron, valerianate of zinc, and ferric cinnamate can be dissolved in fatty oils, and that thereby a more elegant and reliable compound will be obtained. He now recorded investigations made with a view of ascertaining the solubility of biniodide of mercury in various oils, lard, vaseline, and other menstrua.

Oil of almonds will dissolve enough biniodide to satisfy most of the requirements of therapeutics. By triturating in a porcelain capsule on a steam-bath 65 centigrammes can be perfectly dissolved in 50 grammes of the oil in about a quarter of an hour. This equals 13 parts in 1,000; but about two-thirds of this will be deposited on cooling. After numerous experiments, Dr. Méhu concludes that about 4 parts in 1,000 is about the practical limit of solution of biniodide in oil of almonds, which will keep without depositing in all ordinary temperatures. The addition of iodide of potassium renders the biniodide much more soluble. It is easy to dissolve 50 parts of the compound (HgI_2) in 1,000 parts of almond oil.

Olive oil had much the same effect as a solvent as almond oil.

Poppy-seed oil will keep 10 parts of biniodide in 1,000 without depositing.

Nut oil will retain 13 parts in 1,000.

Castor oil will dissolve 40 parts in 1,000 when hot, and will only deposit about half that quantity. This oil appears to meet every requirement. In 1,000 grammes of castor oil at the temperature of a steam-bath, it is easy to dissolve 80 grammes of biniodide and 48 grammes of bichloride of mercury, from which only a small proportion deposits. The compound (HgI_2) can be dissolved in five times its weight of castor oil at 100° C., and only deposits traces on cooling.

Lard will only retain in solution (without crystallisation) up to 4½ parts per 1,000. Vaseline will not dissolve more than 2 parts per 1,000 when hot, and deposits almost the whole on cooling.

Carbolic acid at 100° C. will dissolve rather more than 20 parts in 1,000, and deposits rather more than half on cooling. Benzene will dissolve 20 parts in 1,000, but will not retain more than 4 parts on cooling.

THE ALKALOIDS OF JABORANDI.*

HITHERTO the existence of two alkaloids in jaborandi leaves has been recognised, viz., pilocarpine and jaborine (*see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, 1880, page 400). From the results of recent researches by E. Merck, it appears that jaborandi leaves contain two other alkaloids, which have been termed by Harnack "pilocarpidine" and "jaboridine."

Pilocarpidine acts physiologically, like pilocarpine, and jaboridine like jaborine.

Free jaboridine is a syrupy substance; its nitrate crystal-

* *Pharmaceutische Zeitung.*

lises in columns resembling nitre. Pilocarpidine and pilocarpine have most chemical reactions in common, but the aqueous solutions of pilocarpidine salts are not like those of pilocarpine precipitated by gold chloride.

Jaborine and jaboridine, both of which are amorphous substances, do not pre-exist in the plant, but are formed by oxidation from pilocarpine and pilocarpidine.

The formula of pilocarpidine is $C_{10}H_{11}N_2O_2$, that of jaboridine $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_2$. Pilocarpine is converted into jaborine by the replacement of two atoms of hydrogen by one atom of oxygen.

On comparing the formula of pilocarpidine ($C_{10}H_{11}N_2O_2$) with that of pilocarpine ($C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$) it appears that the latter is a methyl derivative of the former.

On further comparing the formula of pilocarpidine with that of nicotine ($C_{10}H_{11}N_2$), it will be seen that the former only differs from the latter by containing two atoms of oxygen. Harnack is therefore of opinion that pilocarpidine must be regarded as dihydroxyl nicotine, in which case pilocarpidine would be a direct link between nicotine and pilocarpine.

DECOMPOSITION OF AN ELEMENT.

DR. C. A. WELSBACH, of Vienna, claims to have separated the "element" didymium into two substances, decomposing it by means of the double ammonium or sodium nitrates in presence of lanthanum salt. Dr. Welsbach, proposes for these new substances the names "praserdymium" and "nerdymium."

NEROLIN

is a white crystalline powder, introduced by Schimmel & Co., of Leipsic, said to contain all the odour of neroli oil in one-tenth of the weight of the latter. It is soluble in 30 parts of strong spirit or in 25 parts of fatty oil, but only to a very slight extent in water.

CAMPHOR OIL.

THE Journal of the Chemical Society for October contains an article on the "Chemical Examination of the Constituents of Camphor Oil," communicated from the Chemical Society of Tokio by Hikorokuro Yoshida. The most notable result of the author's investigation is to show that about 50 per cent. of the so-called camphor oil consists of an oil boiling at 212° to 213° , and yielding camphor by heat and subsequent cooling, or in still larger quantity by gently warming with nitric acid or other oxidising body. For this oil the author proposes the name of "camporagenol." Its probable composition he shows to be $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, which would correspond with a camphor hydrate ($C_{10}H_{16}O \cdot H_2O$). It contains no camphor until acted upon either by heat or chemically, and the formation of the camphor is probably a polymeric change.

NATIVE OR FOREIGN DRUGS.

IN an address to a meeting of the Homœopathic Pharmaceutical Association recently held at Scarborough, the president, Mr. J. C. Pottage, of Edinburgh, said:—"An ordinary article of trade, or a quack medicine, is invested with far more importance in the eyes of the million if it has a foreign origin and name. It smacks of mystery; and the public palate relishes the mysterious. Mrs. Grundy would give up tea if it were grown anywhere nearer home than the land of the Mandarins, and hasten to adopt a beverage of more Antipodeal production. And the allopathic Mrs. Grundy, notwithstanding her professional status and scientific attainments, is not free from the vulgar prejudices which characterise her unscientific sister. The allopaths compass sea and land to get a new drug; and the remoter its habitat, and the more uncertain its origin, the more is it esteemed and belauded. Precious time is spent in quibbling over points by which the identity of the new specimen can be established. Elaborate theses are penned in which nice points for the recognition of the genuine drug, and infallible modes for the detection of spurious substitutes, are described. Would it not be better—or, at least, more profitable—if this commendable energy were directed into another channel—if the savants of the Pharmaceutical

Society were to set themselves to the investigation of indigenous plants, instead of almost wholly ignoring them? Charity begins at home, and so should pharmaceutical research. It would still be in good time to seek elsewhere when our home stock was shown to be exhausted or worthless. The Homœopathic Pharmaceutical Association urges upon its members the necessity for this research, and invites their earnest co-operation." Bryonia, Drosera, Chelidonium, Berberis, Esculus, Ledum, Urtica, Verbasum, Ranunculus, Euphrasia, and Ruta were named as sparkling with possibilities to an inconceivable extent.

CINCHOL AND CUPEOL.

IN the *Annalen der Chemie*, O. Hesse describes the wax-like substance of cinchona barks, which has often been the subject of chemical research. By extracting with petroleum ether he has obtained two isomeric crystalline substances of an alcoholic nature, which he terms respectively "cupreol" and "cinchol."

Cupreol ($C_{20}H_{34}O$).—Cinchona barks contain from 0.002 to 0.005 per cent. of this substance, which is isomeric with quebrachol. It crystallises from its alcoholic solutions in colourless satin-like laminae, which melt at 140° C.

Cinchol ($C_{20}H_{34}O$) occurs in all true cinchona barks. It crystallises both in long, thin, and in broad laminae. It melts at 139° C. It is isomeric with cupreol, but the two substances differ in optical properties.

Cinchona barks, therefore, contain three isomeric substances of the cholesterin group, viz., cinchol, cupreol, and quebrachol.

PHARMACY IN AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, August 30.

A PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

I AM glad to be able to report that our neighbours in South Australia have at length taken some decisive steps to form themselves into an association. The immediate cause of this was a discussion which arose as to the desirability of South Australia being represented at the proposed Inter-colonial Pharmaceutical Conference. The meeting, which was held in Adelaide on the 18th instant, was convened by Mr. J. W. Main, and was well attended, druggists from all parts of South Australia being present.

Considerable discussion took place on the subject named, and it was finally moved by Mr. Poole—

That, as there is no Society to represent, it would be premature to send a delegate to the Sydney Conference.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Long, and carried.

Mr. C. S. Hill then moved—

That the gentlemen present form themselves into the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, with power to add to their number; and that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for the purpose of framing rules, &c.:—Messrs. Main, Provost, Sowter, H. Bickford, and Poole.

It was further agreed that the Committee, after framing rules, &c., should call another meeting to report progress.

The importance of establishing a Society was generally admitted, and the hope was expressed that it had been successfully inaugurated.

OBITUARY.

The past month has been unprecedented for the number of deaths which have taken place in the ranks of pharmaceutical chemists in this colony. The first was that of Mr. H. G. McBurney, who died suddenly at his residence, Benalla. Mr. McBurney was a native of the North of Ireland, and came to Victoria some twenty years ago. About eleven years since he settled down in Benalla, in business for himself, as chemist, where he was most successful. Professionally he was renowned for his clever treatment of horses and cattle. His name was a household word to farmers in the Benalla and surrounding districts. He was a leading spirit in the

Benalla District Racing Club, probably owing to his liking for horses, as this was the only local organisation in which he took any active part.

The second death recorded was that of Mr. Henry Trumble, J.P., the well-known chemist, of Sandhurst. Mr. Trumble also came from Ireland, his father being a landed proprietor in County Sligo. He was born in the year 1832, and came to Victoria in 1853 with a brother. After working in the gold-diggings for some years, Mr. Trumble came to Sandhurst, and was appointed to the position of dispenser of the Bendigo Hospital, a position which he occupied for about six years. Afterwards he bought a business and became very successful. He was Mayor of Sandhurst in 1872 and 1873.

Another Sandhurst pharmacist died on the 16th inst. This was Mr. Edward Garsed, who commenced business as a chemist and druggist at Sandhurst in 1852. Mr. Garsed was the son of a Yorkshire woollen manufacturer at Elland, where some of his brothers still carry on the same business. For several years Mr. Garsed was a useful and conscientious member of the Sandhurst City Council, he was a Justice of the Peace, a prominent brother of the masonic fraternity, and one of the founders of the Bendigo Hospital and Mechanics' Institution. He was a good and honourable citizen, and, as one of our pioneers, his death will be sincerely regretted.

THE QUARTERLY EXAMINATIONS

under the Pharmacy Act have just taken place. The candidates numbered twenty-four, and of these sixteen passed.

ASSISTANTS STILL SCARCE.

It may not be out of place here to mention that the scarcity of assistants still continues, and they are not to be had. The students who pass are generally retained in the position of assistants where they have previously been apprenticed, and so there are few, if any, available.

I am informed by a gentleman who advertised for ten days that only one reply was received. I would by no means advise large numbers of assistants to come out to the colonies, but one or two each month, if of the right sort, would readily find comfortable and remunerative employment.

THE PROPOSED PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE BROKEN DOWN.

After all the fuss about the proposed Intercolonial Conference to be held in Sydney in September next it is not to come off. New South Wales was unable or unwilling to furnish any programmes of the business to be submitted, and New Zealand, Queensland, and Tasmania did not see the object of going to Sydney unless they knew what they were to discuss, and so have declined to attend. I hear there is every prospect of the matter being taken up by this colony next year.

PHARMACY IN INDIA.

MERCHANTS are greatly disappointed at the failure of the Bombay Exhibition scheme, which was to have been held in 1887, the year following the London, Colonial, and Indian Exhibition. Economy, forced upon the Government by the expenses in connection with the Anglo-Russian war scare, moved it to withdraw its promised pecuniary assistance.

I notice, in a paper read before the School of Pharmacy Students' Association of June 25 last as a "Report on Two Commercial Samples of Papaw," Mr. E. J. Eastes states that the seeds of the *Carica papaya* are used extensively in Southern India by the native women as an emmenagogue, but it is not known if these applications have any foundation in fact. I may as well state that it is a well-known fact here that the seeds are used for that purpose, and that if the fruit of the papaw be eaten in a certain stage by pregnant females it is exceedingly liable to produce abortion. Doctors invariably warn their patients not to eat the fruit.

There has been some correspondence in the *Times of India* commenting on the inefficiency of chemists' native assistants. Below is one of the letters:—

CHEMISTS' SHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—I reside at a small place within easy distance of Bombay by rail. In our *gum* there are three chemists' shops, yet so ignorant are the employes who make up prescriptions that any medical man who attends cases in this place always makes a point of requesting that prescriptions should be sent to Bombay to be made up. In the largest of the three chemists' shops in question the man in charge has the reputation of being half an idiot. The other day I had occasion to call at this shop for an ounce of gum arabic, and, as I failed to make the man understand what I wanted, I came to the conclusion that popular opinion only spoke half the truth about him. Some years ago some friends of mine who lived in this place lost a beloved child in consequence of a mistake in making up some powders at this very shop. At least this was the deliberate opinion of one of the most eminent medical men in Bombay. The parents would have instituted an inquiry, but naturally shrank from the attendant horrors which would have been necessary.

I ask you, Mr. Editor, in the interests of humanity, ought Mofussil chemists to be allowed to keep compounders who have not a certificate of ability?

September 5.

INFELIX.

I may, perhaps, explain that the English qualified chemist does not, as a rule, dispense himself, but superintends, serving customers and checking the use of poisons. The compounding proper is done by an industrious class of men, principally Goanese, descendants of Portuguese settled in Western India; Parsees, descendants of Persians who have emigrated from their country and settled in India; or natives—that is, Hindoos and Mahomedans—the least satisfactory of the three classes.

As a rule, the Goanese are admirable dispensers, seldom making a mistake, and can be trusted to do their work neatly, and yet they are not paid better than a first-class labourer in England.

Our European firms are kept going by the support of the military and civil services; and, as a matter of fact, it is only the richest natives who spend their money with them. The wealth of the country being principally in the hands of the nobles and princes, the poor do not know the luxuries of Western civilisation.

It is difficult to believe that life could be sustained on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day, but the poor Hindu manages, nevertheless, to live at the rate of 1 anna a day; he may earn 6 or more, according to the class of work he is engaged upon.

Mr. B. Phillips, chemist and druggist, of Poona and Bombay, has sold his business to a limited liability company, and he himself becomes managing director, with Mr. E. Beynon manager in Bombay, and Mr. H. W. Stead manager in Poona. Simultaneously with the change in the business a very complete pharmacy list has been issued, consisting of 112 pages in small octavo pamphlet form, classically and alphabetically arranged. Amongst the novelties enumerated are "Pepoline emulsion," which they describe as a carefully-prepared emulsion from the active principle of the seeds of the *Curcubita pepo*, and a safe and unfailing and very pleasant remedy for tænia, or tape-worm; "Neem," fluid extract of Indian neem or margosa tree (*Azadirachta Indica*), reputedly of great use as a febrifuge tonic.

There is a fair field and open favour for cosmetics and other skin applications in India. The heat of the climate is certain to aggravate all imperfections of complexion.

I have just received a copy of "The Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India. W. Dymock. Second Edition. Part I." Dr. Dymock has enlarged considerably on his former treatise, and a very valuable collection of facts is now before the students of materia medica in this part of the globe, if they will only avail themselves of reference to the work. It seems to have been written for Anglo-Indians, for we should not have seen a passage which occurs on page 24, under "*Anona squamosa*; History, Uses, &c.":—"The custard-apple has been long naturalised in India, and has received the Sanskrit name of 'Gaudagatra'; it is too well

known to require description." I very much question the accuracy of the statement if applied to Englishmen. There is not a considerable amount of original work shown, and it is to be regretted that an index was not published with Part I., and the habitats of the drugs more distinctly decided, especially those indigenous to Western India. The student of materia medica or pharmacist will find, nevertheless, a great amount of instructive information on vague points connected with rare Indian drugs. The description of Malwa opium, and remarks on the cultivation of the poppy, are of especial value.

PHARMACEUTICAL NOTES FROM CAPE COLONY.

WE are favoured with the following letter from one of our subscribers:—

A few lines concerning our trade and its aspects in South Africa may be of interest to some of your readers. The colony, unfortunately, is just now in a very depressed state, and pharmacy feels the hard times as severely as any trade. Most people accuse the long-credit system of being the cause of this state of things, and I am glad to say storekeepers are improving in this respect, and bringing debts within measurable distance. In our own business, for instance, a month's credit is the limit to all, save, perhaps, half-a-dozen customers of undoubted stability, who get three months.

This long credit, again, has led to unhealthy speculation, and brought both debtor and creditor into hot water, as instanced in the collapse of the late speculative mania in ostriches. A few years ago a pair of breeding-birds were considered a bargain at 200*l.*, and everybody who could beg, borrow, or steal the money started ostrich-farms on a greater or smaller scale; now the same pair are with difficulty disposed of at 10*l.* All of our products, too, seem under a curse—feathers depreciated, diamonds so cheap that they sell for what they actually cost to get out of the ground, wool so short in the staple as not to bear comparison with the Australian, because our farmers are too hard-up to let the wool run on for twelve months, and, therefore, clip twice a year. In one of the London papers the question was discussed whether our wool should be allowed on the wool sales or not.

Speaking of ostriches reminds me that many of our farmers have sent birds to Australia at 10*l.* the pair, I believe. What they are fed on out there I have not heard, but understand they are thriving. Here farmers feed them on the leaves of the prickly pear, and dried crushed bone, of which a patch is sprinkled here and there. The young are carefully wrapped up at night in flannel, and are fed upon more dainty dishes than their elders, such as chopped turnips, carrots, mealies, &c. They are quite tame, and allow one to stroke them whilst they are endeavouring to peck off the shiny buttons of one's coat. Up to three years old they are safe, but after that it is necessary to go amongst them with a long forked stick, like a clothes-prop, only lighter to handle. If a bird should come after you, you carefully catch the gentleman's neck in the fork, and retreat to the fence, over which, although it is not more than a yard high, the bird will not follow. A small bush held in the hand is good, but not so safe as a fork. The full eggs can be bought on the morning market at 1*s.* each, and when fried with steak it makes a delicious meal.

The cheapest way to live here is to purchase on this market, which is held at seven in summer, eight in winter. All goods are sold by auction, and you can buy meat (in large joints of 8 or 10 lbs.) at 1½*d.* or 2*d.* (in the shop at 4*d.*); potatoes, 1½*d.* or 2*d.*; butter, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; coarse Boer meal, 1½*d.*; load of wood, 14*s.* to 26*s.*, as there is no coal here; small cabbages, 1½*d.* each; grapes, in season, 1*d.* per lb., and so on. White flour is from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb., and most families make their own bread, and use a piece of sour dough to ferment it. You use about half a tea-cupful from the previous making to 8 or 10 lbs. of flour, and, after adding a little water and salt, leave it under the grate all night to ferment. For my part, I give the preference to equal parts of Boer meal and white flour. This makes a tasty loaf, and is not too purgative. Three meals a day only, and tea or dinner at about 6.30, as one's fancy runs.

The hours of business vary in different towns. In summer we all open at 6, in winter at 7, and whilst other traders close at 6, we keep open until 8 o'clock; on Wednesday all shut up at 1. On Sunday attendance is generally given for an hour in the evening. We have Bank Holidays and Queen's birthday, but no yearly holiday.

The salary of assistants, outdoor, ranges from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per month, and the boarding-houses charge from 6*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per month, inclusive, whilst hotels debit you with 12*s.* 6*d.* per diem. There is a peculiarity in the mending here to which I ought to call attention, and that is, when socks, shirt cuffs, &c., become ragged they return not from the wash, and are lost for evermore.

Retail prices in our trade, as a rule, are not more than 50 per cent. higher than in England; all patents and 1*s.* articles sell at 1*s.* 6*d.*, but general dealers and drapers cut us wherever they can—to instance only Pears' soap at 1*s.* and Eno's salt at 3*s.*, of which the wholesale druggists' prices are 11*s.* and 34*s.* 6*d.*, 5 per cent. Our import duty is higher now than in previous years, and a reasonable margin to cover freight, duty, and incidental expenses may be put at 40 per cent. We always mark goods at 50 per cent. over English cost. Rent is higher than at home, and no store of any size can be got for less than 100*l.* per annum. The stock kept is of about the same composition as in English pharmacies, and nearly all handbills, wrappers, and labels are in both English and Dutch. Both nationalities look after the cheapest article, which, however, must be of the best quality, and not the rubbish palmed off on them in past years. As a general rule, those articles of inferior make and quality seem to be saddled on our colony which a maker dare not send elsewhere. I think this is more especially seen in the soft-goods line.

In addition to our ordinary stock, we keep what are called "Dutch" medicines. These were introduced, about thirty years ago, by Dr. Juritz, and consist of about three dozen different preparations. The liquids are put up in ounce vials, and the pills and powders in bottles and packets. Amongst the liquids I may mention such lines as "Hoffman's Droppels," a spirit of ether; "Versterk Droppels," a tincture of bark; "Witte Dulcis," a spirit of nitre; whilst pills may be illustrated by "Obstruct pillen," an aloetic pill; and "Polychrist pillen," the same pill, but silvered. Amongst powders such lines as "Rhubarber poeder," "Jalappen poeder" are old friends, and, to show what doses are taken, I may instance a powder called "Witte Vometief" of which the essential ingredient is 4 grains of ant. pot. tart. for each dose. I may say that doctors here never give less than one and a half time the European dose.

These Dutch medicines are either retailed singly, at 9*d.* or 1*s.*, or by the dozen at 5*s.* or 6*s.*, or one of each kind is put into a tin box, called a "Huis Apotheek," which retails at about 20*s.*

These medicines are very convenient for Dutchmen, whose farms are far away from any town (distance here is reckoned by hours, not miles, of which about eight go to the hour by post-cart, including stoppages), and although there is a book of directions enclosed in the tin, very few can read it, or need to, as the therapeutic effect is a tradition in the family, and they go entirely by the appearance of the bottle, so that it is essential to stick to the old and original shapes. For children they are very fond, too, of homœopathy and its pilules, which they administer with that simple confidence which ensures success. Pilules we keep put up, and retail at 1*s.*, but fill tinctures as required, as they evaporate so much if kept ready.

An 8-oz. mixture we do at 3*s.* or 3*s.* 6*d.*, but prescriptions are few and far between, as all doctors dispense their own medicine, and all, unfortunately, in our town import their own drugs, so the only lines we get are those they run out of, together with suppositories and pills such as the permanganate formula, which they cannot make.

The English certificate and a fee of 50*s.* is accepted in lieu of the colonial examination, which is conducted by a paper of questions set by the Medical Board of Cape Town, and forwarded by post, to be answered, under the eye of a magistrate, in three hours. The paper covers little ground, and consists of questions on chemistry and the preparations of the Pharmacopœia.

Weather is delightful, but I wish Nature would strike an average between England and our colony in the matter of

rain, which luxury we see but twice a year, and that in small doses only. At one time the possession of a good tank was a fortune to a mineral-water maker anywhere in the colony, but competition has cut prices down in that line, as in every other. I have heard of water being so scarce in Kimberley, that an extravagantly particular man went to the expense of a dozen of soda to wash in, which cost him 7s. 6d. at least!

There has been recently started here the South African Pharmaceutical Association, whose object is to procure the amendment of the existing Acts affecting the trade, which are useless and absurd, and to endeavour to get a Pharmacy Bill through Parliament based upon that of the old country; and to limit the sale of poisons, which are at present retailed, both in large and small quantities, by every storekeeper in the colony. A good deal of strychnine and arsenic is sold to destroy wild animals, such as jackals, wolves, &c., which ravage the flocks of sheep and kill the young ostriches. It occurred to some, at first, that if the sale of poison were confined to pharmacists alone, it would be rather hard on the farmers, who might have to go some distance, as every town is not blessed with a man of medicine; but when it was pointed out that the parcels post exists over all the colony, and would carry an ounce bottle of strychnine, including package, for 6d., I think the objection vanished. It is difficult to properly feel the honour of having passed an examination and paid 50s. for the good of one's country without getting anything in return. If any trade ever asked bare justice, surely it is the claim of the pharmacists to a monopoly in poison.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The session for 1885-86 will open on Tuesday, November 3, 1885. The following is the programme of the lectures for the first half-yearly session:—*Zoology*.—Professor A. Milne-Edwards will treat of the anatomy and physiology of animals. *Natural History of Medicaments*.—Professor Planchon will describe the substances of vegetable origin, from the Labiate to the Renunculaceae. *Mineral Chemistry*.—Professor Riche. Generalities of chemistry; metalloids and their compounds. *Physics*.—Professor Le Roux. Acoustics and optics. *Galenic Pharmacy*.—Professor Bourgoïn. General history of pharmacy; pharmaceutical operations; medicaments for internal use. *Analytical Chemistry*.—Professor Prunier. Quantitative analysis; volumetric analysis; gases; organic and biological analysis; milk, blood, urine, &c. For the second half-yearly session:—*Botany*.—Professor Chatin. Organography, anatomy, and physiology of plants. *Toxicology*.—Professor Bouis. Mineral poisons; anæsthetic gases; organic acids; alkaloids; vegetable and animal poisons; microscopy and spectroscopy applied to the detection of blood-stains, &c. *Chemical Pharmacy*.—X. . . (in place of Professor Baudrimont, lately deceased). Organic compounds employed in pharmacy. *Organic Chemistry*.—Professor Jungfleisch. Aldehyds, acids, and nitrogenous bodies. *Botany of Cryptogams*.—Professor Marchand. *Hydrology and History of Minerals*.—Professor Bouchardat. Mineralogy.

To render the foregoing more intelligible, it is well to explain that, as the student attends the lectures during three consecutive years, each professor divides his course into three parts, one of which occupies one year. For instance, M. Bourgoïn spoke last year of the new Codex, the syrups, and the medicines for external use. This year he is to treat of pharmaceutical operations and medicines for internal use, and the next he will complete his course. In this manner the student, during his three years' attendance, has not to hear the same lecture again, and may begin at any time his course of studies. Before being allowed to matriculate, however, he must have obtained the diploma of either bachelor of arts or bachelor of sciences, have served three years in a pharmacy, and successfully undergone a preliminary examination showing that he has profited by his three years' practical experience with the mortar and pestle.

The other ordeals that await the poor candidate before he can emerge a full-fledged "pharmacien" may be referred to on another occasion.

PATENTED ARTICLES MAY NOT BE IMPORTED INTO FRANCE.—The Court of Appeal of Douai lately rendered a decision which is of interest to the readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—"Kolbe has obtained both in Germany and in France a patent for the manufacture of artificial salicylic acid, and has the article made under the patent in both countries. D. B., a dealer in brewers' supplies, of Lille, was sued by Kolbe for importing from Belgium a certain quantity of salicylic acid manufactured in Dresden by D. F. von Heyden, under Kolbe's patent. Thirty-three packages, holding a kilogramme each, were at the same time seized, subject to the order of the Court. After a trial in first instance the case came before the Court of Appeal, which held that: (1) When an inventor has taken for a product two patents, one in France and one in a foreign country, the introduction and sale in France by a third party of the product manufactured by the patentee or his agents constitutes, on the part of the third party as regards the French patent, an introduction and sale of a counterfeited article in the meaning of the law of July, 1844, article 41. (2) If the importer, owing to lack of guilty knowledge, escapes the consequences of article 41, the confiscation of the product imported must, nevertheless, be ordered."

In its judgment the Court refused to grant any damages in favour of Kolbe, but ordered that the thirty-three packages of salicylic acid seized be confiscated and handed to K., as no facts were adduced to prove that he had been privy to the importation of the article into French territory.

Another consequence of the judgment should be borne in mind, namely, that, when an inventor takes a patent in France he must manufacture his article there. If he imports himself some of his own make from England, for instance, he is liable to have it seized and confiscated. This is not very liberal, but laws must be taken as they stand.

THE LATE PROFESSOR BAUDRIMONT.—Ernest Baudrimont, who died on September 15, was born in Compiègne, Oise, in 1821. The cause of his death was Bright's disease, and his sufferings were long, and, near the end, quite severe. He was the nephew of Alexander Baudrimont, who, some fifty years ago, competed with Dumas for the chair of chemistry. Almost all his life, since he reached man's estate, E. Baudrimont was engaged in public teaching. He began as an independent professor, preparing pharmacists' assistants to become hospital *internes*, and less than three months before his demise delivered his regular lecture on pharmaceutical chemistry at the Paris School of Pharmacy to the end of last session. He also filled many public positions, among them that of head pharmacist for twenty-three years of St.-Eugenie Hospital, and finally that of director of the Central Pharmacy of Civil Hospitals, where he resided at the time of his death. His chemical and pharmaceutical memoirs were many and important. As they have been published in most pharmaceutical periodicals, I shall not here recall them. His most important work was the publication of three successive editions of the "Dictionnaire des Falsifications," which, originally begun by Chevallier, had become entirely his own. E. Baudrimont had a weakness for politics, and opposed the Empire at a time when such a position was unhealthy. Of course this retarded his career at the beginning, but helped it considerably with the Government which succeeded.

A FRENCH PHARMACIEN NOT A TRADER.—A law suit was decided last May by the Court of Appeal of Montpellier, by which the doctrine was once more reaffirmed that a pharmacien is not a trader (*commerçant*). One of the points of the suit was, whether the defendant, a pharmacien, was, in the eyes of the law, a *commerçant*, and, as such, subject to the enactments regulating trade. The judge decided that he was not, saying that "the profession of pharmacist practised by X., the defendant, cannot establish a presumption of his having acted as a *commerçant* in the case at issue, for the pharmacist is not a trader, since he owes the remuneration received much more to the science acquired through studies enforced by law than to the value, often insignificant, of the substances employed in preparing the remedies dispensed to the public."

HOW TO LIVE LONG.—Chevreul, the centenarian, is well known to be a total abstainer; he never drinks either wine or spirituous liquors. But this is not all. It is stated on reliable authority that he never eats fish; and for the last forty years, that is, since he reached sixty, he takes only two meals a day at an interval of twelve hours. Besides, he rises early, goes early to bed, works hard, and has a lively regard for number one.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY AS A SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

As a matter of courtesy the Academy of Sciences has been for a long time in the habit of receiving sealed packages and keeping them till called for. The intention is to allow scientists to thus record a discovery which still needs perfecting, and to establish their right to priority in case it may be disputed. The number of these envelopes received is said to be considerable. Most of them are withdrawn; but a few are never claimed, and, although some of the unclaimed deposits are over a century old, the obliging disposition of the Academy has never, till lately, been the cause of trouble. Now, however, a cloud is rising. Some years since a young scientist left a sealed packet in the care of the Academy, and died some time afterwards without having withdrawn it. Now the young man's father, a physician, acting as his son's sole heir and legal representative, wants to have the packet delivered into his hands. There being no precedent to such a demand (or request, I hardly know which), the learned assembly is in a quandary. A special meeting is to be held to decide the question.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CHEMISTS' RISKS.—Margaret Johnson has sued Druggist Klein, Park Avenue, Brooklyn, for \$1,000 damages for selling her a Spanish fly blister instead of a belladonna plaster, and Hamilton Tooms has sued John Cooney, another druggist, Park Avenue, for \$500 damages for selling him caustic potash by mistake. Tooms' horse died from the effects of the potash.

A REVENUE CASE.—A settlement has now been effected in the large seizure made by the Customs authorities of patent medicines imported into Canada by J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass. The authorities declare that the revenue has been defrauded to the extent of \$154,000 in three years' transactions alone. The firm offered \$25,000 in settlement of the Government's claim. This has been refused, as the Government are determined to collect the full duties for three years (the Tariff Act prohibiting a longer claim), and also to inflict a fine of 50 per cent. on the full duty. It is not yet known how much this will be, but it will be in any case a very heavy amount.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for continuing the wholesale drug business of McKesson & Robbins under the same firm name, the partners consisting of Mr. D. C. Robbins (who is also to be represented by his son, Mr. Herbert Robbins), Mr. John McKesson, jun., Mr. William H. Wickham, Mr. Clinton McKesson and Mr. William L. Vennard. Dr. Charles A. Robbins will withdraw from the present firm in November to devote all his attention to the New York Quinine and Chemical Works, which is a separate undertaking from the business of the drug house, and controlled by Messrs. D. C. and Charles A. Robbins and Alexander Boehringer. Mr. George B. Gilbert, who has served as cashier for McKesson & Robbins for many years, will continue to act in that capacity.

THE THRIFFY DRUGGIST.—A druggist of East Washington (U. S.) has inaugurated a system of advertising that is proving as popular among the small boys as it is novel. Some two weeks ago a small boy entered the store with about a yard of peach kernels strung on a thread and offered them for sale. The kernels were of no use to the druggist, but he gave the boy a cent for them, and hanging them in an empty show window forgot the matter. In a day or two yards upon yards of the kernels were brought in, the boys having seen the first ones hanging in view of the street. It occurred to the druggist that it was a good way of getting notoriety among the young Americans, and he made a standing offer of

1 cent per yard for all kernels brought to the store. The news flew, and every boy within two miles set to work collecting and cracking peach stones until now about 200 yards have been brought in, and the once empty show window is fully decorated with them. Twenty to thirty yards a day is about the amount now received. The boys work from morning till night, and crack their fingers nearly as often as they do the peach stones. This has given rise to a source of profit of more importance than the advertising, as the sore fingers that need the druggist's care is extremely remunerative. The boys come with 2 cents' worth of peach kernels to sell and 50 cents' worth of sore finger to be bound up. This is a net gain of 48 cents for the druggist, who is well satisfied with his bargain. But the 2 cents is available for taffy and "pa" pays the druggist's bill.

ADULTERATED DRUGS IN 1793.—There is an epitaph on a tombstone in Kent County, Delaware (U.S.), which must have served in its time as a good substitute for a Sale of Food and Drugs Act. It runs thus:—

In memory of

MARY BARKER,

Wife of Joseph Barker,

Eldest daughter of His Excellency Thomas Collins, Esq., late Governor of Delaware, Died

Dec. 7, 1793.

Aged 30 years 27 months and 2 days.

Her death was occasioned by taking Peruvian bark adulterated with litharge which was purchased of an apothecary in Wilmington. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a kind mistress, beloved and regretted by all her friends and acquaintances. She left her husband, two sons, and two daughters to lament her untimely death.

GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

THE UNION OF GERMAN GLUE MANUFACTURERS has decided to advance the price of glue 3 marks per 50 kilos., and to reduce that of glue-leather 1 mark.

WITH a share capital of 600,000m., the Concordia chemische Fabrik at Leopoldshall has, during the past business year, realised profits of 206,603m., of which 150,000m. are disposable in dividend.

DR. FRESenius' LABORATORY at Wiesbaden was attended by 93 students during the last summer session, of which number Germany furnished 63, Austria 7, England 6, North America 6, Switzerland 3, France and Sweden 2 each, Russia, Denmark, and Holland 1 each.

THE GERMAN CHEMICAL TRADE.—The official returns of the German Empire show that "chemical industry" covers nearly 12 per cent. of the imports and over 8 per cent. of the exports of the country. Reduced to pounds sterling, under this head were imported goods to the value of 19,550,000l. in 1884, and 19,540,000l. in 1883. Exports were returned at 13,415,000l. in 1884, and at 13,555,000l. in 1883.

THE GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE sold from August 1 to September 7 about 120,000 centners of chloride of potash of this year's production, so that now the maximum quantity for 1885—estimated at 1,842,000 centners—has been exceeded by about 14,500 centners.—It is stated that the new shafts at the Leopoldshall salt-works are quite under water, so that they have had to be abandoned. It is known that large quantities of valuable salt are underground, but they cannot be reached through the inflow of water.

THE SECRET-REMEDY CONTEST.—In many of the cities of Germany it is now customary to publish official notices in the local newspapers respecting some of the secret remedies which are being pushed in the locality. The following is quoted as a specimen in the *Pharm. Rundschau*:—"Caution respecting a secret remedy. Official Police Notice. An officially-authorised analysis has been made of the Tooth Restorative prepared by Richard Mohrmann, which is found to contain oil of peppermint and a considerable quantity of hydrochloric acid, which is calculated rather to destroy than to preserve the teeth. This notice is made as a caution to the public. Berlin, August 31, 1885. Royal Police."

GERMAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS IN DENMARK.—It has been pointed out that, while the tax for Danish commercial travellers in Germany is only 3 marks a year, the tax for Germans in Denmark is 150 crowns. The plea for Denmark is that an identical tax would not be fair, since for one Danish commercial traveller in Germany there are fifty Germans in Denmark, and the high tax is adopted as a protection for the native industries, the number of commercial travellers who visit the country from abroad being, even as matters now are, ruinously large. Still, there is too great a difference between 3 marks and 150 crowns, and representations are being made with a view to a modification of the Danish impost.—*Kuhlow's, Berlin.*

A FATAL DISPENSING ACCIDENT is reported from Duren. A prescription for ten powders of calomel and sugar, for a child twenty-one months old, was taken to the pharmacy of Dr. C. to be dispensed. Dr. C. was absent on a journey, having taken a sick child for special treatment, and had left his pharmacy in charge of two qualified assistants. One of these was not on duty when the prescription came in, and it was dispensed by the apprentice, who had been eight months in the business. Morphia was undoubtedly dispensed instead of calomel, and the child died. The apprentice, the assistant with him, and Dr. C., the proprietor, were all accused of having caused the death of the child. According to the apprentice, the assistant dictated the prescription to him, and told him to dispense morphia. The assistant denied that he dictated the prescription at all. The Court awarded one month's imprisonment to the apprentice and two months to the assistant, and acquitted the proprietor.

TEST FOR DRINKING-WATER.—A German newspaper has published an account of an apparently simple test for drinking-water, "invented" by R. Otto, a pharmacist, of Quedlinburg. It is a solution which, poured into a tumbler of the water to be tested, should leave it quite clear for two or three hours. In bad water a gelatinous transparent film will be formed on the surface within two hours. This reminds Dr. Hager that he published in the *Pharm. Centr.* just such a test in 1871. He proposed a tablespoonful of a clear solution of tannin to be added to a tumblerful of water. If no turbidity occurs within five hours the water may be considered good. If turbidity occurs within the first hour the water is unwholesome. If turbidity is displayed within the second hour the water is not to be recommended. Previously, in 1866, Dr. Hager had recommended for travellers, as a precaution in cholera times, the addition of the following solution (30 drops to a litre) to any water they might be about to drink:—

	Parts
Tannic acid	5
Syrup	4
Distilled water	6
Spirit of wine	12½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

A NEW ITALIAN PHARMACOPŒIA is to be published at the beginning of next year.

THE LARGEST PHARMACY IN EUROPE, says the Vienna *led. Zeitung* is at Moscow, and is that of Woldemar Ferrcin, here about 70 or 80 assistants are employed, and 700 to 800 prescriptions are prepared daily.

ARSENICAL FURNITURE IN SWEDEN.—Hitherto the laws regulating the import and sale of wall-papers, blinds, artificial flowers, &c., in Sweden have been so strict as to cause inconvenience. Commercial complaints have resulted in some relaxation of the regulations, a maximum proportion of arsenic being fixed in such goods.

COCOANUT OIL, says an exchange, was discovered about twenty years ago by a poor barber from Massachusetts, who went into New York city without a penny. One of the first things he saw was a cocoanut on a street stand. Says he to himself, "Look at the hair it's got. If it can make such hair that grow through such a thick shell, why won't it make our hair grow on a bald head?" Then he went into the cocoanut-business and got rich.

THE bartender of an up-town liquor-saloon, in answer to a query regarding a pill a gentleman had swallowed with a glass of brandy, said:—"We sell lots of quinine. If we didn't keep it our customers would go to the drug-store for their liquor as well as their quinine. It would do no good to kick, so we set up the pills. Quinine to a certain extent acts on the system like liquor. Men who drink much, or go in for any excitement until the ordinary stimulants fail to operate on their nervous system, often take to quinine, opium, or its compounds—chloral, absinth, and so on. No, we don't keep opium or chloral. We've begun on quinine; that's enough for the present."

INFRINGEMENT OF A TRADE-MARK.—In July last, at Sydney, the case of *Eno v. Hogg* was tried in the Court of Equity, the point at issue being an alleged infringement of the plaintiff's trade-mark and design. The action was brought upon the adoption of a very close imitation of the label and design of the plaintiff, but with the word "Parisian" upon it. The defence mainly rested upon the point that the plaintiff had no right to the words "Fruit Salt," they not having been registered as a trade-mark. The Judge, however, expressed his opinion that the acts of the defendants, by the use of those words and also by the colourable imitation of the design, were clearly intended to direct the attention of the public from the plaintiff's article to the preparation made by them, and that, therefore, the defendants must be perpetually restrained from selling their manufacture with the words "Fruit Salt," or any colourable approach to that term or the other term used by the plaintiff. The defendants were also condemned in costs, and in damages at 100%.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE *Trade Marks' Journal* publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, within two months of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1883, of opposition to such registration." All communications relating to patents, designs, or trade marks to be addressed to H. Reader Luck, Esq., Comptroller-General of Patents Designs, and Trade-marks, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," September 16, 1885.

SHIRLEY'S NEURALGIC CRYSTAL, for a chemical medicinal preparation for human use (No. 42,720); also an arrangement of shells, with the words "A1 brand," for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy, but not including cod-liver oil, its preparations, or any preparation into which cod-liver oil enters. J. G. Shirley, 2 Westbourne Grove, London, W. No. 44,994.

A designed label, bearing a crest and the words "The Bon Accord Bouquet, Adina," for a perfume. Preselle & Co., Palazzo Building, Aberdeen. No. 44,152.

A grasshopper, with a rider bearing banner, containing words "Albert's Ointment," for an ointment. A. B. Baker, trading also as "Albert," 70 Tollington Road, Holloway, London. No. 45,009.

A designed label, with a galloping horse, trade motto "Never Dull," &c., for a lustre for polishing. D. Houldsworth & Son, Springfield Chemical-works, Heckmondwike, Yorks. No. 45,179.

DERWENT OINTMENT, for ointment, cough balsam, pills, corn solvents, and quinine for iron tonic, being medicines for human use. W. & R. Carruthers, Workington, Cumberland. No. 45,344.

A group of pheasants and other birds, for substances and preparations for feeding pheasants and other game. Spratts Patent, Henry Street, Tooley Street, Southwark, Surrey. No. 45,479.

A pictorial label, with words "Reese & Wichmann," for a patent medicine, for Reese & Wichmann, Hamburg (Spersort, 12 & 14), Germany. No. 45,677.

MAIZENA, for a cornflour. The Glen Cove Manufacturing Company, Glen Cove, Long Island, New York. Used seventeen years before August 13, 1875. No. 46,004.

TEMPERANCE BEER. Cochrane & Son, Egerton Street, Birkenhead. No. 46,252.

A block, bearing words "Tablet Blue," for laundry blue, Charlotte Elizabeth Saunders, 24 Madeley Street, Hesse Road, Hull. No. 46,292.

- Coat of arms, with motto "Bravely and Faithfully," for gum for stiffening and finishing embroidery, straw hats and bouquets, &c. William Briggs, 3 Marsden Square, Manchester. No. 46,388.
- Elliptical label, bearing words "Dr. John Hooper, Female Pills, &c.," for pills for human use. Dr. John Hooper's Female Pills Company (Limited), 22 Market Place, Reading. No. 46,445.
- Elliptical design, with pyramid in centre, with letters "A. I." for dry soap for laundry purposes. J. C. Patou & Son, 5 Chatham Street, Piccadilly, Manchester. No. 46,463.
- A square and designed label, with two bull's heads and several words, for a food for cattle. Crosby & Sons, Toplocks, Runcorn. No. 46,587.
- JOHNSON BROTHERS' MADRAS LUBRICATING OIL, and other words, with signature for lubricating oils. Johnson Brothers, Cleveland Works, Sculcoates, Hull. No. 46,590.
- Oblong label, with words "Dog Toby Paraffin Matches," for matches, Berndt Carl Wilkelen Peterson, 16 Mark Lane, London. No. 46,599.
- Dove and Anchor, and words "Safety with Speed," for chemical substances used in manufactures or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives and anti-fouling composition for ships' bottoms, &c. J. Blenkinsop, trading as "The Economical Chemical Company," The Blue House, Albrighton, Salop. No. 46,600.
- Triangle, in broken lines, with letters, also broken, "U. O. M.," for seed and oils used in manufactures, and not included in other classes (No. 46,643); also the same design and letters for illuminating, heating, and lubricating oils (No. 46,644). The Union Oil Mills (Limited), 12 Angel Court, Bank, London.
- ELY'S CREAM, for a medicated article, medicine, or remedy for the cure of catarrh, hay fever, &c. Ely Brothers, Oswego, New York, U.S.A. No. 46,667.
- KING'S CELEBRATED CALF-BALLS, for a medicine for calves. W. S. King, 95 Lamb's Conduit Street, London. No. 46,668.
- SULIS, for a mineral water. R. B. Cater, High Street, Upper Borough Walls, and the Grand Pump Room, Bath. No. 46,734.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," September 23, 1885.

- SOCIETY BOUQUET, for perfumery, including toilet articles, preparation for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap (No. 42,074); GYSELINE, for the same articles (No. 42,074); THE DUCHESSE MARIE, for the same articles (No. 42,075). John Sharp, trading as "Sharp Brothers," 12 Southampton Row, W.C.
- Designed label, including Atlas with the globe, with the word "Atlas," for perfumed soap. Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), Belmont Works, Battersea, Surrey. No. 43,973.
- Circular label with portrait of "Old Briggs at the age of 105, born 1779," for pills for human use. John Bailey, 114 Parliament Street, Nottingham. No. 44,811.
- A square label, with Oriental illustrations and characters, for a mineral blue dye. The Borneo Company (Limited), 23 Fenchurch Street, London. No. 45,595.
- A circular label, with ornamental edges, and interior circle with letters "G. S. M." and signature, for substances used as food or as ingredients in food. G. S. Mumford, Farringdon Road, London. No. 45,616.
- A label for the four sides of a tin, with words "American Dandelion Coffee," and name and address of maker, each side bearing a different picture. H. Kershaw, 185 Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, also trading as the "Portland Food Company," Portland, Me., U.S.A. No. 45,662.
- PARFUMERIE DU PROGRES, for toilet articles. Gustav Boehm, 38 Charles Street, City Road, London, and Offenbach-on-Main. No. 45,766.
- Circular label, in four rings, with certain words in each ring, those in the centre ring being "Richard's Ringworm Cure—Herpes Circinatus," for medicated application, for human use. Edwin Richards, 67 Romilly Road, Finsbury Park, London. No. 46,277.
- A large pictorial label, with Lion, and, in addition to many other words, "Runnymede Coffee Mixture," for coffee. John Stovold, trading as "Black & Green," Manchester. No. 46,338.
- THE DIAMOND BAKING-POWDER, with a crown placed between the words, for baking-powder. R. Fisher, St. George's Bridge Street, Norwich. No. 46,367.
- An extinguisher, over it the word "Bolton's," and upon it "Patent Fire," for chemical substance used for extinguishing fires. Sir Francis Bolton, 4 The Sanctuary, Westminster. No. 46,397.
- A square label, with words in the French language, the signature "J. Simon," and in prominent type "Savon, à la Crème Simon," for a medicated soap (No. 46,511); also the same design, for a medicated preparation for the skin (No. 46,512); and also the same design for a perfumed soap (No. 46,513); also the same design for a face-powder (No. 46,514). Joseph Simon, 36 Rue de Provence, Paris.
- A rose, surrounded with the words "Mary Butler's Hair-cleaner," for a preparation for the hair. W. Butler, High Street, High Wycombe. No. 46,560.

- A beehive and a bee, with the words "Beehive" over the design, for ceresine, made from ozokerit. Anton Hille, 3 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London. No. 46,661.
- A circular label, with a number of words, and in centre initials "K. M. S.," for chemical substances used in manufactures, namely kalium metasilphite (No. 46,664); also same design for substances used as food or as ingredients for foods (No. 46,665). A. Boake & Co., Warton Road, Stratford, Essex.
- Designed label, with a number of words upon it, the most prominent being "Stocker's Aperient Licorice Tablets," for Stocker's aperient licorice tablets, medicine for human use. George Stocker, East Southernhay, and St. Sidwell's, Exeter. No. 46,794.
- A designed block label, with words "Mark your Linen; No Heating Required," for a marking-ink pencil. J. Hickisson, trading as "John Bond," 75 Southgate Road, London. No. 42,610.
- An ornamentally-designed circular label, with number of words, including "Breidenbach's Odonto," for tooth-powder. Breidenbach & Co., New Bond Street, W. No. 45,418.
- Large label, in several languages, for aromatic bitters or "Angostura" bitters, being a medicine for human use. Drs. J. G. B. Siegert & Hijos, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Nos. 45,546, 45,547, and 45,548.
- BOWERSWELL, and the picture of a house and grounds, with certain words around the design, for aerated waters. Reid & Donald, George Street, Perth. No. 46,268.
- FARELLA, for a cereal product for food (No. 46,688); FARELLA, also for a cereal product for food (No. 46,689). Marshall Brothers, 59 Morrison Street, S.S., Glasgow.
- Designed label, with words "Pattinson's Cordial Powders," for a powder for the production of non-alcoholic and non-aerated beverages. M. H. Pattinson, the Crescent, Carlisle. No. 46,812.
- A small circular label, with certain words, including "P. D. Q.'s Bilious and Liver Pills," for pills for human use. W. H. Pywell, trading as "Dodd & Pywell," and as "Dodd & Co.," 88 Waterloo Road, S.E. No. 46,925.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 7, 1885.

- THE KINGSTON, for lime-juice cordial, non-alcoholic, Charles Kinloch & Co., Blackburn Lane, Commercial Road, London, E. No. 38,678.
- A designed label, with central words, "National Sperm for Candles." Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), Belmont Works, Battersea, London.
- A designed label bearing certain words, including "Bentley & Co.'s Original Musk Brown Windsor Tablets for Perfumed Soap." Sharp Brothers, 12 Southampton Row, W.C. No. 42,070.
- LUXOR OIL, for illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils. The Chesham Manufacturing Company (Consolidated). No. 45,197.
- Pictorial label of blacksmith at work, and a quotation from "The Village Blacksmith" above it, for a medicine for human use. James Arthur Reid, 25 East Clyde Street, Helensburgh, Scotland. No. 45,986.
- A circular label with portrait in the centre, and round it the words, "Mrs. Ellen Hale's Celebrated Heal-all Yellow Ointment," for an ointment for human use. Mrs. E. Hales, 86 Brendon Street, Walworth, Surrey. No. 46,066.
- A crest and motto, the latter, "Union is Strength," for substances used as food or as ingredients in food. No. 46,071. The same for candles, common soap, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches, starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes. No. 46,071. The same for perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for teeth and hair, and perfumed soap). No. 46,072. The New Civil Service Co-operation Company (Limited), 122 and 124 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- A cat with a mouse in its mouth, and below it the words "I've got it," for a detergent. W. Brown, 47 Oldham Road, Manchester.
- A block of black-lead with the words "Tablet Lead" upon it, for black lead for polishing. Charlotte E. Saunders, 24 Madeley Street, Hesse Road, Hull. No. 46,293.
- An olive branch with the words "Olive Curd," for household or domestic soap (No. 46,478). The same for fancy soap, being perfumed soap (No. 46,479); "Snow Flake Curd" for fancy soap, included in class 48 (No. 46,776). Hodgson & Simpson, Calder Soapworks, Wakefield, Yorks.
- A steaming cup of coffee and the words "Café Français Qualité Supérieure," for coffee and coffee mixed with chicory of various qualities. Pearce & Wheatley, 3 Love Lane, Eastcheap. No. 46,637.
- EQUINE-VET, for a special medicine for horses. Hopkinson & Co., Wheelergate, Nottingham. No. 46,727.
- The head of General Gordon with the words "General Gordon's Own Pill," for pills for human use. Abraham Kingdon, St. Anne's Road, Tottenham, Middlesex. No. 47,043.
- A shield bearing words "The Army and Navy Sauce," for sauce. The Trading Company of England (Limited). No. 46,610.

A PHARMACIST'S NOTE-BOOK.

SULPHURIC ACID.

IT appears probable that as our knowledge of bacteria advances and the development of these micro-organisms in various media (alkaline, neutral, and acid) is better understood, sulphuric acid, either by itself or associated with a little salicylic or formic acid, will come more prominently into use in therapeutics and in disinfecting. Recent observations have disclosed the fact that some of the most virulent kinds of bacteria can only develop hurtfully in alkaline or ammoniacal liquids.

Some of M. Pasteur's latest experiments have proved that water containing 2 per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid possesses the property of destroying bacteria, and this mixture of acid and water is recommended for disinfecting efficaciously the floors of stables, mangers, cattle-stalls, court-yards, areas of dwellings, dust-bins, &c. Long before this was known, acid lemonades were and are still prescribed in fever cases. A salicylic lemonade, which is said to have done good service in typhoid fever, is made as follows:—Salicylic acid, 4; tartaric acid, 4; simple syrup, 75; tincture of lemon-peel, 5; and warm water, 920 parts. It is taken cold, like ordinary lemonade. The so-called "mineral lemonade," much used in France for lead colic, as well as in fevers, contains:—

	Parts
Dilute sulphuric acid (10 per cent.) ..	2
Syrup, simple	100

Concentrated sulphuric acid is a corrosive poison of a most active kind, but when properly diluted it forms a cooling and astringent remedy, which is by no means to be despised. Certain infusions or decoctions are slightly acidified with sulphuric acid, but it is the dilute acid which is used in pharmacy, and in most countries it consists of pure sulphuric acid, 1; water, 9. It is acid of 10 per cent., and no other more concentrated form is ever used medicinally. A few drops of this are added to the infusions used in bilious fever, typhoid, scurvy, dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, passive hæmorrhage, lead colic, &c. When sulphuric acid is administered internally, it is generally added to the liquid prescribed until an agreeable degree of acidity is obtained. This result is ensured when from 10 to 24 drops of the dilute pharmaceutical acid (at 10 per cent.) are added to 1 quart of the infusion or other liquid.

Antidotes to sulphuric acid, or acid sulphates, are, first, magnesia, and then bicarbonate of soda.

As many fever patients are fed principally on milk, care must be taken never to give liquids containing sulphuric acid, or acid lemonades of any kind, too soon after milk has been given, otherwise it may produce unpleasant symptoms of indigestion.

In France an alcoholised sulphuric acid is sometimes used. It is made by adding concentrated sulphuric acid, 100 parts, to alcohol (of 85 per cent.) 300 parts, and is generally coloured red by the addition of 4 parts of the petals of the red poppy. Sulphuric lemonade is made from this according to the formula:—

	Parts
Alcoholised sulphuric acid	3
Simple syrup	60
Water	1,000

This is also known as "mineral lemonade."

In the form of bisulphate of soda (bisulphate of soda, 10; water, 40—one teaspoonful in a glass of water immediately after meals) sulphuric acid has been recommended by Dr. Budd to combat dyspepsia produced by those curious organisms known as *sarcina ventriculi*. It would be interesting to compare the action of dilute sulphuric acid with that of salicylic acid and formic acid on the evolution of bacteria.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS.

Ruta graveolens, or common rue, is the type of the family of the Rutaceæ, and forms one of the oldest and most interesting drugs of the Pharmacopœia. This plant is a native of the hilly and arid districts of the South of France, but it is occasionally met with wild in the neighbourhood of Paris, Namur, and Brussels, and it is thoroughly naturalised in our own English gardens.

It grows as an evergreen shrub to about a yard in height, resisting the winter weather, unless it happens to be very severe, in which case the cold and damp kill the branches and stem, but rarely attack the root, which sends forth new shoots the ensuing spring.

The upper stems of rue are herbaceous, and covered with minute glands which contain a volatile oil of peculiar and easily-recognisable odour. To some persons this odour is very disagreeable, and to others just as agreeable. It has often struck us that the odours of essential oils are deemed pleasant or unpleasant according to the ideas or associations which they evoke, and this depends upon the circumstances, happy or otherwise, in which they were first perceived.

When rue is applied to the skin it produces intense redness and irritation, especially if the plant has been bruised before it is applied. This irritant action has been taken advantage of by using a linen steeped in the juice or concentrated decoction as a derivative, applied to the chest in cases of chronic catarrh.

In many districts of France we have seen rue employed in the form of a decoction which is rubbed into the skin to kill pediculi, and to cure scabies and favus. It is used likewise to destroy the larvæ of insects which occasionally find their way into partially-healed wounds, and solution of rue is still employed in many foreign hospitals for cleansing atonic ulcers, and in veterinary practice.

Enemata of rue are efficacious as a vermifuge remedy; the drug has been long held in great repute for this purpose. In the case of young children the result is obtained by rubbing the abdomen with olive oil in which the leaves have been infused.

Certain preparations of rue have been found useful in nervous affections, and possess well-known emmenagogue properties. They cannot, however, be used for the latter purpose when there exists any cause of inflammation.

The branches and stems of rue must be gathered just before the flowers break out. Drying does not diminish the medicinal properties of the plant. According to the degree of desiccation and the strength of the dose required, the infusion is prepared with 30 grains to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the plant to the quart of water. The powder is given in pills of 7 to 14 grains. A tincture is made from the entire plant gathered in June or July just before flowering. The essential oil is obtained by the distillation of the plant with water. Some believe that the entire medicinal virtue of rue resides in this essential oil. The pure essence solidifies into a crystalline mass a little below freezing-point.

Rue has been used in medicine since the time of Hippocrates, but its peculiar action upon the uterus and other muscular tissues is not yet satisfactorily explained. It is cultivated widely in France for pharmaceutical use; it is sown in the spring in good open ground, or cuttings are taken early in the year from hot-beds and planted out.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.

Dr. A. Jacobi, of New York, in a little work on diphtheria, says that chlorate of potash, or chlorate of soda, is used very much and very promiscuously in this affection. It is often employed in America domestically, and is then not weighed out, but taken indiscriminately. He also observes that "acute nephritis, probably, and chronic nephritis, certainly, is oftener met with now than used to be the case in former years." From this circumstance he is induced to think that "the indiscriminate use of the chlorates is partly to blame for this state of things, and until further observation shall have been made, it is not improbable that the increase of chronic nephritis may be due to this cause."

Pure lemon-juice has been used with good effect instead of chlorate of potash, which presents certain dangers. Dr. Fontaine, of Paris, has been very successful in a severe outbreak of diphtheria by using lemon-juice as a topic, and giving minute successive doses of sulphide of calcium. We

have also notes of the case of a medical student, whose life appears to have been saved by sucking lemons, when several eminent members of the Paris faculty, including his own father, looked upon the case as hopeless.

The Belgian medical journals not long since referred to the deaths of several children caused by chlorate of potash, which was administered by Sisters of Charity in what they considered ordinary doses.

In England a topic which has been used with much success in diphtheria by Dr. H. Cripps Lawrence, as well as in scarlet fever, is composed of,

Glycerini acidi tannici 3vij.
Glycerini acidi carbol. 3j.

Misce.

A small portion of water should be added thus: A sufficiency of the preparation being placed in a saucer, a throat-brush is dipped into water, and well stirred into the glycerine before applying it to the tonsils and fauces. In diphtheria an application twice, or at most thrice, in the twenty-four hours, secures the utmost benefit the remedy affords.

A NEW REMEDY FROM CHINA.

A French traveller, the Abbé Lesserteur, not long since printed a pamphlet which he forwarded to the Société de Géographie de Paris, on the "Hoang Han," a plant used in Tonquin as a remedy for hydrophobia, leprosy, snake-bite, and several other severe ailments. The pamphlet was presented to the said Society by M. Romonet du Caillot, who stated that this new product was supposed to be an effectual cure for hydrophobia.

M. Pierre de Saignon, a botanist, has examined the plant, and classes it as a member of the *Strychnia*. He is also of opinion that, from its medicinal properties, it may prove useful to explorers in tropical countries.

The Abbé Lesserteur mentions a cure by means of the "Hoang Han," of the bite of the black viper of Tonquin, and he also gives two cases cured by the same means of the bite of the *Cobra capella* in India. "The bite of the cobra," he remarks, "simply means death in half an hour."

M. Féron, a French missionary in India, who appears to have some experience of this plant, has written that a boy seventeen years of age was bitten on the heel by a cobra. In a few minutes the lad's leg swelled up as far as the thigh, and in less than ten minutes his sight was completely gone.

"The first three doses of 'Hoang Han' restored the sight," we are told, "and reduced the swelling of the leg to below the knee. Two more doses caused the swelling to be limited to the sole of the foot. At the end of half an hour no pain was felt, except that occasioned by the wound, the lesion of the tendon Achilles, and this pain disappeared as the wound healed."

Wonderful things have come from China before; and it would, no doubt, be interesting in this case to ascertain whether the new remedy owes its action to strychnine, brucine, or some other alkaloid of the same group.

SUCCINIC ACID IN LICHENS.

There is a lichen, *Stereocaulon Vesuvianum*, which is not uncommon in Italy, and we have in England one or two species of the same genus which have not yet been submitted to any chemical examination. The Italian species just named was analysed more or less completely some two or three years ago by Professor Coppola, who published the results in the *Gazzetta Chimica*. The most interesting of these results consisted in finding a notable quantity of succinic acid in this lichen.

A little later Dr. Paternò, another Italian chemist, treated the lichen with ether, as Coppola had done, but obtained nothing more than a little atranoric acid—a product yet little known.

On this Coppola took up the subject again. He first exhausts the lichen with ether, and then treats it with milk of lime.

The residue left on evaporating the ethereal solution appears to consist largely of atranoric acid, the crystals of which melt at 191° Centigrade. This residue is separated into two portions by fractional crystallisation from chloroform; the more soluble of these is a mixture of brilliant well-formed crystals and a white crystalline solid. These are both atranoric acid. The portion less soluble in chloroform, and the undissolved

residue, contain several substances yet undetermined as regards their nature.

When the lichen has been thus exhausted by ether, it is heated with a milk of lime, and then yields a solution containing succinate of lime. The succinic acid was identified by its usual reactions, by the analysis of the free acid, and by that of its barium salt, so that no doubt can possibly remain on this point.

The acids found in lichens have always formed a subject of peculiar interest. This is the first time that succinic acid has been proved to exist in this class of plants.

CHLORINE FROM BITTER SALT.

The saline deposits at Stassfurt in Germany have supplied enormous quantities of magnesium chloride, or "bitter salt," as it is often termed, as well as a great variety of salts of potash and soda, which are daily the subjects of new experiments and new modes of preparation, purification, and novel applications.

A page of our Note-book was devoted last year to a proposal of Mr. J. Townsend, who seems to have discovered a new and economical source of chlorine gas.

He takes the crude chloride of magnesium in solution marking between 40° and 50° Baumé; he mixes this with peroxide of manganese at the rate of about 10 per cent. A certain amount of chemical action takes place, after which the mixture is heated, by means of a current of hot air, to a temperature of about 113° Centigrade; a very large amount of chlorine gas, he says, is thus set free.

It will be observed that no sulphuric acid is added; but the inventor of the process says that an addition of 20 or 25 per cent. of chloride of calcium is advantageous, and that, if a little free hydrochloric acid be added, the development of the chlorine gas is more continuous or uniform.

We have not had leisure to repeat this experiment, but it appears worth while to follow it up. Bitter salt is the crude chloride of magnesium, just as it is supplied from the Stassfurt works, and may contain, perhaps, a certain quantity of sulphates that play a part in the reaction.

Personalities.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, the first discoverer of gold in California, has just died in that State, aged 74, quite impoverished.

IN the list of members attending the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Aberdeen, we printed James B. Walton. This should have read James Buckle, Malton.

AMONG the English representatives at the International Pharmaceutical Congress at Brussels we omitted last month to name Dr. Symes, of Liverpool, and Mr. Sangster, of London.

THE business for many years carried on by Messrs. Davison & Robinson, 36 Petergate, York, has been purchased by Messrs. Barnes & Co., pharmaceutical chemists. Mr. Thompson valued for the vendors, and Mr. Brett for the purchasers.

MR. CHARLES CUBITT, of Market Place, Norwich, has retired from the business carried on by himself and his father for the past 60 years, and is succeeded by Mr. George Betts, a former pupil and a medallist of the South London School of Pharmacy.

MR. THOMAS HAIGH CONNOR, late of Alresford, has purchased the businesses in Market Place and Cleveland Street, Doncaster, which were carried on for many years by the late Mr. Charles Hopper. Mr. Connor was formerly manager of the Cleveland Street branch.

CONGRESS OF MINERAL-WATER MANUFACTURERS.—Mr. S. H. Cox, of the firm of Slack & Cox, and the Eau de Seltz Company, Manchester, has been chosen as President of the Congress to be held at the Agricultural Hall, London, on October 29.

Mr. HENRY S. WELLCOME had a narrow escape of a tragic ending of his career a short time since. He was canoeing Miss Wakeman, an American authoress, on the Thames, when in one of the locks the floodgates were opened rather suddenly, causing the water to bound against one side of the canoe, capsizing it instantly. Miss Wakeman was sucked down immediately, with the canoe over her. Mr. Wellcome dived twice before he could grasp her, and then had a hard struggle before he could gain the surface, where he caught hold of a long pole thrust down by the lock-keeper, and safely landed his charge. The rescue would have been impossible had Miss Wakeman not shown the presence of mind to refrain from struggling or clutching her preserver.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot in Newcastle-on-Tyne to present Mr. T. S. Alder, chemist of that city, with a suitable testimonial in recognition of the services he has rendered to the parish of All Saints' and to the city generally in municipal and philanthropic matters. Amongst the work done Mr. Alder has devoted much attention to the city Relief Fund in the All Saints' district, of which he was chairman, a task that involved for some time the daily supervision of some 1,200 unemployed families. The committee is presided over by the mayor, and includes the names of the Ven. Archdeacon Watkins, the Vicar of Newcastle, Mr. J. Cowen, M.P., Mr. G. Bruce, Q.C., Alderman Hedley, J.P. (treasurer), and amongst the subscribers are the Bishop of Newcastle, Mr. John Morley, M.P., and a number of magistrates, town councillors, and clergy, and not a few of the very poor, who have contributed their penny.

PERRY DAVIS.—A statement having been published in some papers (not in this one) to the effect that Perry Davis, of "Pain Killer" fame, had become a lunatic, Mr. J. Morgan Richards sends a contradiction of the assertion, and the following particulars:—"Perry Davis was born in Dartmouth, Mass., in 1791, and resided in Fall River before his removal to Providence in 1843. He began the manufacture of 'Pain Killer' in 1839, continuing the business, with his only son as a partner (under the firm name of Perry Davis & Son), until his death in 1862. Since Perry Davis' death the business has been carried on by his heirs, who are the sole proprietors of the trade-mark—'Pain Killer'—and the only manufacturers of the medicine. Mr. Davis was one of the best known and most respected citizens of Rhode Island, and died in his own residence, beloved by all who knew him, leaving behind him many evidences of his wisdom, philanthropy, and public spirit."

WILLS OF MEDICAL MEN.—The following are from the *Lancet*:—James Moncrieff Arnott, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., of Chapel in the county of Fife, and of 36 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, who died on May 27 last, value of the personal estate in England and Scotland exceeding 39,000*l.*—Joseph Bunney, M.D., late of Newbury, Berks, who died on June 2 last; value of the personal estate over 26,000*l.*—Edward Hugh Blakeney, M.D., F.R.C.S., Deputy Inspector-General, Army Medical Department, formerly of Alresford House, Bedford Hill Road, Balham, but late of 2 Hampton Villas, King Edward Road, Rochester, who died on May 27 last at Dorking; value of the personal estate 5,900*l.*—Edward Charles Chepmell, M.D., late of 22 Cavendish Square, who died on June 24 last at Florence; value of the personal estate 5,800*l.*—Samuel Mason, M.D., late of 44 Finsbury Circus, and 182 Lewisham High Road, who died on March 18 last; value of the personal estate 5,400*l.*—James Africanus Beale Horton, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Department, late of Freetown, Sierra Leone; value of the personal estate 3,500*l.*

THE *Lancet* also quotes details of the following wills:—Morrison Watson, M.D., late Professor of Anatomy, Owens College, Manchester, personalty over 22,000*l.*; Parkinson Dates, M.D., formerly of Cambridge Street, Eccleston Square, but late of Cheltenham, personalty over 9,900*l.*; George Pearse, M.D., formerly of Indian Medical Service, Madras, but late of Hatherley, near Cheltenham, personalty over 3,000*l.*; George Green Sampson, surgeon, late of Ipswich, personalty over 3,700*l.*; John Thorburn, M.D., late of Rushholme, near Manchester, personalty over 1,800*l.*

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. WYLEYS & Co. have removed their London house from Upper Thames Street to 1A Bury Street, St. Mary Axe.

* *

MR. STRIEDER has retired from the firm of Strieder & Whincup, cigar merchants, Hamburg, and the business will henceforth be carried on Mr. J. G. L. Whincup alone.

* *

MESSRS. CLARKE, BLEASDALE & Co. announce that on November 1 next they will introduce a small size (1*s.* 1½*d.*) of their popular neuralgic remedy "Tikheel."

* *

THE new Carbolio Sanitary Company, of Hackney, are putting up chloride of lime in resin-covered packages, which are absolutely impervious to air and moisture.

* *

MESSRS. LYNCH & Co. are putting up their improved menthol cones in reversible boxwood cases, offering the advantage when in use of a long stem for the hand. A dozen are packed in a neat little sliding box with a glass cover.

* *

MESSRS. PEARS advertise that they have obtained four perpetual injunctions against persons residing in the City of London, Chelsea, Croydon, and Birmingham for selling goods which colourably imitate their products.

* *

THE MALDON CRYSTAL SEA SALT is a handsome preparation, consisting of white crystals, quite clean and readily soluble. It is put up in 7-lb. boxes, and does not seem liable to deliquescence. Messrs. Lynch & Co. are the wholesale agents.

* *

PHARMACISTS and pharmaceutical students may find it convenient to know of a temporary London residence at 1 Lansdowne Place, Brunswick Place, conducted by Mr. and Miss Salter. Mr. Salter has been known to a good many chemists as concerned in the brush trade.

* *

MESSRS. J. E. BEESLEY & SONS have purchased from Messrs. Walker & Moore, of 17 Red Cross Street, S.E., the goodwill and proprietary rights in Liebig's iodised cod-liver oil, and the Red Cross perfumed disinfectant, and carry on the business at the same address.

* *

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY are manufacturing a transparent soap in accordance with the patent of Mr. Lovewell, the novelty consisting in the insertion of a label bearing the name and address of the seller in the middle of each cake of soap.

* *

MR. HAY, of Hull, whose manipulations of ginger, in order to get a perfect soluble essence, have extended over many years, has lately produced an essence of "extra quality." It is very pale, quite soluble in water, and, besides being of great strength, has the pure aroma characteristic of the finest ginger.

* *

MESSRS. INGRAM & ROYLE have taken an agency for Blackwell's "Durham" tobacco and cigarettes—American products of high reputation. Dr. Voelcker describes the tobacco as magnificent, and says it contains much less nicotine than the strong and inferior tobaccos. These are suggested for sale by chemists.

* *

THE premises of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., wholesale druggists' sundriesmen, 9 Clerkenwell Road, were entirely destroyed in the great Clerkenwell fire on the 8th inst. The firm issued a notification on the 10th that they had secured temporary premises at 9 Moor Lane (two minutes from Moor-gate Street Station), where they had resumed business.

PLATED DRESSING-COMBS.—These plated combs are manufactured under a patent by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, of Liverpool. They are attractive in appearance, and cool and pleasant to use. The combs seem exceedingly well made, and are sold at moderate prices. They can be replated when the silver has worn off.

* *

THE following companies have been registered during the past month:—William Brothers & Co. (Limited), chemical manufacturers—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Amalgamated Sulphuric Acid, Copper, and Phosphate Co. (Limited)—Capital 300,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Cope Bros. & Co. (Limited), tobacco manufacturers—Capital 350,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares.

* *

THE SALE OF PERFUMERY BY GROCERS—We notice that Messrs. Breidenbach & Co., of New Bond Street, have sent to the offices of *The Grocer* specimens of what are described as carefully studied selections from their list, which grocers may advantageously push. Amongst them are pearl dentifrice, Florida water, toilet soaps, Persian ribbon, and macassarine oil. Chemists may as well be notified of Messrs. Breidenbach's enterprise.

* *

MESSRS. BOWERS BROS., of 89 Blackfriars Road, have produced a neat little twenty-four page pamphlet, entitled "Children and their Ailments," intended for presentation by chemists to parental customers. The information in the pamphlet chiefly concerns infantile complaints, and seems to be clearly and usefully expounded. The same firm also send us a specimen of their "Toilette (why not Toilet?) Guide and Almanac for 1886," which also bears indications of having been compiled especially for chemists.

* *

"**PETROLINA**" is the name of the petroleum product manufactured by the Binghamton Oil Refining Company, of Binghamton, New York, U.S. It corresponds well with the *Paraffinum durum* of the new Pharmacopœia. It is of a golden-yellow colour, melts at about 120°, and is perfectly free from either odour or taste. This is supplied in bulk or in small bottles. The same makers put up arnicated, carbolated, and camphorated petrolinas, petrolina pomades, cold cream, cosmetics, veterinary ointments, &c. They also send us a sample of petrolina oil, which we understand to be the oil from the petroleum residue purified and deodorised by superheated steam, and filtered through phosphate of lime. It also is perfectly sweet, cannot become rancid or sticky, and must be well suited for hair oils and for applications to wounds, though it seems to be quoted at a rather high price. Messrs. E. A. de Pass & Co., of 3 Coleman Street, are the English agents for the Binghamton products.

* *

REFERRING to our note last month on Hassell's patent phospho-citric acid for aerated-water makers, the following experiment deserves to be recorded. A large manufacturer of aerated-waters in London, who had never before used this article, and who declared himself prejudiced against all novelties, consented to make an experimental batch of lemonade with the phospho-citric acid. We attended the uncorking, and tasted the lemonade thus prepared against the lemonade generally manufactured by this firm, which it may be said has a special reputation. To any but a connoisseur the difference was almost unappreciable, but the general opinion was that the lemon flavour and odour were more marked in the phospho-lemonade than in the other. The experiment seemed certainly to show that the saving in price was not obtained at the cost of any deterioration in quality.

IN reply to our inquiry last month for practical opinions on this article, Mr. A. J. Mason, of Bexley Heath, writes:—"Having gone carefully into the matter I have no hesitation in saying that the patentees have in no way over-stated the merits of their acid. There is no doubt in my mind that the phospho-citric acid produces a much higher-class beverage—giving as they say 'greater body'—the one thing needful in this class of goods; also a fruity character and mellowness I have never been able to secure with the

ordinary acids. The aroma is also more pronounced. 'Purity' was my great incentive in giving the acid a trial, but I found 50*s.* or 60*s.* per cwt. an economy not often secured under such favourable circumstances. In conclusion I have to inform you that personally I do not know Messrs. Hassell & Co., nor has anyone at any time waited on me from that firm."

Obituary.

COOPER.—On July 5, Mr. John Ramsey Cooper, chemist and druggist, Canterbury. Aged 55.

FLEEMING.—On October 2, Mr. William Fleeming, chemist and druggist, Wolverhampton. Aged 72.

FLOWER.—On September 10, at George Street, Ryde, Mr. Thomas Simpson Flower, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 57.

GILMAN.—On September 13, Mr. Thomas Gilman, chemist and druggist, Gosta Green, Birmingham. Aged 71.

HARROLD.—On September 20, Mr. Alfred Henry Harrold, chemist and druggist, Frome. Aged 74.

HOPPER.—On August 31, Mr. Charles Hopper, chemist and druggist, Doncaster. Aged 69.

JONES.—On August 28, Mr. William Jones, pharmaceutical chemist, Liverpool. Aged 78.

KNIGHT.—On September 8, Mr. Alfred Knight, chemist and druggist, Weston-super-Mare. Aged 70.

KNOTT.—On August 29, Mr. Charles Knott, chemist and druggist, Portsmouth. Aged 74.

LUDDINGTON.—On September 23, Mr. Tom Luddington, chemist and druggist, Bristol. Aged 39.

LYONS.—On October 9, John M. Lyons, late chemist and druggist, Dundee. Aged 31.

ROBINSON.—On April 11, Mr. Levi Robinson, chemist and druggist, Alford. Aged 58.

SUCKLING.—On September 28, Mr. Samuel Suckling, chemist and druggist, Linton. Aged 67.

TAYLOR.—On August 26, at Foochow, China, Mr. Fred Taylor, pharmaceutical chemist, of the Dispensary, Hong Kong. Aged 26.

TURNER.—On May 5, Mr. James Turner, chemist and druggist, Bacup. Aged 64.

TURNER.—On September 6, Mr. Benjamin Turner, chemist and druggist, Tamworth. Aged 51.

WELDON.—A great loss to the chemical world has happened by the death of Mr. Walter Weldon, F.R.S., who expired at his residence at Rede Hall, Surrey, on Sunday, September 21, after a short but painful illness. He was only in his 53rd year, and just before his death he was actively engaged in researches having for their object the production of hydrochloric acid from calcium chloride. Mr. Weldon's great work was the discovery and perfection of the "Weldon" process for the regeneration of the manganese peroxide used in the generation of chlorine, a process which has so revolutionised the production of bleaching-lime, thus affecting favourably the cotton and paper trades. A writer in the *Chemical News* estimates that this process has effected a saving in the country alone of 700,000*l.* per annum. The Weldon process was first tried on a practical scale about 1866, in the works (now demolished) of the Walker Chemical Company, near Newcastle. It was then continued and finally perfected at St. Helens, in Lancashire, in the works of Messrs. J. C. Gamble & Sons. Mr. Weldon was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Vice-President of the Chemical Society and of the Institute of Chemistry, and a Past President of the Society of Chemical Industry. In France he had received the Order of the Legion of Honour, and the "Grand Medal" of the Société d'Encouragement, an honour which has been conferred upon only four other persons—Lesseps, Boussingault, H. Sainte-Claire Deville, and Giffard. In presenting him with the medal, the late illustrious Prof. J. B. Dumas congratulated him on having "cheapened every sheet of paper and every yard of calico made in the world."

WILKINSON.—On September 12, Jacob Hardy Wilkinson, druggist, Wibsey.

THE death has been announced of Mr. Henry Betts Parsons, lately the editor of the *Druggists' Circular*, of New York. Mr. Parsons was scarcely 30 years of age, but he had attained to quite an eminent position in the ranks of American pharmacists. He had been assistant in the Chemical Division of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the College of Pharmacy of that city. In 1881 he removed to New York to take an engagement with W. H. Schieffelin & Co., as superintendent of their laboratories. In consequence of delicate health he resigned this position in May, 1884, and accepted the editorship of our contemporary. A disease of the lungs compelled him to retire from all work last spring, and this disease has now proved fatal. Mr. Parsons won the esteem and affection of all those around him in all the positions which were filled by him, and he had done excellent work in respect of various drugs, and also on the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—MORSELEY.—On September 30, at St. Stephen's Church, Redditch, by the Rev. H. C. Milward, M.A., vicar, Charles Taylor, son of Charles White, auctioneer, to Matilda, third daughter of William Morseley, chemist, all of Redditch.

Notices of deaths, marriages, removals, and changes in firms are published free if sent to us properly authenticated.



DR. DE VRIJ'S FLUID EXTRACT OF CINCHONA.

WE have examined a specimen of Dr. De Vrij's fluid extract of cinchona, prepared, we believe, according to the formula introduced into the new edition of the Pharmacopœia, and we find that it answers to the following characters and tests:—

(1) *Physical Characters.*—A thin, limpid, yellowish-red, and perfectly translucent liquid, not unlike the tinctura cinchonæ flavæ of the old Pharmacopœia, but not quite so deep colour. It possesses to the full the characteristic bark flavour, and is not unpleasantly acid. It is miscible in all proportions with water and with proof spirit, only depositing the slightest sediment after lengthened standing. Mixed with stronger spirit it throws down a resinous-looking whitish precipitate, this precipitate, however, not forming in presence of excess of hydrochloric acid. Sp. gr. 1.118.

(2) *Chemical Tests.*—It yielded 5.3 per cent. of total alkaloids, and 8.1 per cent. cinchotannate of the cinchona alkaloids. It was almost entirely free from oxidation.

We have much pleasure in recommending this preparation to the notice of those who wish a miscible extract, made according to the Pharmacopœia process, and strictly responding to its test.

HOWARD'S EXTRACTS OF CINCHONA, B.P. AND SPECIAL.

WE have been favoured with samples of Howard's cinchona liquid extracts, of both special and Pharmacopœia strengths, prepared according to their own particular formula. It is at our province at present to discuss the merits of any particular process, far less of any private process, but we would desire to call the attention of pharmacists to the following remarkable facts, namely:—First, that the present Pharma-

copœia has introduced an extract differing in several respects chemically, and in almost every respect physically, from that known hitherto; and, second, that this process of the Pharmacopœia is not approved by some of the most eminent quinologists of our own country. Not to mention others we have the Messrs. Howard, whom most will be disposed to look up to as authorities on the subject of the cinchona alkaloids, still adhering to their own process, though conforming to the Pharmacopœia standard of alkaloidal strength. As already stated, Messrs. Howards send out several standard preparations. Their B.P. 1885 extract is a dark, thick, syrupy liquid, of specific gravity 1.244, which does not deposit on standing, but, like every other extract prepared without the use of acid, precipitates copiously on the addition of water. A careful examination of its alkaloidal strength gave 5.01 per cent. of basic alkaloids; but it differed from every extract prepared according to the B.P. process which we have examined in its richness of cincho-tannates. It is, probably, over this question of cincho-tannates that much of the controversy which we quite anticipate will be raised over the Pharmacopœia process will rage, and we simply call attention, therefore, to the fact that this preparation contains more than double the amount yielded by some of the extracts which we have examined, prepared according to the B.P. process. Messrs. Howards also put out a fluid extract prepared from the red bark (*C. succirubra*), and one prepared from the calisaya bark (*C. calisaya vera*), each containing the whole of the alkaloidal contents of the bark, amounting to 10 per cent. These are beautiful preparations, and their alkaloidal strength is so uniform that we cannot doubt they are prepared from selected bark, and carefully standardised. All of these extracts are devoid of any acid taste, are free from oxidation, and will, apparently, keep indefinitely.

BANKRUPTCIES AND LIQUIDATIONS.

A. J. JOSEPH, Chemist and Druggist, late of the Grand Parade, St. Leonards.

THE first meeting of the creditors of this debtor, who filed his own petition on September 22, was held at the Bankruptcy Buildings, Portugal Street, W.C., on the 8th instant, before the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for the Brighton district. The accounts filed showed liabilities of 1,513l. 12s. 7d. and assets of 1,500l. The debtor, it appeared, sold his business a year since in order to purchase a Jewish boarding-house, and he attributed his failure and the loss sustained through the alleged misrepresentation of Miss Caroline Joseph, who induced him to pay 2,650l. for the house, whereas he, as a Christian, could not conduct a boarding-house for orthodox Jews. The matter is the subject of an action for damages now pending. The debtor was examined at great length by Mr. Bentwith, on behalf of a creditor. He said he sold the chemist's business because he was led to believe that the offer of the boarding-house was an exceptionally advantageous one. He did not consult anyone about the boarding-house, because he was told that if it leaked out that Miss Joseph intended to part with it, the demand for it would be very great, and the price would go up. Prior to that he had not been trying to sell his chemist's business, indeed, although he had been asked to sell it, he had declined to do so. He sold it for 2,600l. to Mr. Horrell. The latter did not object to completing the sale on the ground of misrepresentation, neither did he allege that the returns were not what had been represented to him. He did not know Mr. Horrell sacrificed a portion of the purchase-money in order not to complete; he understood that that gentleman sold the business to a Mr. Rossiter for exactly the same amount as he gave for it. He, the debtor, was obliged to forfeit 200l. because he could not transfer the lease. He took the business of a chemist and druggist in succession to his mother, and paid 1,800l. for it. He only had 450l. of his

own, and the rest was lent him by his brother and sisters. A sister now proved for 230% and his brother for 60%. That was a portion of the original purchase-money, the rest had been paid off. He was always allowed an over-draft of 500% at the bank, but that had not been paid off. He had speculated on the Stock Exchange and lost 700% or 800% by it. When he took the boarding-house, he owed some of the debts he had now scheduled, and some of them arose in connection with the chemist's business. He possessed a sole agency for the sale of *cau de Cologne* and reaped 50% or 60% a year by it. The agency was not saleable, and therefore had no value. His personal expenses had been light. There was no marriage settlement. His complaint against Miss Joseph was, that she told him he could conduct the boarding-house although he was a Christian, whereas she must have known that that was impossible. Mr. Challenger, on behalf of the debtor, objected to a continuance of the examination, on the ground that Mr. Bentwich was solicitor for Miss Joseph and was seeking for a defence to his action. After some altercation the Chairman stopped the examination. The debtor had no offer to make, and the estate will consequently be wound up in bankruptcy, with Mr. Hubbard as trustee.

Suggestions.

TO PREVENT RUST a coating of caoutchouc oil is said to have been adopted by the German army.

MOSS AS A SURGICAL DRESSING.—For some months past moss has been employed as a surgical dressing in the Teaching Hospital in St. Petersburg; it costs 50 copecks a pood (1s. for 36 lbs.). The results have been very satisfactory.

POWDERING ALOES is not a pleasant occupation. The bitter dust is likely to trouble the operator, and the powder is apt to cake. The addition of about one drop of oil to every 10 grammes of aloes will be found to remedy both these annoyances.—*Pharm. Post.*

TO REMOVE MOLES OR BIRTH-MARKS the following compound is said to have been successfully employed:—Take tartar emetic in impalpable powder 15 grains, soap plaster 1 drachm, and beat them to a paste. Apply this paste to nearly a line in thickness (not more), and cover the whole with strips of gummed paper. In four or five days eruption or suppuration will set in, and in a few days leave in place of the birth-mark only a very slight scar.

TO REMOVE RUST, says the *American Druggist*, cover the metal with sweet oil well rubbed in, and allow to stand for forty-eight hours; smear with oil applied freely with a feather or a piece of cotton wool, after rubbing the steel. Then rub with unslackened lime reduced to as fine a powder as possible; or immerse the article for a few minutes in a solution of potassium cyanide ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 2 oz. water), then clean it with a tooth-brush with paste composed of potassium cyanide, Castile soap, whiting, and water, of the consistency of thick cream.

DEATH FROM MEDICINE.—An inquest was held at Plumstead on the 13th inst., before Mr. Carttar, coroner, on the body of a child, Alice Maud Young, aged two years, the daughter of a bricklayer. The child was at an aunt's house, and, during the temporary absence of the aunt, took up a bottle of medicine from the table and drank more than half its contents. The child said it was very nice, but in a short time convulsions set in, the limbs grew rigid, and lockjaw supervened. The surgeon who supplied the medicine was called in, and administered an emetic, but the child died within an hour. He stated at the inquest that the medicine contained citrate of iron and strychnine; that the deceased had taken seven doses, or one-third of a grain of strychnine. The bottle was marked for twelve doses, but was not labelled poison, as for the person it was intended it was not a poison. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure," and exonerated the surgeon from any blame in the matter.



BANKRUPTS.

- BARDSLEY, TOM, 434 Rochdale Road, Manchester, wholesale druggist and dysalter. Court—Manchester.
- BIRKBY, JOSEPH ERNEST ALBERT, Liversedge, dysalter, trading as "Joseph Birkby & Son." Court—Dewsbury.
- MCCARDELL, JOHN ADAM, 5 Watling Street, Manchester, and Mannheim Cottage, Malvern Grove, Burton Road, Withington, dysalter, indigo and aniline dye merchant. Court—Manchester.
- ROBINSON, ROBERT, Tweed Street, Sunderland, dysalter and oil merchant. Court—Sunderland.
- TEMPEST, RICHARD SPENCER, Graham Street and Lower Ernest Street, Bradford, trading as "R. S. Tempest & Co.," wholesale druggist and dysalter. Court—Bradford.

COMPANIES WOUND UP.

- LACTINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED), H. C. Sargeant, accountant, 5 Salter's Hall Court, Cannon Street. Hearing October 27, 1, at Justice Pearson's Chambers, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand.
- PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), November 2, 12, at offices of C. B. Harness, 1 Rathbone Place. For account of winding up.
- SUTHERLAND'S RHEUMATIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED), H. Sutherland, 48 Southampton Row. For account of winding up.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

- CORLESS, WILLIAM JOHN, 9 Bridge Street, and 13 Barlow Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, aerated and mineral water manufacturer. October 6. Exam. October 30, 11. Court—Manchester.
- HAMILTON, WILLIAM COWEY, 3 Lambton Terrace, Chester-le-Street, mineral-water manufacturer. October 5. Exam. October 27, 230. Court—Durham.
- SMITH, JOSEPH, St. Alban's House, Upper St. Alban's Street, Weymouth, chemist and druggist. October 7. Exam. October 22, 1230, at the County Hall, Dorchester. Court—Dorchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

- WELCH, G. M., Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, chemist and druggist. October 9.

ADJUDICATIONS.

- CORLESS, WILLIAM JOHN, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, aerated and mineral water manufacture.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

- RICHARDS, JOHN, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, and Pontardulais, Glamorganshire, chemical manufacturer. Discharge granted.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

- GATES & CUTHBERT, Victoria Steam-mills, Fairclough Street, Back Church Lane, Commercial Road, drug and spice grinders. September 30. (Robert Henry Gates and George Cuthbert.) Debts by Gates.
- HARDMAN & WILSON, Brandwood, Stacksteads, mineral-water manufacturers. September 30. (Robert Hardman and Robinson Wilson.) Debts by Hardman. October 3.
- HINKS, THOMAS & SONS, Little Green Lane, Small Heath, Birmingham, colour and chemical manufacturers, and Upper Saltley, fulminate manufacturers. September 11. (Robert Hinks and George Hinks.) September 19.
- JUDD & DEEKS, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, chemists.
- SMITH, JOHN, & Co., Lower Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, manufacturers of essence of coffee, &c. September 1. (John Chalmers and John Smith.) Debts by Smith.
- SPOUNCER & SONS, Gainsborough, chemists, druggists, and merchants. September 23. (Henry Thomas Spouncer and William Robert Spouncer.) Debts by H. T. Spouncer. October 3.
- YATES, RYLEY & NEWMAN, Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, dysalters and spice merchants. (Frederick William Yates, Walter Ryley, and George Frederick Newman; as regards Ryley.) July 14. Debts by remaining partners. September 19.



[The following list has been compiled expressly for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, 4 South Street, Finsbury, London, and at Paris and Brussels.]

Aërated Beverages.—11,495.—September 26, 1885.—G. H. U. Harrow and C. G. Matthews. Improvements in the manufacture.

Ammonic Bichromate.—10,700.—September 9, 1885.—J. J. Hood. Improvements in the manufacture.

Applying Cork Rings to Bottles.—11,002.—September 16, 1885.—S. A. Bull.

Applying Electric Light to Speculums, &c.—10,773.—September 11, 1885.—T. P. Salt and A. T. Salt.

Bleaching, &c.—11,177.—September 19, 1885.—O. Imray.—A communication from Dr. E. A. Behrens, Germany. Improved process for bleaching and refining resins and similar substances.

Bottles.—10,428.—September 3, 1885.—J. Hale. Improvements in bottles.—10,997.—September 16, 1885.—H. Codd. Improvements in bottles for containing aërated liquids.—10,444.—September 3, 1885.—H. W. Stevens. Improvements in apparatus for closing bottles and other vessels.—10,447.—September 3, 1885.—J. W. Dixon. Improvements in apparatus for securing the corks of bottles.—10,541.—September 5, 1885.—D. W. Bell. Improvements in bottles and stoppers therefor.

Bottle-corking Machines.—11,273.—September 22, 1885.—A. M. Clark.—A communication from F. Seely, United States. A screen attachment for bottling or bottle-corking machines.

Bottle-filling.—10,953.—September 15, 1885.—H. Barrett. An improved apparatus for filling and charging screw-mouthed bottles, and for screwing screw-stoppers into the same.

Bottle-labelling Machine.—10,957.—September 15, 1885.—G. Wright. An apparatus for applying labels to the corks or stoppers and mouths of bottles and the like.

Bottle-stands.—10,637.—September 8, 1885.—J. Betzemann. Improvements in.

Bottle-stopping.—10,501.—September 4, 1885.—W. P. Thompson.—A communication from H. Spriège, Germany.—10,558.—September 7, 1885.—T. Thompson.—10,579.—September 7, 1885.—H. Brecknell.—10,686.—September 9, 1885.—J. Edwards.—10,870.—September 14, 1885.—A. C. Calmour.—10,881.—September 14, 1885.—A. B. White.—10,955.—September 15, 1885.—H. Barrett.—11,185.—September 21, 1885.—F. J. Baumont and W. Rylands.—11,541.—September 28, 1885.—L. Dove.

Calcined Magnesia.—11,154.—September 19, 1885.—G. Milligan. Improvements in the manufacture.

Catamenial Bandages—10,359.—September 1, 1885.—W. R. Robinson. Improvements in the manufacture.

Chemical Fire-extinguishers.—10,938.—September 15, 1885.—H. J. Haddan.—A communication from J. P. Scott, United States. Improvements.

Colouring Matters.—10,377.—September 1, 1885.—W. Clark.—A communication from the Farbfabrik, vorm. Brönnner, Germany.—10,834.—September 12, 1885.—H. H. Lake.—A communication from Wirth & Co., Germany.

Connecting Springs to Artificial Teeth.—11,007.—September 17, 1885.—J. Brown.

Corking-apparatus.—10,697.—September 9, 1885.—E. Gervais.

Distributing Acids.—11,492.—September 26, 1885.—J. Brock and E. Saye. Improved means or apparatus for distributing or conveying acids or other liquors to the cisterns or tanks of chemical towers, or to vats or other receptacles.

Feeding-bottles.—10,467.—September 4, 1885.—F. Hargreaves.—11,059.—September 17, 1885.—J. Hix.

Filling-machines.—11,139.—September 19, 1885.—J. P. Jackson.—11,140.—September 19, 1885.—J. P. Jackson.

Filter-presses.—10,570.—September 7, 1885.—B. H. Remmers and J. Williamsen.—10,942.—September 15, 1885.—J. B. Alliot.

Filters.—10,575.—September 7, 1885.—T. L. Robinson.—A communication from T. Grant, United States.—10,577.—September 7, 1885.—W. L. Wise.—A communication from L. Pommeraye, France.—10,839.—September 12, 1885.—H. L. Doulton.—10,941.—September 15, 1885.—B. Dukes.—11,043.—September 17, 1885.—J. Howel.—11,473.—September 26, 1885.—R. R. Kelly and A. C. L. Weigel.

Grease-removing Liquid.—11,134.—September 19, 1885.—F. Hansen. A liquid for removing grease from and cleaning textile fabrics.

Linseed-meal.—10,563.—September 7, 1885.—T. H. Williams. An improved method of producing linseed-meal for medicinal purposes.

Manufacturing Alcohol, &c.—11,258.—September 22, 1885.—D. D. Cattanaach.

Medicinal Preparation for the Cure of Pulmonary Complaints.—11,014.—September 17, 1885.—A. Lynch.

Mineral-water Cases.—11,364.—September 24, 1885.—H. T. Chappell.

Obtaining Ammonia, &c.—10,804.—September 12, 1885.—J. B. Hannay.

Paranitro-benzaldelydes.—10,937.—September 15, 1885.—H. J. Haddan.—A communication from F. Bayer & Co., Germany.

Pessaries.—11,096.—September 18, 1885.—J. C. Mewburn.—A communication from V. C. Lingrand, France.

Preparing Crystal Soda, &c.—10,661.—September 9, 1885.—A. P. Laurie.

Preserving Salts of Iron.—10,598.—September 8, 1885.—A. E. Robinson. Improvements in the preservation from oxidation of certain salts of iron.

Recovering Alkali.—10,849.—September 14, 1885.—J. R. Hill. Improvements in the recovery of alkali and utilisation of by-products.

Respirator.—11,474.—September 26, 1885.—G. W. Clements. A close-fitting thin-lip respirator.

Sulphur.—11,178.—September 19, 1885.—P. A. Mawdsley and T. Macfarlane. Improvements in the manufacture of sulphur from alkali waste by means of metallic chlorides.

Tooth-brush.—11,459.—September 26, 1885.—C. G. Ash. An improved flexible-jointed tooth-brush.

Treating Acid Vapours.—10,842.—September 12, 1885.—G. F. Redfern.—A communication from J. Walckenaere, Belgium.

Trusses.—11,394.—September 24, 1885.—B. F. Atkinson.

Vapour-inhalers.—10,607.—September 8, 1885.—R. M. Kennedy.

Specifications published during the month:—

Postage 1d. each extra.

1883.

Amended Specification.

3,229. E. P. Potter and W. H. Higgin. Manufacture of chromates of soda. 4d.

1884.

- 11,144. G. Haycraft. Filters. 6*d*.
 12,096. W. Lawson. Stoppering bottles. 4*d*.
 12,156. W. & S. Hill. Bottle-stoppers. 4*d*.
 12,717. L. A. Groth. Safety-stopper. 6*d*.
 12,774. W. Bruce. Filling or bottling machines. 6*d*.
 12,834. W. A. Rowell. Manufacture of chromic acid, &c. 4*d*.
 13,370. J. Brown. Pessary. 6*d*.
 13,529. W. Paulson. Filtering and aerating of water. 6*d*.
 13,629. H. W. Fenner. Distillation of coal-tar, &c. 6*d*.
 13,630. H. W. Fenner. Heating of stills or boilers employed in the distillation of coal-tar, &c. 4*d*.
 13,650. B. P. Walker. Heating substances for distillation. 4*d*.
 13,645. A. T. Clarkson. Regulating the supply in the administration of anæsthetics. 6*d*.
 13,818. A. Angell. Materials for the purification of sewage, &c. 4*d*.
 14,151. R. S. Lloyd. Securing corks, &c., in bottles. 8*d*.
 14,287. C. F. Cohen and others. Filling and corking bottles. 6*d*.
 14,299. W. K. Ferguson. Supplying tooth-powder, &c., to the brush. 6*d*.
 14,354. J. Phillips. Bottle-stoppers, &c. 6*d*.
 14,533. H. Whitehead and R. Hodgson. Manufacture of salt from brine, &c. 6*d*.
 15,281. D. Rylands. Internally-stoppered bottles. 6*d*.
 15,424. J. J. Varley. Seatings for stoppers for bottles containing aerated or gaseous liquids. 6*d*.

1885.

873. F. Foster. Partitioned bottle-crate. 6*d*.
 8,523. H. E. Newton. Manufacture of chloroform and acetic acid. 4*d*.

Miscellaneous Formulae.

SEA FOAM.—A correspondent of the *Am. Druggist* offers the following as the formula for sea foam, used and approved by hairdressers:—

Sal tartar.	5iss.
Tr. cantharides	3 ij.
Water ammonia	ss.
Bay rum	Oss.
Alcohol	"
Water	"

Misee.

MENTHOL DISCS FOR SICK HEADACHE.—At a recent meeting of the Société de Thérapeutique (*Progr. Méd.*) M. Mayet fils stated that he had had discs made after the following formula:—

	Grains
Menthol	7½
Chloral hyd.	7½
Spermaceti	30
Cocoa butter	15

A disc is to be bound on over the seat of the pain. M. Mayet said that he had never observed that these discs had an irritating effect.

CHILBLAIN CRAYONS.—

Camphor	5iss.
Iodine	5ij.
Olive oil	3vj.
Paraffin	5iiss.
Alcohol	q.s.

Dissolve the camphor in the oil, and the iodine in as small a quantity of alcohol as possible. Add the mixed liquids to the melted paraffin and pour the whole in suitable moulds. The pencil can be rendered hard or soft by the addition or diminution of olive oil.—*Journal de Méd. de Paris*.

CASCARA CORDIAL.—A correspondent of the *Druggists' Circular* reminds that Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. published in the *Detroit Lancet* for January, 1882, the full working formula for their cascara cordial as follows:—

Cascara Cordial.

Cascara sagrada	100 grammes
Berberis aq.	37 "
Diluted alcohol	233 "
Coriander	17 "
Angelica root	2 "
Oil anise	0·13 "
Oil aurantii	0·13 "
Oil cassia	0·005 "
Granulated sugar	238 "
Ext. glycyrrhizæ fl.	12 "
Tinct. cudbear	q.s.
Aqua, q.s. to make of finished product 1 litre	

Make a decoction of the cascara at 212° F., and, when cold, filter; then dissolve the sugar in the resulting filtrate.

Pack the coriander, berberis, and angelica (previously reduced to coarse powder) in a percolator, and displace with the dil. alcohol, in which the oils have been previously dissolved.

Lastly, mix the cascara solution, the aromatic tincture, and the tinct. cudbear together, and add the fluid ext. liquorice, and finally enough water to make 1 litre.

MR. S. S. JONES, Philadelphia, supplies the *Druggists' Circular* with formulæ for preparations which, according to him, represent the two following medicines:—

Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Morphiæ sulph.	½ gr.
Sodi carbonas	j. gr.
Syrup. simpl.	3iss. fl.
Aquæ	3ss. fl.
Spirit. fœniculi	3j. fl.

M.

Spirits fœniculi prepared same as spirit. menth. pip. U.S.P., 1870.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Pulv. ext. glycyrrhiz	8 oz. troy
Pulv. sacch. alba	12 "
Pulv. acacia	2 "
Pulv. cubebæ	2 "
Pulv. ext. conium	1 drachm

M. Make into troches of the regular size.

FUMIGATING-PAPER.—Fumigating-paper is prepared from pieces of Bristol board cut 3¼ by 5½ inches and painted on one side with several coats of the following solution:—Siam benzoin, 30; storax, 12; mastic, olibanum amber, each 3; cascarilla, 9; vanilla, 4; alcohol, 200 parts. To this is added oil of true cinnamon, cloves, each 30 drops; oils orange peel and bergamot, each 20 drops.—*Stearns' New Idea*.

A PERMANENT RED INK.—Triturate carmine in a porcelain mortar with a solution of silicate of potash until a freely-flowing ink is obtained. Keep in well-closed bottles with oiled corks. Writing with this ink dries quickly and brilliantly.

POISONED BY A COUGH-MIXTURE.—The *Echo* of Tuesday last reports that an inquest had been held on the 12th inst. by Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner, on the body of an infant that had died from the effects of a cough-mixture, administered by its mother, the mixture having been supplied to a brother of the deceased. It is further reported that at the inquest Dr. Roe stated that the mixture was a preparation of oil of almonds (which contained prussic acid) and syrup of violets; the prussic acid having caused death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, and suggested that all chemists selling oil of almonds, or other drugs containing poison, should label the bottles to that effect.

Trade Report.

THE Board of Trade returns for September present the following results:—

Imports.

	Sept., 1884	Sept., 1885
Total value	£32,249,593	£29,963,788

Exports.

	Sept., 1884	Sept., 1885
British and Irish produce ..	£20,505,945	£18,621,664
Foreign and colonial produce	6,356,089	5,086,052

We subjoin details concerning drugs and chemicals:—

Imports.

	Sept., 1883	Sept., 1884	Sept., 1885
Quicksilver	41,250	37,500	22,500
Alkali	2,724	2,727	1,750
Alkali	5,860	8,372	6,910
Chemicals (unenumerated) ..	7,527	6,805	5,375
Dyes (coal-tar)—	108,546	113,820	91,810
Aniline	18,860	16,241	
Alizarine	38,007	31,570	
Other coal-tar dyes	264	109	
Oil—			
Cocoonut	44,245	24,350	33,464
Olive	82,882	39,405	51,261
Palm	2,255	680	674
Petroleum	84,465	27,657	26,786
Seed, of all kinds	63,795	74,678	73,552
Train, blubber, and sperm ..	109,073	122,224	95,618
Turpentine	5,061,284	6,618,632	9,672,123
Bark, Peruvian	160,382	205,004	292,177
Gum—	781	1,566	1,237
Arabic	26,894	46,078	34,841
Drugs, unenumerated	2,259	2,595	3,205
	86,158	65,030	92,002
	39,911	51,504	64,847
	61,777	62,558	84,917
	7,042	9,848	7,180
	92,757	73,351	43,217
	7,884	2,686	4,637
	16,221	9,719	14,541
	118,507	51,008	72,984

Exports.

	Sept., 1883	Sept., 1884	Sept., 1885
Alkali	624,365	734,316	614,330
Bleaching materials	195,595	23,889	172,633
Medicines, including drugs ..	146,500	144,647	132,311
Bark, Peruvian	48,130	58,957	44,504
Foreign chemicals	77,311	77,820	64,928
Gum—	4,054	9,186	9,007
Arabic	27,511	51,971	51,299
Quicksilver	19,192	12,260	12,954
	5,057	1,879	7,924
	12,564	6,778	28,252
	243,257	280,068	723,252
	18,102	20,483	55,524

MINCING LANE, October 13.

SOME extensive business in a few articles has taken place since the date of our last report, and notwithstanding only moderate improvement in values, there has been more firmness manifested generally than we have of late been accustomed to in Mincing Lane, leading us to believe that a sound and lasting revival in trade is now commencing.

The Board of Trade returns for last month are again discouraging, showing what we may term the "usual" serious decrease in value of the exports, and upon the first nine months of the year we find in comparison with same period of last year an alarming deficit. Against this, however, several branches of the home trade are showing signs of

marked improvement, and we believe that the Mincing Lane markets are now amongst the least affected by the general depression—in fact some articles, such as bark, cloves, isinglass, and quinine, have all experienced considerable business of late, particulars of which we give fully under their respective headings.

A quiet tone pervaded the last drug sales, held on October 1, but gum arabic in public sales has provoked good competition at increasing rates.

ACIDS.—Citric is again easier, and there are sellers of large quantities at 1s. 6½d. per lb. Tartaric is now also neglected at 1s. 6½d. per lb. for foreign, and 1s. 7½d. per lb. English make. Oxalic still quoted 4d. per lb. less discount.

ALOES.—For East Indian Socotrine 8½ per cwt. is still asked, but in last drug sales a little less than late rates was accepted for Cape, 75 out of 181 cases being sold at from 18s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt.

The large quantity of 294 boxes Curaçoa was offered; only 14 boxes, however, found buyers.

AMMONIA.—Sulphate gray 24 per cent. in poor demand, although 10½ 5s. per ton is now accepted.

ANTIMONY.—Crude continues in steady request at 21½ per ton, but regulus is weak at reduced prices of 35½ to 36½ per ton, and a large quantity of Borneo regulus is advertised for public sale this week.

ARSENIC is in good demand at 11s. per cwt. for powdered white.

BALSAMS are still without demand; a small quantity of Peru was sold in last sales at low price of 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

BARK has met with extensive business for all cinchona qualities. The Dutch sales to which we referred last month went off well, the whole quantity offered finding buyers at full rates. Here, both in public sales and by private contract, large quantities have changed hands, the principal purchases being made for American account. The effect of the demand has been to raise prices, and the quinine unit value is more fully 6d. to 6½d. The general opinion is that prices will soon show a still further advance, although the fact of large quantities having been already advertised for public sale on the 20th of this month would almost indicate anxiety on the part of certain holders to realise at the present improved rates. We have generally remarked before serious rises a disposition to withdraw stocks from the markets, which of course may yet be done.

Reports from Ceylon are conflicting; all we know is that the quantity shipped during the season just completed was about equal to that of the previous one, and it will be not upon the past, but upon future shipments from now to the end of the year, i.e., during the first three months of the new season, commenced October 1, that the best calculations can be based.

BLEACHING POWDER, very quiet at 7½ 10s. per ton.

BORAX, steady at 35s. to 37s. per cwt.

CALUMBA ROOT remains without demand. In last drug sales 200 bags offered were all bought in, and as there is also a large quantity now advertised for public sale without reserve, lower rates may be looked forward to.

CAMPHOR.—Some holders wishing to realise, sales of raw camphor "without reserve" have taken place, causing price to drop to 70s. to 71s. per cwt. Refined qualities have been reduced slightly, although makers are disinclined to make more than trifling concessions during what may be called the off season of the article.

CAMOMILES continue in steady demand at slightly easier rates of from 47s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. per cwt. for new flowers, according to quality. Some old ones are still being offered at very low rates.

CANTHARIDES.—We cannot report any actual improvement in this article, although in some quarters higher prices are talked of.

CASSIA LIGNEA continues dull at 28s. to 28s. 6d. per cwt. Broken meets with more trade, however, at 27s. per cwt.

CLOVES have experienced considerable business since our last report, and with increasing demand private sales have supplemented public ones at advancing rates, fair Zanzibars being worth now fully 5½*d.* per lb. Clove oils have been raised in price in consequence.

COCA LEAVES.—The large quantity of 59 bales was offered in last drug sales, out of which only 4 bales sold at 7½*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.

COCHINEAL.—Steady, at late rates, with business of fair extent. Firmness is constantly being exhibited by holders, but, at the same time, requirements are generally met at current rates.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firmer, at 127*s.* to 127*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for finest French.

CUBEBS.—Fine genuine berries are here and there obtainable at about 15*d.* per cwt., although it is rumoured that speculation is at work to again "corner" the article.

ESSENCE OF LEMON.—Some considerable business has been done in new crop for arrival, and higher rates appear at length to be believed in. Increased prices are also asked for all good qualities upon the spot. The cholera is made either the reason or the excuse for asking a considerable rise upon Palermo qualities at the moment.

GALLS.—Sales of China continue to be made at 48*s.* to 48*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for moderate quantities.

GINGER.—Considerable sales of Cochin have lately taken place, some 850 packages having been sold at prices varying from 31*s.* to 96*s.* per cwt., according to quality.

GUM ARABIC.—All the various qualities are more or less advanced in price, notwithstanding which large business has been done within the last fortnight, and to-day the position is fully maintained. Fine brown Barbary has been sold at the high figure of 100*s.* per cwt., and 6*l.* 10*s.* is now asked for Turkey sorts.

GLYCERINE still enjoys a firm position at late rates, and makers refuse to entertain forward orders for very extensive quantities at less than 46*l.* per ton for best 1,260 quality.

HONEY.—In last public sales the prices of Jamaica were somewhat reduced, 45 packages out of 60 being sold at low rates of 26*s.* 6*d.* to 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

IPECACUANHA is neglected. A little offered in last sales was bought in at 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per lb.

ISINGLASS.—At the public sales held September 28, out of 176 packages *Penang* offered 130 packages sold as follows:—Leaf, fine bright pale, 3*s.* 7*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; middling to good, 2*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; stout yellowish, 2*s.* 7*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; inferior, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.* per lb. Purse, fine pale, 1*s.* 11*d.*; dark, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*; low ordinary, 1*s.* per lb. Tongue, low to good middling, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. *Saigon*.—118 packages offered, 27 sold. Leaf, reddish, 3*s.* 10*d.*; brown pickings, 3*s.* 3*d.*; low, 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. Purse, ordinary, 1*s.* 1*d.*; low stained, 6*d.* per lb. Since the sales good business has taken place, and some lots are reported to have been sold at a profit, which has not been the case upon imports of isinglass of late.

LEMON-JUICE, at 22*l.* to 21*l.* 10*s.* per pipe f.o.b. Messina, meets with only limited business, the prices not corresponding with the low rates prevalent for citric acid.

LIME-JUICE being again in plentiful supply has given way very considerably in price, and an extensive business has been done at 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per gallon, now thought to be the bottom figures.

MENTHOL is occasionally offered in public sales now at varying rates. Cocking's pure crystals are quoted 30*s.* per lb.

OPIUM.—Notwithstanding the adverse reports concerning the new crop, opium, from sheer lack of business, continues in a very depressed condition, at prices ranging from 9*s.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb., according to quality; but during the last day or two business has been done in shipping qualities at the highest figures.

OILS.—H. G. Hotchkiss American peppermint oil is quiet at 16*s.* per lb.; Cocking's fine Japanese oil 14*s.* per lb. Aniseed is slow of sale at 6*s.* 8*d.* per lb., and citronelle to arrive is being quoted at the very low rate of 1*d.* per oz. in quantities.

OTTO OF ROSES.—The demand for this article received a sudden and unexpected stimulus from the late events in Eastern Roumelia. Fortunately the revolution occurred after the distillation had been completed, or this season's excellent crop would probably have suffered considerably from lack of labourers, who are ever ready to throw aside peaceful occupations to take upon themselves the more "glorious" ones of war. As it is, we hear that part of the stock is still lying in the disturbed districts.

PETROLEUM OIL is easier, and now quoted—spot, 6½*d.* to 6 15-16*d.*; November-December, 6 11-16*d.*; January-March, 6*d.* per gallon. Although the stock of petroleum here is considerably less than last year, the increased quantity afloat and loading for London quite compensates for the deficiency. Petroleum spirit unaltered.

PIMENTO, notwithstanding large stocks, is dearer, at 2½*d.* to 2½*d.* per lb. and, the demand continuing, it is thought that higher rates will be attained.

POTASH.—Chlorate continues to advance, and now 8*d.* per lb. is the price, and at that prompt delivery is difficult to obtain. Bichromate is, on the contrary, difficult to sell at 3½*d.* per lb.

POTASSIUM.—Iodide is in limited demand at 11*s.* to 12*s.* per lb. Bromide of various makes meets with only small business, at prices varying from 1*s.* 5½*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb.

QUASSIA is still offered in large quantities, at the very low price of about 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

QUICKSILVER.—Importers' price has been raised to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, but in second hands it is obtainable at 6*l.*

QUININE.—We referred last month to large orders being in the market at a little under manufacturers' prices, and makers firmly refusing to make concessions, buyers had to come up to their rates. It was soon found, moreover, that orders of unusual magnitude were to be placed, and, as similarly large inquiries existed for good quinine barks, manufacturers found themselves compelled to raise prices for their own protection. The foreign makes were the first to be influenced, and at the end of last month an advance to 3*s.* per oz. for German in tins took place. Howard's price was raised to 3*s.* 8*d.* for 1-cz. vials on the 2nd inst., since when German bulk has made 3*s.* 3*d.* per oz. for considerable quantities. Undoubtedly the advance in prices may be directly attributed to the double attack made upon quinine and bark by American purchases of unusual extent, a remarkable fact when it is remembered that only a very short time since there was a talk of American quinine inundating the markets of Europe. Such are the extraordinary caprices of commerce. Some fairly large business has also been done in quinine for the colonies.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Firsts, 38*s.*; seconds, 36*s.* per cwt., with steady business.

SALT PETRE meets with very restricted trade at the reduced prices.

SODA.—Crystals unchanged at 2*l.* 16*s.* per ton ex ship here. Caustic cream, 8*l.* 5*s.*; white, 60 per cent., 8*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 15*s.* per ton. Bicarbonate dull at 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton ex warehouse.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—The remarkably low price of copper and increased competition of manufacturers have brought about a further reduction of price to 15*l.* 10*s.* to 15*l.* 15*s.* per ton, at which low figures business is of moderate extent only.

TAMARINDS continue to be offered in large quantities, and prices of West Indian are again less in consequence, with fair qualities obtainable at 10*s.* to 12*s.* per cwt.

TURPENTINE.—We have again to report slightly dearer rates, as follows:—American spirit, spot, 26*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 9*d.*; November-December, 26*s.* 9*d.* to 27*s.*; and January-April, 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

WAX.—48 bags Carnauba bought in at last public sales, good at 62*s.* 6*d.*; grey, 45*s.* per cwt.

We take the following from the autumn report of Messrs. Gehe & Co., Dresden:—

ARSENIC (RED).—Our stock being completely exhausted, it is probable that the next forthcoming lots will be held at a higher figure. Holders of second-hand stock are already selling at an advance.

BALSAM CAPIVI of all varieties remains extremely dull, and the recent political troubles in Venezuela have not otherwise affected the article than by causing a very slight advance in Maracaibo balsam. Fine Pará is rare. Adulteration of capivi continues to be practised extensively, one of the commonest methods of sophistication consisting in the addition to the drug of a mixture of wood-oil and resin. No certain test has yet been discovered for detecting the presence of resin only in Maracaibo balsam.

PERUVIAN BALSAM.—A small consignment recently arrived in Europe of so-called "white Peruvian balsam," which is said to be obtained from the fruits of the tree. We (Messrs. Gehe) hold samples of this variety at the disposal of inquirers.

BISMUTH remains steady at the recent advance. Australia now appears to enter the field as a serious competitor with Saxony and Bolivia, although as yet no statistics are given which would enable us to gauge the probable extent of the Australian production. Quite recently ore containing bismuth was offered from Norway, and a parcel of pure metal arrived in Hamburg from Bolivia emanating from another than the usual source. Whether this increased supply will cause a decline in the price we cannot venture to say.

QUININE BARKS AND QUININE.—Business in these articles, on the whole, has passed off quietly when contrasted with the extensive price fluctuations to which they were subject during the previous year; still the margin between extreme quotations has been large, especially for sulphate of quinine, Howard's being quoted in January at 4s. 6d. per oz. in bottles and 4s. 3d. per oz. in bulk, against 3s. 4d. and 3s. 2d. respectively at the end of July, since when prices have again advanced. Nearly 4,000 packages of East India bark were sold at very firm rates in the great London drug sales of August 11, but we do not anticipate a further rise in sulphate of quinine, because, some weeks ago, when the Dutch Government entered the market for the purchase of 25 cwt., they received from European manufacturers tenders for the enormous total of 165 cwt. It would further appear that the cultivated Asian barks will soon enable us to dispense altogether with the uncultivated American sorts. The exports from Ceylon increase steadily, and Java sends to Holland larger and larger parcels. All these barks, rich in alkaloids, are the produce of rationally-managed plantations, the yield of which may be foreshadowed almost to a certainty. The shipments of the uncultivated American barks, on the other hand, are frequently interrupted in the most disturbing manner by obstacles in transport, revolutions, and commercial crises.

Red bark, and the better qualities of Loxa, Huanoco, and Guayaquil are very rare, and command high prices.

COTO BARK.—The supply of genuine coto is nearly exhausted, the alkaloid cotoine extracted from this bark having been in brisk demand for the South of Europe.

QUILLAYA BARK has become very scarce owing to the reduced arrivals at Havre and Hamburg, and a good demand for consumption. This drug has acquired considerable importance since Dr. Kobert, of Strassburg, discovered in it medicinal virtues equal to those possessed by Senega root.

CORTEX CASCARA SAGRADA (*Rhamnus Purshiana*) appears to have been incorporated definitely among the resources of medicine, and a good demand from many quarters points to a growing feeling in favour of this bark as a purgative.

CANTHARIDES.—The former high prices gave way as the time for collecting the flies approached, and this was considered a presage of coming heavy arrivals; but it now transpires that the total quantity collected in Russia remains below last year's yield, and that the Hungarian and Sicilian crops will not make up the deficiency. Seven hundred puds (228 cwt.) cantharides are said to have been sold at the Pultawa fair (Russia), and, other parcels having been shipped

by different routes, a total will probably be reached large enough to meet the annual consumption.

Chinese cantharides arrive sparingly, and bring high prices.

CARAWAY-SEED.—Our readers will be aware that Dutch caraways experienced a rise of nearly 100 per cent. towards the end of last year, which was no doubt partly owing to the failure of the crop, but must also to a considerable extent be ascribed to speculation. This year the price has been fluctuating, closing at about 20 per cent. below the highest point. To an old stock of 3,000 bales a total yield of 20,000 to 25,000 bales in Holland alone has been added. Norway now also exports fair quantities of caraways of a quality much superior to that of the Finnish seeds.

COCA-LEAVES.—Owing to the increased consumption of cocaine, it is not astonishing that this drug should lately have played a leading part. At the commencement of April the European and North American stocks were quite exhausted, and prices ruled 400 to 500 per cent. higher. It is even said that in New York a parcel of leaves grown in the Ceylon Botanical Gardens brought 13s. per lb.; but a reaction took place in May, and since then the ever-increasing imports of coca-leaves caused the price to fall even more quickly than it had previously risen, damaged leaves selling cheaper than before the advance. Over 1,000 bales of coca-leaves are computed to have been landed in Europe since May last, but nearly every lot was deficient in quality. Perhaps the shipments have been hurried on unduly, but allowance should be made for the climatic difficulties experienced in South America in preserving the leaves. The coca-shrub grows throughout the South American Andes, from Ecuador to the Argentine Republic, the total crop from wild-growing and cultivated plants averaging 15,000,000 lbs. in Peru, and 8,000,000 lbs. in Bolivia. The Peruvian leaves are thinner and narrower, the Bolivian stronger, larger, and darker. The reverse side of the Bolivian leaves plainly shows the characteristic ellipsis on either side of the central vein, which is not always the case with the Peruvian leaves. The home consumption by the Indians for chewing, and by the Europeans as a tea, is very considerable, and the South American Governments are said to derive large sums from the inland tax they levy on the leaves. The rumour would therefore not appear improbable that these impecunious Governments contemplate the imposition of an export duty, which would have the effect of increasing the price of the drug, now so low as to leave no profit to the exporters. The leaves are collected three times yearly—in January, May, and October, and no hiatus in the supply can therefore be expected. The only point to be considered is the packing of the leaves in such a manner as to prevent deterioration.

CUBEBS remained dear throughout. Prices advanced from 10l. in January to 15l. in April, then fell again to 12l. 10s., and now stand at 14l. 10s. Arrivals in England and Holland were small, and consisted to a large extent of bold, pale-greyish berries, which are little esteemed, and are alleged to be false cubebs, derived from the *Piper crassipes* and *Daphnidium cubeba*. The following tests are recommended for detecting adulteration:—(1.) Pulverisation of the suspected sample with the addition of a few drops acid. sulphuric. conc., which generates with genuine cubebs a carmine, with *Piper crassipes* a red-brown, with *Daphnidium* a yellow-brown, and with a mixture of genuine and false cubebs a light red-brown tint. (2.) Decoction of the sample with the addition of a trace of tincture of iodine, which results in an indigo-blue colour if the cubebs are genuine, while *Piper crassipes* gives a reddish, mixed genuine and false cubebs a dull violet blueish hue, and *Daphnidium* remains unchanged. Genuine cubebs are free from starch, whereas in the false cubebs this substance is said to be present in small angular bodies.

ERGOT OF RYE has not been subject to much fluctuation after the sudden rise of 40 per cent. in the beginning of the year. But little remains of the old stock, and the result of the crop in Russia and Spain, the principal producing countries, is yet unknown.

GENTIAN-ROOT has been very largely collected in Southern France and Piedmont, and has consequently declined in value.

INSECT-POWDER.—The first fresh arrivals of Dalmatian *Flores chrysanthemi* took place in April, and hopes were entertained that prices might give way, 135 tons of the old stock still remaining warehoused at Trieste. This expectation has not been realised, the crop not being a large one. Holders have even obtained an advance, and, if heavy purchases should be made by America, prices might easily go still higher. Persian flowers are becoming scarce; the new crop is not expected until late in the autumn.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—Judging by the quantities already on the market, the crop in Italy and Austria would appear to be abundant; but whether this circumstance will cause the price to fall very low is at least doubtful, the old stock being very nearly used up.

KEFYR.—The Caucasian milk-fungi, which we have frequently mentioned in our reports, have been largely used in Germany and Switzerland for the manufacture of the well-known kefy-kumiss. The following observations concerning the preparation of this article may therefore be of interest:—The dry fungi, after having been placed during three hours in tepid water, and washed a few times with clean water, are put in new milk at 30°, which has to be renewed daily. The fungi, which are originally of greater specific gravity than milk, must be shaken frequently, but not too violently, for about eight days, in order to acquire by increase of size change of colour to white, and gradual rising of the liquid to the surface of the water, the qualities necessary for the preparation of kefy and kefy-kumiss. New, cool, skimmed milk is now poured upon the fungi, at the rate of six to eight times their volume, the vessel closed with a cork, and left in a medium temperature for twenty-four hours, being frequently shaken meanwhile. The liquid is then strained, and the same procedure repeated once or twice again after washing the fungi with cold water. The beverage thus obtained is the kefy of the mountaineers, which for appearance and taste may be compared to fresh sour cream.

The kefy-kumis, called "kapyr" by the natives, is obtained by pouring together in a champagne-bottle one part of kefy and two of new, cool milk, corking the bottle tightly and leaving the compound to brew under frequent shaking for twenty-four, forty-eight, or seventy-two hours, according to the required strength of the kapyr.

MEDICINAL HERBS, on the whole, yielded a satisfactory crop, the weather having been favourable, and sufficient labour having been devoted to the collection of uncultivated herbs. Narcotic herbs, the most important of the latter class, have been much sought after, thus preventing the accumulation of stocks of belladonna and hyoscyamus. Stramonium, too, was in large demand from America. Digitalis remains neglected, as has been the case during the last few years. Aconite, growing in the higher mountainous regions, has not yet arrived on the market. Of the cultivated herbs, mints, melissa, hyssop, ruta hortensis, galeopsis, and salvia, have reached a very low price. Maroram is not yet on the market, and the prospect of the crop in Saxony is said to be not very favourable.

Herba cardui benedicti and herba centaurei minoris are also cheap, stock of the latter drug being still left over from last year. Herba tripoli fibrini are not plentiful, although the quantity gathered will probably suffice to meet the demand.

OIL OF MUSTARD may probably continue to be cheap, the mustard-plant having yielded a good harvest in Holland. Artificial oil of mustard meets with a growing application, although there is no great difference in price between it and the reliable genuine oil.

OPIUM.—The very moderate crop of 1884, notwithstanding prices of Asia Minor and Turkey opium, remained low, owing to decline of exports to countries out of Europe and absence of speculation. In April the harvest prospects were good on the whole, with the exception of a few districts, which suffered from lack of rain. The plant had been grown on a large scale, and a heavy yield of 9,000 to 10,000 cases was anticipated. In May, and still more in June, a change for the worse took place, and expectations fell to 8,000 to 8,500 cases. In the result the total crop will probably not surpass 7,500 cases. The market has assumed a decidedly firmer tone, coupled with an advance of 5 per cent. in prices. The quality of many parcels of this year's crop leaves much to be

desired, the rain having deepened the colour of the drug; but where the opium could be gathered during the dry weather, colour and percentage of morphine are satisfactory. Large supplies have already arrived of the sorts most used in pharmacy, viz., Guévé and fine soft Bei-Bazar or Yerlé. We again call attention to the fact that the varieties which are rich in morphine always appear as a soft paste, and that hard cakes can only be procured at the expense of quality, that is to say, by a large admixture of chaff.

Good green WORMSEED is very scarce, and, according to Russian advices, large supplies are not to be expected. The new Russian Santoin Works at Tschimkent are said to have bought up the remainder of last year's crop, while scarcely any seed has been gathered this year. We must therefore be prepared for an advance in price.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF CAMPHOR.—Messrs. Cocking & Co. in their market report, dated August 15, write concerning this article:—"This is a by-product in the manufacture of the solid camphor of commerce, from which it is separated in the course of manufacturing the latter. The essential oil hitherto found in the market is of a yellowish colour, with a powerful camphoraceous odour. There is also largely shipped a fictitious oil altogether, made simply by dissolving the refuse solid camphor in turpentine, and the light petroleum oils. We caution buyers against this, and as a great many uses are now being found for the genuine oil, we have introduced an extra refined quality, which we guarantee to be absolutely pure. It is quite colourless and free from any smell of camphor, and will be found superior to the finer qualities of turpentine for the essential-oil distiller."

(FROM OUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, October 1.

ALTHOUGH the volume of business is not nearly as large as was expected at this season of the year, a steady feeling exists as regards prices, buyers, as a rule, finding it difficult to secure any concessions from the views generally entertained. The demand for export has been rather dull, but this was anticipated.

The prices in parentheses in sterling are what the different articles would cost delivered in London, all market allowances, discounts, &c., being taken into account. Importers can, therefore, see at a glance the course of this market compared with their own.

ALOES.—Considerable arrivals of Curaçoa are still taking place; of late this variety has appeared in gourds. The quality is fair, but of a reddish brown colour. It is thought 10c. lb. (54s.) would buy them.

BALSAMS.—The following arrivals of *Copaiba* came to hand during September:—4,200 lbs. Carthagena, market price, 32½c. (1s. 5¾d.); 2,500 lbs. Maranhão, ditto, 33c. (1s. 6d.); 4,500 lbs. Para, ditto, 32c. (1s. 5¾d.); 6,500 lbs. Maracaibo, ditto, 30c. (1s. 4¾d.); total, 17,700 lbs. Notwithstanding such heavy arrivals, the stock has passed into second hands, and is firmly held at prices mentioned. Para appears to be in excess of the demand, and is a little easier. *Tolu.*—Only 600 lbs. arrived. Contrary to expectation the late advance was checked, although there are sellers in a small way at 34c. (1s. 6¾d.). The great bulk of the heavy stock remaining cost over this, and when inquiry is made for quantity the owners at once raise their pretensions. *Peru* is neglected at \$1.40 (6s. 3d.). *Canada* unchanged at 32c. (1s. 5¾d.).

TONCA BEANS are quiet. The stock is about 50,000 lbs. In the absence of buyers the market is firm at \$1.75 (7s. 9d.).

BEESEWAX.—Owing to the great honey season, the article has fallen in price, and is meeting with large demand from Europe. Pure yellow is quoted 26½c. (6l. 10s.), but for choice quality 28c. (6l. 18s.) is asked.

SPERMACE.—There is none to be had in the market, and when the manufacturers are approached they state that they cannot deliver what is on contract. The price is 34c. now *s. 5½d.*

COCA LEAVES.—Very large quantities come on the market at the arrival of each steamer from Aspinwall, fully 10,000 lbs. arriving during last month. A large manufacturing firm bought all the best lots about three weeks ago, the price being understood to be about 32c. (*1s. 6d.*); there are still 20,000 lbs. left, some being held for higher figures. About 6,000 lbs. of the small thin green Bolivian leaves also come to hand, for these 50c. (*2s. 3d.*) is demanded. *Cocaine* in enormous request, but keeps declining, 75c. per gramme *s. 3d.* being generally quoted. Bromide potassium is very m, with a large trade doing at 34c. (*1s. 5¼d.*, 5 per cent.).

GUARANA.—The whole of the stock over 2,000 lbs. has been bought up from the importers, and *£2 (8s. 9d.)* is now the price for small parcels.

QUININE.—After steadily maintaining the market for four months at the lowest official price known for quinine, the American manufacturers were to-day, owing to pressure of orders, compelled to raise the quotations 10c. per oz. The price in bulk is now 78c. (*3s. 5d.*, 5 per cent.). The cause of this is not far to seek; the autumn is the period of large consumption, and the home-made article being as cheap (and usually cheaper) as any of the best foreign brands was naturally preferred by consumers; and American manufacturers, in spite of increased facilities for producing, have been falling behind in filling orders. Whether this advance will check the inquiry remains to be seen.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—*Aniseed* is tending higher, the stock on the spot being only 200 cases, much below the average, the market price is *£17.0 (7s. 6d.)*. *Cassia* is in large supply, 350 cases being in warehouse, price 80c. (*3s. 6d.*). *Sassafras* has been in active demand, and has advanced to 44c. (*1s. 11d.*). *Wintergreen* is also advancing, the market now being *£19.5 (1s. 6d.)*.

ROOTS.—*Jalap* is arriving very sparingly, and mostly of poor quality; good heavy is held for 14c. (*7½d.*), there is a parcel of 19 bales light small root, which can be had at 12c. (*6½d.*). *Serpentaria* has ceased to come forward, being held back by the collectors in Texas, who are reported to hold about 40,000 lbs., and expect to force buyers to pay the high rates ruling in the early part of the year. Although there is no stock here, dealers refuse to treat with the "corner," and await developments. *Senega.*—The Western collection is now nearly all in, and prices are stiffer; for good dry bright roots high rates will rule, say 48c. (*2s. 2½d.*), but lower grades being in good supply may be expected to rule about 44c. (*2s. 0½d.*). This is the quality mostly shipped to London; the high-priced article being bought only by a few select trade houses. *Sarsaparilla.*—At the moment the market is bare of Mexican; last sales of Vera Cruz 12c. (*66s.*) "to arrive;" good Hispan, is offering at 11c. (*62s.*). In Honduras a great decline has taken place for best brands, Crown M.C., 40c. (*1s. 10d.*), P.P. 36c. (*1s. 8d.*). The stock of all kinds, 783 bales, mostly all high priced, the lower grades being very scarce.

OIL PEPPERMINT.—The distilling season is not over yet, being kept back by rainy unfavourable weather, and, consequently, it is quite difficult to arrive at any exact conclusion as to what the total yield of the crop will be; still it may safely be assumed to be more than last year by half. Speculators here have been selling H. G. Hotchkiss' brand for forward delivery at *£3.25 (15s.)*, but owing to the farmers holding out for long prices, it is thought that up to this they have not covered themselves. The market just now is very unsettled, some parties quoting prices merely to get it down, but in any case the inquiry is not nearly as large as it was last year:—

Exported during last month (September)	210 cases Hotchkiss	4,960
Oil in tins	.. .. .	2,900
		7,860

The market is nominally *£3.00* for prime Wayne county oil in tins; this is equal to 12s. 8d. net delivered in London.

The following were the Stocks of the chief Drugs, Gums, &c., in the Port of London on Sept. 30:—

	1885	1884		1885	1884
Aloes	4,149	3,677	Gum (cont.)—		
"	30	12	Benjamin ..	1,654	1,736
"	152	49	Damar	4,319	3,712
Aniseed, Star ..	295	229	Galbanum ..	15	19
Arrowroot	14,316	12,691	Gamboge	129	138
"	3,775	5,163	Guaiaecum ..	31	115
Balsam	391	521	Kino	162	161
Bark, Medicinal			Kowrie	2,002	841
cks & cs	2,478	4,644	Mastic	140	259
snus, &c.	66,842	86,821	Myrrh, E.I.	184	168
Borax	765	624	Olibanum ..	5,976	6,802
Bees' wax			Sandarach ..	1,394	1,216
cks & cs	1,328	801	Tragacanth ..	1,348	1,536
cakes	10	47	Indigo, E.I. ..	11,423	17,176
Wax, Jap. vgtbl. pk	936	1,669	Spanish	1,885	2,813
Camphor	6,902	10,101	Ipecac	75	168
Cardamoms	897	563	Jalap	210	407
Cocaineal, snus, &c.	8,291	9,684	Nux Vomica ..	752	876
Coccol. Ind. bgs, &c.	516	322	Oil—		
Colombo root ..	1,034	1,809	Castor	515	476
Cream tartar ..	85	54	"	6,132	11,737
Cubebs	43	202	Palm	277	83
Dragonsblood ..	148	172	Cocoonut	2,450	2,437
Galls, China & Jap.			Olive	972	804
cs	5,052	2,858	Aniseed	264	293
E.I.			Cassia	83	271
Trky & Prsn ..	4,477	3,495	Opium	1,931	2,223
Gum—			Rhubarb	1,574	818
Ammoniac	180	230	Saltpetre, Nit. Pot.		
Animi & Copal			tons	3,165	3,209
cks & cs	7,142	7,249	Nitrate Soda ..	3,989	2,482
Arabic, all descriptions	8,083	5,364	Sarsaparilla ..	465	463
Asafetida	892	787	Senna	1,008	1,726
			Shellac, total ..	57,553	47,887
			Turner	928	739
			Vermilion	—	25

Miscellaneous.

SEVERE CRITICISM.—A doctor in Providence Rhode Island, in returning the death of a young child, gave as cause of death—"How to Feed the Baby" and its Boston author."

MRS. MULVANEY (the laundress): "Indade ma'am, an' its miserable I am. I'm but just on my feet wid the pain in my back, and Jimmy he's as bad off; he has a cough on um that sounds loike an impty bar'l. *Cough for the lady, Jimmy!*"—*The Bazaar*, N.Y.

ARTIFICIAL OIL OF LEMON.—By treating rectified spirit of turpentine in the following manner curious chemical changes take place:—Spirit of turpentine, 2 quarts; rectified alcohol, 3 pints; nitric acid, 1 pint. Agitate the mixture in a glass or earthen vessel, and allow it to rest. After one month the reaction will be complete, and a large quantity of hydrate of spirit of turpentine is obtained. This hydrate, mixed with alcohol, produces voluminous crystals. Submitted to the action of hydrochloric acid gas, the hydrate of turpentine loses a part of its water of crystallisation, and is transformed into a hydrochlorate, having all the properties of the camphor of lemon. When heated it loses part of its acid; then treated by potassium, it is transformed into a fluid colourless oil, possessing the odour and chemical properties of the natural oil of lemon.—*Scientific American*.

A KIRKCALDY STORY.—Two men from a neighbouring village were hurrying through the lang toon of Kirkcaldy to the railway station, when, passing a druggist's shop, Jamie said to his neighbour, "Wait a minit, Davie, till I get a poother for the bairn." "Weel, Jamie, what did you pay for your poother?" asked Davie, presently. "Oh, a penny, of course, and a gey sma' morsel it is; but poothers are a' penny pices w' thae gentry." "Man Jamie, I see you canna buy poothers for the bairns; I wad ha' gotten twa as big as yours for a penny." "Ay," said Jamie, "hoo wud you manage that?" "Weel, I'll tell ye. He woud spier hoo auld the bairn was?" "Ay, of coorse, an' I tellt him it was six weeks auld." "Weel, if it had been me, you see, I wud ha' said six months, an' I wud a' gotten ane as big again, and then divided it in twa." "Man Davie, that thocht never struck me," returned Jamie, "or I wud ha' socht it for its nither."

Monthly Price Current.

The prices quoted in the following list are those actually obtained in Mincing Lane for articles sold in bulk. Our Retail Subscribers must not expect to purchase at these market prices, but they may draw from them useful conclusions respecting the prices at which articles are offered by the Wholesale Firms.

CHEMICALS.

		Last Month		This Month	
ACIDS—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Acetic	per lb.	0 2½	0 0	0 2½	0 0
pure	"	0 5	0 9	0 5	0 9
glacial	"	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 0
Benzoic Sublimate	"	0 0	3 6	0 0	3 6
Ex Gum	per oz.	0 6½	0 0	0 6½	0 0
Citric	"	1 7	0 0	1 6½	1 7
Gallic	"	3 2	3 6	3 2	3 6
Hydrochloric	per cwt.	4 6	7 6	4 6	7 6
Nitric	per lb.	0 3	0 3½	0 3	0 3½
Oxalic	"	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 0
Sulphuric	"	0 0½	0 1	0 0½	0 1
Salicylic	"	6 9	9 6	6 9	9 6
Tannic	"	1 4	2 9	1 4	2 9
Tartaric, English	"	1 7½	0 0	1 7½	0 0
foreign	"	1 6½	0 0	1 6½	0 0
ANTIMONY, crude	per cwt.	21 0	0 0	21 0	0 0
star	"	39 0	40 0	35 0	36 0
ARSENIC, lump	"	21 0	22 0	21 0	22 0
powder	"	11 0	0 0	11 0	0 0
BRIMSTONE, rough	"	8 0	8 6	8 0	8 6
roll	"	8 9	9 9	8 9	9 9
flour	"	10 0	12 6	10 0	12 6
GLYCERINE, German	"	50 0	0 0	46 0	50 0
refined	"	37 6	42 6	37 6	42 6
crude brown	"	17 0	0 0	17 0	0 0
IODIFORM	per lb.	0 8½	0 0	0 8½	0 0
IODINE, dry	per oz.	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0
resublimed	"	0 10	1 4	0 10	1 4
MAGNESIA, calcined	per lb.	5 0	0 0	5 0	0 0
Hwds.	"	116 0	117 6	122 6	0 0
MERCURY	per bot.	2 11	0 0	2 11	0 0
PRECIPITATE, red	per lb.	2 9	0 0	2 9	0 0
white	"	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0
PRUSSIAN BLUE	"	11 6	0 0	11 6	0 0
SANTONINE	"	10 0	0 0	10 0	0 0
SALICINE	"	35 0	0 0	35 0	0 0
THYMOL	"	115 0	0 0	115 0	0 0
SALTS—	"	125 0	0 0	125 0	0 0
Alum	per ton	0 5	0 0	0 5	0 0
powder	"	560 0	640 0	560 0	640 0
Ammonia:	"	230 0	240 0	230 0	240 0
Carbonate	per lb.	83 0	96 0	83 0	96 0
Hydrochlorate,	"	70 0	90 0	70 0	90 0
crude, white	per ton	38 0	42 0	38 0	42 0
Sulphate	per cwt.	7 6	0 0	7 9	8 0
Argol, Cape	"	35 0	37 0	35 0	37 0
Red	per lb.	2 6	0 0	2 6	0 0
Oporto, red	"	4 5	4 7	4 5	4 7
Bleaching powder	"	5 6	6 0	5 6	6 0
Borax, British refined	"	16 6	0 0	15 6	15 9
Calomel	per lb.	45 0	55 0	45 0	55 0
Chloral hydrate	"	2 0	0 0	2 0	0 0
Liebreich's	"	127 0	0 0	127 0	127 6
Copper:	"	109 0	0 0	109 0	0 0
Sulphate	per cwt.	3 6	4 0	3 6	4 0
Copperas, green	per ton	3 6	5 0	3 6	5 0
Corrosive Sublimate	per lb.	40 0	0 0	40 0	0 0
Cream Tartar, French	per cwt.	72 0	0 0	72 0	0 0
brown	"	4 6	5 0	4 6	5 0
Epsom Salts	"	2 3	2 4	2 3	2 4
Glauber Salts	"	0 3½	0 0	0 3½	0 0
Magnesia: Carbonate	"	29 0	0 0	29 0	0 0
Pond, Hwds.	"	46 0	46 6	46 0	46 6
Morphie Murias	per lb.	0 7½	0 0	0 7½	0 0
Orthophosphorus	"	0 8½	0 10	0 9½	0 10
Potasb:	"	1 11	2 0	1 11	2 0
Bicarbonate	per cwt.	10 6	11 6	10 6	11 6
Carbonate:	"	10 6	11 6	10 6	11 6
Potasbes, Canada,	"	1 8	0 0	1 5½	1 7
1st sort	per lb.	9 0	0 0	9 0	0 0
Pearlshes, Canada,	"	11 6	12 0	11 6	12 0
1st sort	per lb.	46 0	46 6	46 0	46 6
Chlorate	"	0 7½	0 0	0 7½	0 0
Prussiate	"	0 8½	0 10	0 9½	0 10
red	per cwt.	1 11	2 0	1 11	2 0
Sulphate	"	10 6	11 6	10 6	11 6
Potassium:	"	10 6	11 6	10 6	11 6
Bromide	per lb.	1 8	0 0	1 5½	1 7
Chloride	per cwt.	9 0	0 0	9 0	0 0
Iodide	per lb.	11 6	12 0	11 6	12 0
Quinine:	"	11 6	12 0	11 6	12 0
Sulphate, British, in	per oz.	3 6	0 0	3 8	0 0
bottles	"	3 3	0 0	3 6	0 0
Sulphate, French	"	2 8	2 10	3 3	0 0
Sulphate, German	"	0 8	0 8½	0 8	0 8½
Sal Acetos	per lb.	38 0	40 0	38 0	40 0
Sal Ammoniac, British	per cwt.	18 3	0 0	16 3	0 0
Saltpetre:	"	18 3	0 0	16 3	0 0
Bengal, 6 per cent, or	"	18 3	0 0	16 3	0 0
under	"	18 3	0 0	16 3	0 0

Saltpetre:—(cont.)

Bengal, over 6 per cent.	per cwt.	0 0 to 0 0
British, refined	"	21 6.. 22 6
Soda: Bicarbonate	"	7 6.. 7 9
Hwds.	"	45 0.. 0 0
Carbonate:	"	45 0.. 0 0
Soda Ash	per deg.	0 1½.. 0 0
Soda Crystals	per cwt.	2 10.. 0 0
Caustic	"	8 9.. 9 0
Hyposulphite	"	8 0.. 8 6
Nitrate	"	10 3.. 10 9
Zinc Sulphate	"	12 0.. 14 0
SUGAR OF LEAD, White	"	30 0.. 34 0
Brown	"	26 6.. 0 0
VERDIGRIS	per lb.	0 9.. 0 10½
VERMILION, English	"	2 0.. 0 0
China	"	2 2.. 0 0

DRUGS.

ALOE, Hepatic.	per cwt.	60 0.. 140 0
Socotrine	"	80 0.. 160 0
Cape, good	"	27 6.. 35 6
Inferior	"	25 0.. 30 0
Barbados	"	40 0.. 120 0
Curacao	"	30 0.. 80 0
AMBERGRIS, grey	per oz.	75 0.. 90 0
BALSAM—	"	75 0.. 90 0
Canada	per lb.	1 3.. 1 6
Capivi	"	1 6.. 1 7
Peru	"	6 6.. 7 0
Tolu	"	1 5.. 1 6
BARKS—	"	1 5.. 1 6
Canella alba	per cwt.	27 6.. 30 0
Cascarilla	"	28 0.. 35 0
CINCHONA—	"	28 0.. 35 0
Peru, grey	per lb.	0 6.. 1 6
Calisaya, flat	"	0 6.. 1 8
quill	"	1 0.. 4 0
Cartbagenia	"	0 3.. 1 2
Columbian	"	0 6.. 1 2
Cuprea	"	0 3.. 0 10
New Granada	"	0 6.. 1 10
Pitayo & Maracaibo	"	0 2.. 0 10
Red	"	1 6.. 6 0
East India, crown	"	0 3.. 1 10
" red	"	0 3.. 2 6
BUCHU LEAVES	"	0 2.. 1 0
CAMPOR, China	per cwt.	85 0.. 0 0
Japan	"	85 0.. 0 0
Refin. Eng.	per lb.	1 1½.. 0 0
Tablets	"	1 1½.. 1 3
CANTHARIDES, China	"	4 0.. 4 6
" Russian	"	5 6.. 6 0
CAMOMILE FLOWERS	per cwt.	70 0.. 71 0
CASTOREUM	per lb.	24 0.. 35 0
CHIRETTA	"	0 4.. 0 0
DRAGON'S BLOOD, Ip.	per cwt.	70 0.. 240 0
ERGOT OF RYE	per lb.	0 6½.. 0 10
FRUITS & SEEDS (see also Seeds and Spices)	"	0 6½.. 0 10
Anise, China Star	per cwt.	92 6.. 95 0
Russian	"	27 6.. 33 0
Beans, Tonquin	per lb.	2 0.. 4 0
Cardamoms, Malabar,	"	2 0.. 4 0
good	"	3 6.. 4 6
inferior	"	1 9.. 2 9
Aleppy	"	2 0.. 3 0
Madras	"	1 6.. 3 6
Ceylon	"	2 0.. 2 10
Malabar sorts	"	1 0.. 4 0
Cocculus Indicus	per cwt.	11 0.. 13 0
Colocyth, apple	per lb.	0 10.. 1 3
Cubebs	per cwt.	220 0.. 240 0
Cumin	"	30 0.. 34 0
Fennigreek	"	10 0.. 12 0
Juniper Berries	"	15 0.. 17 5
Nux Vomica	"	7 6.. 10 0
Tamarinds, E. India	"	6 0.. 9 0
W. India	"	10 0.. 12 6
Vanilla, large	per lb.	17 0.. 20 0
inferior	"	5 0.. 12 0
FLOWERS—Dalmatian	"	60 0.. 90 0
Caucasian	"	95 0.. 0 0
HONEY, Californian	per cwt.	24 0.. 38 0
Jamaica	"	25 0.. 35 0
IPERCACUANHA	per lb.	2 10.. 4 0
ISINGLASS, Brazil	"	2 0.. 4 3
Tongue sort	"	1 6.. 4 10
East India	"	1 0.. 4 6
West India	"	2 9.. 3 10
Russ. leaf	"	7 0.. 10 0
" Simovia	"	2 2.. 2 4
JALAP, good	"	0 7.. 0 9
infer. and stems	"	0 6.. 0 7
LEMON JUICE	per deg.	0 0.. 0 0
LIME JUICE	per gall.	2 8.. 2 10
LIQUORICE, Spanish	per cwt.	55 0.. 100 0
Liquorice Root	"	12 0.. 20 0
MANNA, flaky	per lb.	4 6.. 5 0
MUSK, Tonquin pod.	per oz.	75 0.. 87 6
Grain	"	50 0.. 90 0
Yunan pod.	"	30 0.. 40 0
OILS (see also separate list)	"	30 0.. 40 0
Almond, expressed	per lb.	1 3.. 1 5
Castor, 1st pale	"	0 4.. 0 0
second	"	0 3½.. 0 3½
Cod-liver	per gall.	3 0.. 4 6

Oils:—(cont.)

Essential Oils:		Last Month		This Month	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Almond	per lb.	25 0	0 0	25 0	0 0
Anise-seed, star	"	6 7	6 9	6 7	6 9
" German, &c.	"	8 0	13 0	8 0	13 0
Bergamot	"	5 0	5 6	5 6	6 0
Cajeput	per bot.	3 3	0 0	3 3	0 0
Caraway	per lb.	7 6	11 0	7 6	11 0
Cassia	"	3 7	3 8	3 7	3 8
Cinnamon	per oz.	2 0	2 9	2 0	3 6
Cinnamon-leaf	"	0 2½	0 0	0 2½	0 0
Citronelle	"	0 1½	0 1½	0 1	0 1½
Clove	per lb.	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9
Juniper	"	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0
Lavender, Exotic	"	6 9	8 6	6 9	8 6
" Mitcham	"	60 0	0 0	60 0	0 0
Lemon	"	3 6	5 6	3 6	5 6
Lemongrass	per oz.	0 1	0 1½	0 1	0 1½
Neroli	"	7 0	0 0	7 0	0 0
Nutmeg	"	0 8	0 0	0 8	0 0
Orange	per lb.	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0
Otto of Roses	per oz.	12 6	25 0	12 6	25 0
Patchouli	"	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Peppermint:					
American	per lb.	12 0	12 6	12 0	12 6
(H. G. Hotchkiss)	"	16 6	0 0	16 0	0 0
English	"	26 0	28 0	20 0	25 0
German	"	8 0	12 0	7 0	10 0
Japan	"	12 0	15 6	10 0	14 0
Menthol crystals	"	28 0	35 0	25 0	30 0
Rosmary	"	2 6	3 9	2 6	3 9
Sassafras	"	2 6	0 0	2 6	0 0
Spearmint	"	12 0	14 0	12 0	14 0
Thyme	"	2 6	0 0	2 6	0 0
Mace, expressed	per oz.	0 2	0 0	0 2	0 0
Opium, Turkey	per lb.	15 0	17 0	12 0	13 6
inferior	"	11 0	13 0	9 0	11 0
Quassia (bitter wood)	per ton	120 0	0 0	120 0	0 0
Rhubarb, China, good					
and fine	per lb.	2 3	3 9	2 3	3 9
Middling to fair	"	1 3	2 0	1 3	2 0
ROOTS—Columba	per cwt.	22 0	0 0	22 0	0 0
China	"	25 0	27 0	25 0	27 0
Cus-Cus	"	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Galangal	"	15 0	18 0	15 0	18 0
Gentian	"	20 0	24 0	20 0	24 0
Orris	"	23 0	50 0	25 0	40 0
Pellitory	"	68 0	80 0	68 0	80 0
Pink	per lb.	1 6	0 0	1 6	0 0
Rhatany	"	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 0
Seneka	"	2 4	2 6	2 4	2 6
Snake	"	1 6	0 0	2 0	3 0
Saffron, Valencia	"	30 0	35 0	30 0	35 0
Alicante	"	20 0	25 0	20 0	25 0
Sarsaparilla, Lima	"	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 9
Guayaquil	"	1 2	1 5	1 2	1 5
Honduras	"	1 2	1 6	1 7	2 0
Jamaica	"	1 6	1 10	1 7	2 0
Sassafras	per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Scammony, Virgin	per lb.	28 0	32 0	28 0	32 0
second and ordinary	"	10 0	24 6	10 0	24 6
Senna, Bombay	"	0 2½	0 0	0 2½	0 0
Tinnivelly	"	0 3	1 2	0 3	1 2
Alexandria	"	0 9	1 6	0 9	1 6
Spermaceti, refined	"	1 3	0 0	1 3	0 0
American	"	0 10½	0 0	0 10½	0 0
Squills	"	0 1	0 2½	0 1	0 2½
GUMS.					
AMMONIAC, drop	per cwt.	2 5	2 10	2 5	2 10
ANIMI, fine washed	"	15 0	17 0	15 0	17 0
sorts	"	12 0	15 0	12 0	15 0
ARABIC, pale picked	"	2 15	3 10	2 15	3 10
sorts, mid. to fine	"	1 10	2 6	1 10	2 6
TURKEY, pick. gd. to fin.	"	8 10	10 0	8 10	10 0
second & inferior	"	7 0	8 10	7 0	8 10
sorts	"	5 5	5 15	6 0	6 10
ASAFOETIDA, cm. to fin.	"	1 10	3 0	1 10	3 0
BENJAMIN, Siam, 1st	"	14 0	32 0	14 0	32 0
& 2nd	"	5 0	10 0	5 0	10 0
Sumatra	"	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
COPAL, Manila	"	15 0	75 0	15 0	75 0
Angola, red	"	145 0	152 6	145 0	152 6
DAMAR, pale	"	75 0	87 6	75 0	87 6
EUPHORBIA	"	10 0	15 0	10 0	15 0
GALBANUM	per lb.	0 3	0 10	0 3	0 10
GAMBOGE, picked pipe	per cwt.	230 0	250 0	230 0	250 0
GUALACUM	per lb.	0 6	2 1	0 6	2 1
KINO	per cwt.	28 0	30 0	28 0	30 0
KOWRIE, sorts	"	30 0	50 0	30 0	50 0
selected	"	110 0	200 0	110 0	200 0
MASTIC, picked	per lb.	2 9	3 3	2 9	3 3
MYRRH, good and fine	per cwt.	100 0	150 0	100 0	150 0
ordinary to fair	"	80 0	140 0	80 0	140 0
OLIBANUM, p. drop	"	39 0	45 0	39 0	45 0
amber and yellow	"	29 0	37 0	29 0	37 0
SENEGAL	"	40 0	45 0	40 0	45 0
SANDARAC	"	60 0	105 0	60 0	105 0
SHELLAC, Orange	"	64 0	85 0	64 0	85 0
LIVER	"	58 0	63 0	58 0	63 0
THUS	"	25 0	0 0	25 0	0 0
TRAGACANTH, leaf	"	140 0	280 0	140 0	280 0
in sorts	"	20 0	180 0	20 0	180 0
OILS.					
SEAL pale	per tun	26 0	27 0	26 0	27 0

Oils:—(cont.)

Last Month		This Month	
		s. d.	s. d.
SEAL, yellow to tinged..	per tun	23 0	24 10
brown	"	18 0	19 0
SPERM	"	52 0	53 0
COD	"	38 0	40 0
WHALE, South Sea, pale	"	20 0	21 0
yellow	"	22 0	23 0
brown	"	16 0	17 0
Sardine	"	25 0	27 0
OLIVE, Seville	per ton	40 0	41 0
Gioja	"	36 0	37 0
Levant	"	35 0	36 0
Mogador	"	35 10	36 0
Spanish	"	40 0	40 10
Sicily	"	38 0	0 0
COCOANUT, Cochinchina	"	32 0	0 0
Ceylon	"	27 0	28 0
Mauritius	"	0 0	0 0
PALM, fine	"	30 0	0 0
LINSEED	"	22 5	22 17/8
RAPESEED, English, pale	"	24 15	0 0
brown	"	22 15	0 0
COTTONSEED	"	21 10	23 0
LARD	"	34 10	37 0
TALLOW	"	28 10	45 0
TURPENTINE, American	per cwt.	26 6	26 9
PETROLEUM, refined	per gall.	0 7½	0 7½
Spirit	"	0 6½	0 7½
SEEDS.			
CANARY	per qr.	44 0	62 0
CARAWAY, English	per cwt.	0 0	0 0
German, &c.	"	37 0	50 0
CORIANDE	"	15 0	22 0
HEMP	per qr.	38 0	0 0
LINSEED, English	"	42 6	0 0
Black Sea & Azof	"	40 0	0 0
Calcutta	"	42 6	42 9
Bombay	"	44 6	0 0
St. Petersburg	"	35 0	38 0
MUSTARD, brown	per bush.	10 0	12 0
white	"	7 6	9 6
POPPY, East India	per qr.	37 6	0 0
SPICES.			
CASSIA LIGNEA	per cwt.	28 0	0 0
Vera	"	18 0	23 0
Buds	"	41 0	41 6
CINNAMON, Ceylon:			
1st quality	per lb.	0 9	2 1
2nd ditto	"	0 6	1 9
3rd ditto	"	0 5	1 2
Tellicherry	"	0 0	0 0
Chips	"	0 2½	0 5
CLOVES, Penang	"	0 11	1 2
Amboyna	"	0 8	0 9½
Zanzibar	"	0 4½	0 5
GINGER, Jam, fine	per cwt.	75 0	200 0
Ord. to good	"	47 6	70 0
African	"	30 0	35 0
Bengal	"	30 0	35 0
Malabar	"	0 0	0 0
Cochin	"	40 0	107 0
PEPPER, Black, Malabar	per lb.	0 7½	0 8
Singapore	"	0 7½	0 7½
White	"	0 9½	0 10½
Cayenne	"	1 2	1 6
MACE, 1st quality	"	1 4	2 0
2nd and inferior	"	1 1	1 2
NUTMEGS, 78 to 80 to lb.	"	2 6	3 5
90 80	"	2 3	2 5
132 95	"	1 7	2 3
PIMENTA	"	0 2	0 2½
VARIOUS PRODUCTS.			
COCHINEAL—			
Honduras, black	per lb.	1 6	1 9
silver	"	1 3	1 6
Mexican, black	"	1 4	1 9
silver	"	1 2	1 4
Teneriffe, black	"	1 6	2 0
silver	"	1 3	1 5
GALLS, Tky blue	"	48 0	0 0
China	"	40 0	47 6
INDIGO, Bengal	"	1 9	6 7
Madras	"	0 5	3 4
Kurpah	"	0 10	4 9
Oude	"	1 0	5 0
Guatemala	"	1 3	5 8
ROSIN, American	per cwt.	3 9	10 0
SOAP, Castile	"	28 0	0 0
SOY, China	per gall.	1 7	0 0
WAX, BEES, English	per cwt.	£0 0	£0 0
Jamaica	"	6 15	7 10
East India	"	6 0	7 12/6
VEGETABLE, Japan	"	£3 15	£4 0
Paraffin	per lb.	0 4	0 6
WOOD, DYE, Bar	per ton	£3 5	£3 10
Brazil	"	7 0	18 0
Cam	"	16 0	30 0
Enstic, Cuba	"	4 0	6 0
Jamaica	"	4 5	5 15
Logwood, Campeachy	"	7 10	8 5
Jamaica	"	5 0	5 10
LIMA, first pile	"	8 5	8 10
RED SANDARS	"	5/17/6	6 9



Fluid Grains, B.P., 1885.

Further complication of the weights and measures of Great Britain, already sufficiently confused, is much to be regretted, especially when an alteration tends rather to further perplex, at the same time adding nothing towards simplification or accuracy.

It is to be deplored that the General Council of Medical Education did not, on the principle of charity beginning at home, educate itself in the three R's; we should not then have standards (*sic*) about a certain strength and "Fluid grains, B.P., 1885" might not have existed.

Fluid grains, which are mentioned in the body of the Pharmacopœia, are omitted to be explained in the preface, and have no place amongst the weights and measures on page 498.

In order, then, to discover what a fluid grain is, it is necessary to calculate from data supplied; for instance, morphinæ hydrochloras is stated, p. 276, to be used in the preparation of liq. morphinæ hydrochloratus, 1 grain in 100 fluid grains, and the formula for making the solution is—

		Grains
Hydrochlorate of morphine ..	9 grains	= by weight 9
Diluted hydrochloric acid ..	18 minims	" 16.406
Rectified spirit ..	1 fluid ounce =	" 201.12
Distilled water ..	1 1/2 fluid ounce =	" 656.25
Total ..		" 882.776

Thus, 9 grains hydrochlorate of morphine being contained in 882.776 grains, 1 grain is contained in the ninth part, or 98.0862 grains, and the statement being that the strength is 1 grain in 100, it follows that 98.0862 grains is the weight of 100 fluid grains, 1 fluid grain of liq. morphinæ hydrochlor. is therefore .980862, considerably more than the weight of a minim, and less than a standard grain. Bearing in mind that, after mixing the constituents of such a mixture as is exemplified, a contraction will take place, it is almost too much to stop to consider about how much of the salt 100 minims would contain.

October 6.

W. N. ALLEN.

The Coming Elections.

To the Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—As we are on the threshold of a General Election, and most departments of industry are concerned in securing representatives in Parliament, and are actively on the alert to obtain promises from them that if they cannot positively uphold or advance their particular branches of commerce, they will, at any rate, try to prevent harassing restrictions being placed upon them; more especially, judging from what has been during the last Parliament, ought the chemists to impress upon would-be members that their votes are entitled to some consideration; and that their trading should be protected from vexatious prohibitions, and the management left to themselves.

In provincial boroughs there will be few committees on which there are not less than one or two influential chemists serving as members, and it especially behoves those in position to educate their candidates as to the wants of the druggist. Even those who take no active part in their local corporate work have a distinct lever in their own hands during the period of canvassing, and should not forget to make those who would represent them understand that trade with them is as important as Imperial questions are to others; and that with them also they should know that, before being either Conservatives, Liberals, Radicals, Free-traders, or Fair-traders, they are chemists. There are enough of patriots to look after the Empire's rise or fall, and Nationalists to reform the Constitution; but only too few to consider the chemists' responsibilities and requirements of the Legislature in their work. There are some members of the old House about to cast off their qualifications to seek a new investiture, who have been good friends to the craft in the past, and who deserve our support in the coming contest.

Yours truly,

174 Warwick Street, Pimlico,

October 12.

JOHN WADE.

Mr. Hough's Impeachment of the Pharmaceutical Society.

To the Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—I am solicitous for the fair name and fame of the Pharmaceutical Society. As you are aware, I have impeached it in no mincing manner, and it suffers the impeachment in unbroken silence. To me this is nothing but a matter of benevolent solicitude. To the Pharmaceutical Society, however, it is a matter of serious implication. Its good faith as administrator of the Pharmacy Act (1868) demands a prompt vindication of its conduct, if a vindication be possible. Its good character, and the integrity of its motives, from the inception of the Act to the present time, are brought into disrepute, and placed open to suspicion, under the circumstances, by persistent silence. The day for obtaining immunity from public criticism and safety from attack by an ostrich policy has long gone by, and the Pharmaceutical Council is bound, if it would retain the confidence of Parliament and the respect of the people, either to retrace its challenged course or justify it. The action of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* in burking my arraignment to the best of its ability was imprudent enough, as the subsequent publication of that arraignment in a separate and more complete form is sufficient to show; but the attempt to ignore it now that it is being circulated in large numbers among all classes of the community, from Privy Councillors, Peers, and Members of the House of Commons to chemists' assistants; now that it has been favourably reviewed by papers of extensive circulation, and now that it has been taken up by prominent representative men with a view to Parliamentary action upon it, is simply fatuous. It is not as though a blow had been aimed at the Pharmaceutical Society wildly by some bot-headed antagonist with his eyes shut. On the contrary, the attack is a critical exposition. The accusations made have been made deliberately, methodically, explicitly, with reference to the law *verbatim et literatim*, and those accusations are, beyond question, of a serious character. Even an attempt at justification in the face of them, however unsuccessful it might have been, would have indicated that the Pharmaceutical Council had been acting in good faith according to a mistaken conception of its duty; but silence in such a case of direct and public impeachment as this is confession and condemnation. For what is the central fact of the matter in substance? Is it not that I have charged the Pharmaceutical Society with a flagrant disregard of the law? Is it not that I have accused it of usurping the legislative power of Parliament? Is it not that I have challenged some of its most far-reaching by-laws, and denounced it for encroachments upon public liberty? What, unanswered, can be more damaging to such an Association, or detrimental to the reputation of its members? And this I have done publicly, unreservedly, advertising it in your journal and in the daily press as an "Impeachment of the Pharmaceutical Society." Obviously the members of that Society throughout the country should, in their own interests as honourable men, demand of the Pharmaceutical Council either a vindication of its conduct or a rescission of the illegal by-laws. There is no third course open which is consistent with the honour or the duty of a public body.

If it is a question of policy with the leaders of the Pharmaceutical Society whether, in the words of your editorial article last month, "to ignore this impeachment as long as they can" or not, I would point out that their improper conduct has left them, as improper conduct generally does those who pursue it, only a choice of evils. They may acknowledge the by no means "soft impeachment" at once by rescinding the by-laws imposing the Preliminary examination, the limit as to age, and the three years' dispensing before admission to the due examination contemplated by the Pharmacy Act, 1868. This, it is true, would be an admission of error and of wrong done; but it would show by a proper, though tardy, observance of the law and of the line of duty, that the leaders of the Society are careful of its character and their own. Or, they may continue to pursue the ostrich policy—with silence and apparent complacency—until it becomes obvious to our legislators that a Society which can ignore the plain requirement of an Act of Parliament for nine years, and then ignore an absolute demonstration that it has done so, is not fit to be, in any capacity, an administrator of the law. Let the Pharmaceutical Society choose between a

present retraction, with honour, and a coming discomfiture, with dishonour. It has some very able men in its ranks, it has at its disposal the services of an accomplished solicitor, it can obtain advice of the highest counsel in the land; it must know, therefore, or can easily ascertain, whether it has an answer to my charges which would stand scrutiny for five minutes, or not; and now, in the presence of all your readers, numbering, I believe, at least 20,000, I challenge it to produce such an answer if it can. In view of the form and explicitness of the accusations made there can be no pretence here of the silent contempt of an injured innocence which will avail the Pharmaceutical Society for one moment; and, until at least some attempt at vindication is forthcoming, the stigma of being dumb from a consciousness of wrong-doing will remain upon it.

Any vindication which the Pharmaceutical Society may attempt will accompany the impeachment and this letter to every member of the next Parliament, and to the general public; but if the ostriches of Bloomsbury Square continue to prevail I am afraid I cannot help them.

I am, sir, yours truly,

GEORGE TANNER HOUGH.

Upton, Essex, September 8.

A Question from the Soudan.

To the Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—Are "compounders of medicines" of Her Majesty's service eligible to dispense medicines in civilian life, or to commence business as chemists and druggists? In many cases we have to dispense more medicines in one day than some chemists do in a week. I am in a hospital where I have had to make up the whole of the prescriptions for 400 sick daily, and without assistance. Our examination is conducted by the medical officers. If we are not eligible as civilians, would three years as "military compounders" suffice in lieu of three years' apprenticeship as required by the Pharmaceutical Society before applying for permission to be examined by their officers?

Your obedient servant,

Wady Halfa, Soudan, AN ARMY COMPOUNDER.
September 13.

[Anyone may dispense and sell medicines in this country, so long as he avoids the scheduled poisons, but he may not describe himself as a chemist and druggist, pharmacist, or by any similar name. The three years' occupation as a "military compounder" would no doubt sufficiently satisfy the pharmaceutical requirement that the candidate must have been for that period "practically engaged in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions." Cannot you send us some of your dispensing experiences in the Soudan?]

A Plea for the Study of Botany.

To the Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—Some time ago one of your correspondents asked, "What is the use of studying botany?" A simple incident which occurred to me the other day may possibly throw a little light upon the subject.

For years I have been in the habit of selling an article, vulgarly called "Fellon-wood," chiefly used by mothers for making into tea for children's simple ailments. I have many times submitted the question to both Major and Minor men. What is this cut-up stalk called "fellon-wood?" They have one and all confessed their ignorance. I have consulted botanical price-lists, books relating to botanical medicine, and also herbalists and botanists, and from none of these sources have I been able to learn of what plant this stalk formed a part. The other day I happened to be in the shop of a country grocer and farmer. I noticed a quantity of herbs hanging from the ceiling, and not being near enough to discern what they were, I inquired of my friend. Amongst the rest was this fellon-wood. Imagine how my curiosity was aroused! I went closer to them, and judge of my surprise when I found this simple herb in its entirety to be none other than *dulcamara*—bitter-sweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), which I readily detected by examining the leaf, but more particularly the flower. It reminded the farmer that it was a poisonous herb; he was perfectly aware of it, and said they gave it occasionally to cattle for fellon.

I am not a botanist, but have a sufficient smattering to turn it to account sometimes. Had I not been able to distinguish this plant, I might have continued in ignorance of what I was selling, and as I happen to believe it is the duty of every tradesman to be as conversant with the goods in which he deals as he possibly can, I think I have made out a clear case for the study of botany, not only from a scientific, but also from an economic and popular point of view.

Of course, if men will enter avocations for which they are not adapted, or be content to be mere machines, as it were, then the study of any and every branch of science connected with their occupation becomes a bore to them; but I think daily experience teaches us that in the keen, competitive race of life, anything that will lift us out of the dirt and mire and help to put our feet upon a firm foundation ought not to be beneath our notice or be made light of.

Yours truly,

A LEARNER.

25/58. *Fors* says he has made some **Syrup of the Hypophosphites** from the formula published by us in May last. His wife, who has been taking *Fellows' Syrup*, finds the imitation much sweeter than the original. If that is the only difference, the difficulty does not appear to us to be insurmountable; but "*Fors*" asks us to appeal to our contributors for another formula. It appears to us that "*Fors*" might himself work at the subject a little on the basis we have given, and favour us and the trade with a modified formula when he has got one which seems satisfactory.

Very Close Cutting.—Mr. Lofthouse, Fleetwood, says a customer presented the annexed prescription after 9 P.M., and said she always got it dispensed at another chemist's for 5d.

Vin. ipecac.	..	..	..	..	..	3liij.
Chlorodyne	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Mucilage acaciae	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Tr. camph. co.	..	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Syr. scillae	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Aq.	..	..	..	..	..	ad 3viij.

51/59. *Sigma*.—The *Therapeutic Gazette* is published by Geo. S. Davis, Detroit, U.S., and Mr. H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower Street, W.C., is agent for Great Britain.

22/58. *A. McJ.* writes that he paid 1l. deposit for one share in the proposed **BRITISH CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' TRADING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)**, which was formed last year, but which afterwards fell through, and that his recent application for the return of the deposit has come back, the envelope marked "gone away." The promoters of the enterprise were quite honourable and substantial men, and we are confident that a letter to the solicitor, J. C. E. Weigall, Esq., 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C., will ensure a satisfactory reply.

45/59. *W. G. M.* asks how he should compound the following so as to get a respectable **Furniture Reviver**:—Methylated spirit, 2 oz.; gum benzoin, 2 oz.; butter of antimony, 1 oz.; liq. ammonia, 1 oz.; linseed oil, 3 oz.; gum acacia, 1 oz.; spt. hartshorn, 1 oz.

[The recipe does not look like a reasonable one. We should say the ammonia and acacia should be omitted to have a chance of making a decent mixture. Or, better still, we would refer *W. G. M.* to an article on "Furniture Oils" we published in November, 1883—the best article on the subject which has ever appeared.]

9/54. *G. T. C.*—**Black Enamel for Bicycles, &c.**—We believe the preparations in the market are mostly based on asphaltum. Try the following:—

Asphaltum	..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Boiled linseed oil..	..	..	..	..	..	1 pint
Turpentine	..	..	..	..	..	2 quarts

Fuse the asphaltum in an iron pot, and add the oil just after boiling it. Stir well, and add the turpentine when partly cool. Perhaps you will let us know how this answers.

8/60. *F. B.*—**Harness-blackening.**—Boneblack, 4 oz.; linseed oil, 2 oz.; sulphuric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; treacle, 2 oz.; gum arabic, 1 oz.; vinegar, 1 pint.

21/60. *J. W.*—To recover the tin from tinned-iron plates has been the subject of numerous patents, but has not yet we believe, been a real success in any case. We are not aware whether your notion of a reverse electrolytic action has been tried, nor can we judge whether it would be possible. We are sorry we cannot offer you any advice.

16/60. *Durham.*—**Toilet-cream.**—If you want a greasy application you might make a thin cold cream, or dilute white vaseline, with almond oil, and perfume it. Or the *Lait Virginal* (see another answer) with some glycerine might suit you, or one of the several formulæ for milk of roses published in the *Diary* for 1884, page 137.

57/61. *Ignoramus.*—For complete particulars of the Jacob Bell scholarship see the Pharmaceutical Society's Calendar, which you can get by post from the Secretary for 1s. 4d.

31/55. *Liverpudlian* asks if it is possible to reduce leather to a pulp, and if so by what process.

[We do not know any chemical means which could be employed, and should say that it is impossible to pulp leather without destroying its peculiar value. By mechanical means it is possible to bring leather scraps into large pieces, the method being to reduce it to powder by heating (without wasting), and then grinding. It is then treated with superheated steam, which softens it thoroughly, and then subjected to great pressure. Various "cementing" substances may be combined with the pulped leather before pressure. Probably "Lincrusta-Walton," used for wall-decoration, is made from refuse leather and other ingredients, after the fashion of linoleum. Of course, once leather is reduced to powder nothing will give it its original tenacity and strength.]

56/39. *Chemicus* asks what would clean his **Liquor Ammon. Acet. Bottle**. He has tried hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric acids without effect. We presume that he refers to the dimness resulting from the action of the solution upon the flint glass, which contains lead silicate. Ammonium acetate solution is one of the best solvents for "insoluble" lead salts, for which reason the new Pharmacopœia directs that the solution should *not* be kept in flint-glass bottles. There is no remedy for the dimness once it has taken place.

33/51. *Photographer.*—You cannot begin better than with Marion's "Practical Guide to Photography," 3s. 6d.

5/51. *Inquirer.*—See formula for "Pig-powders" in our last July number.

7/51. *H. W.*—**Mending Mortars** was reported upon in our numbers for October and November last year. You should read these. The information given by two correspondents was briefly this:—One, after trying numerous cements, found that shellac covered with methylated spirit and kept till dissolved, then mixed with the guttapercha solution used for mending shoes, was perfectly successful. The other found calomel rubbed down with strong mucilage perfectly successful. The latter has the advantage of being white. The former, we should think, would answer best for fixing the handle into the pestle, or for this purpose plaster of Paris made into a paste with water will make a firm cement.

51/25. *Flonsen.*—**Graph Composition.**—(See C. & D., April, 1884.) This is an excellent formula given by a correspondent:—

	Parts
Russian glue	2
Distilled water	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Glycerine (1/260)	5

All by weight. Soak the glue in the water, and, when soft, dissolve in the glycerine by the aid of heat. One part of fine whiting may be added if desired.

23/52. *Chemist's Assistant.*—Formula for Dr. Thresh's soluble essence of ginger appeared last in our May number, page 292.

(2) If you dissolve the **Podophyllum Resin** in spirit, ammoniæ aromat. (or, indeed, in any weak alkaline spirit) its activity will be retained in a menstruum under proof strength, but there will be a slight precipitate, which should be filtered off.

51/58. *W. E. M.*—**Vermin-killer.**—One part of strychnia and three of milk sugar rubbed together with a little charcoal. The sugar is only added to give the appearance of a "big bargain."

Whooping-cough Mixture.—

Ammonii bromidi	3j.
Vini ipecacuanhæ	3iij.
Tincturæ senegæ	3ss.
Tinct. cardam. co.	3iss.
Syrupi toltani	3ij.
Aq. ad	3iv.

Fiat mistura.

Dose: From a half to a whole teaspoonful, according to age. Double the dose at bedtime.

51/33. *Dentist.*—**Pâte de Guimauve** is a mixture of gum acacia, sugar, and orange-flower water. The last ingredient gives the flavour. It is too glutinous as a basis for tooth-paste, and the flavour is not strong enough. Try this formula:—

Precipitated chalk	3 oz.
Carbonate of magnesia	1 oz.
Powdered soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Glycerine	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Oil of neroli	10 drops
Syrup of orange flowers	q. s.

53/24. *H. J. E.* (Elyria, Ohio, U.S.A.).—We are pleased that you value our efforts. **Oil of Benjamin** is (or was) an empyreumatic oil prepared by destructive distillation of the residuum of benzoin left after the benzoic acid has been sublimed from it. **Oil of Man** was originally a preparation from dead men's bones. Factitious oils are supplied when these are wanted. For oil of Benjamin you may give a mixture of 1 part of huile de cade, or, preferably, oleum rusci, and 9 parts of sesame, or cottonseed oil. Oil of man must have been a preparation very like *Oleum animale*; see the "National Dispensatory" for information regarding this oil. If any of our readers have ever sold these oils we shall be glad if they will communicate their experience.

Oil of Man.—The following is an abstract of what Moses Charas says in his *Royal Pharmacopœia* (1678):—"Two or three skulls from healthy men (recently hanged or otherwise have met a violent death) are well cleaned and placed in a clay retort. Various precautions are taken to keep the contents of the retort from foreign contamination, and a gentle furnace heat is applied until 'volatile salt spirits, accompanied with oil, distil over.' The oil is to be rectified. 'The oil, as well as the salt, may be taken internally. . . . The dose of the oil is two to three drops to eight or ten in some liquors, &c. . . . You may also use it to anoint the temples or the entries of the skull, or put it up the nostrils. . . . Substances very much like to those which are extracted from the skull of Man may be drawn out of all the bones, observing the same method in their distillation.'"

We should think that any other kind of bones would give the same product. At all events, there is little chance of getting a supply of dead men's bones, so *Oleum animalis* is the nearest approach in the circumstances.

122/27. *J. B.*—**Sweating inside Pomade-bottles** is prevented by letting the bottles stand in warm water for a few minutes before filling, and allowing them to remain after filling until the water is cold.

54/43. *Apprentice* (Bathgate).—**Laundry Cream**.—Woolen goods are to be soaked over night in half a tubful of water containing a teacupful of the cream, but for other purposes a tablespoonful is to be added to each gallon of the water in which the clothes are washed, soap being used in the ordinary way.

122/11. *J. T.*—**Lait Virginal**.—Tincture of benzoin (simple), 2 drachms; rosewater, 8 ounces." Our correspondent has "tried within the last two years to mix this without success." If he add 1 drachm of mucilage to 1 oz. of rosewater and mix the tincture with this, and then add the rest of the water, he will succeed. "**Ext. Opii Liquid**, P.B.—This speedily deposits. Is it preferable, elegance apart, for security or for efficiency, upon dispensing to filter or to shake up the stock supply?" The salts of morphia, &c., remain in solution, and the deposit contains mucilaginous matter and narcotine, substances which it is advisable to get rid of by filtration. Our correspondent is surprised that a better preparation is not given in the new Pharmacopœia, for he knows no opium preparation so unsatisfactory on the score of deposit. We agree with him, but may say that the preparation does improve by keeping.

It would have been better had Deane & Brady's process been adopted in the Pharmacopœia.

Subscriber.—**Amber (Solvents of)**.—Chloroform dissolves it, but very slowly; ether and alcohol partially; caustic potash and strong sulphuric acid also dissolve it. If required for a varnish the best plan is to heat it cautiously in an iron dish until soft, then add about one-half of boiled linseed oil, previously warmed, and stir until uniformly mixed. For varnishes, thin with turpentine.

Lime-juice and Glycerine (Inseparable).—We gave several formulæ in our 1881 volume, page 94, and in our 1884 Diary. Here is another:—

Curd soap	1/2 oz.
Distilled water	3 1/2 "
Almond oil	16 "
Lime-water	16 "
Essence of lemon	3 drachms
" bergamot	1 "

Mix the oil and the lime-water in a Winchester, dissolve the soap in the water by aid of heat, add the solution to the emulsion, shake well, and add the perfume.

The same correspondent wishes a formula for Benbow's cosmetique. We cannot give private formulæ, but would refer to our Diary, 1884, for a good formula. We gave formulæ for Hop Bitters in last number.

51/57. *Stupid*.—**Urine-testing**.—Apart from prescribing, the examination of urine is an increasing and profitable part of the every-day work of the chemist and druggist. In "A Guide to the Examination of the Urine," by J. W. Legg, published at 2s. 6d. by Lewis, 136 Gower Street, London, E.C., you will get the information you require. Ammonia precipitates phosphates, and nitric acid keeps these in solution when the urine is boiled, but if albumen is present it is thrown down. You would require to have some knowledge of diseases, such as is given in Begbie's "Medical Information and Advice" (Nelson, 2s. 6d.).

51/58. *W. E. M.*—**Roup Pills**.—

Hydragr. subchlor.	gr. j.
Pulv. antimonalis	gr. j.
" zingiberis	gr. j.
Ext. glycyrrhizæ, q. s. ut fiat pilula.	

A pill night and morning.

55/49. *J. J. D.*—**Lime-juice and Glycerine**.—See another reply in this number. Nut oil may be used instead of almond oil. **Washing Liquid**.—See reply to "Apprentice." It softens the water.

55/54. *Sarniensis*.—**Egg-julep for the Hair**.—Piesse gives the following:—

Rectified spirit	1 pint
Rose water	1 gallon
Extract of rondeletia	1/2 pint
Transparent soap	1/2 oz.
Hay saffron	1/2 drachm

Shave the soap very fine, boil it and the saffron in a quart of the rose water, when dissolved add the remainder of the water, then the spirit, finally the rondeletia, which is used by way of perfume. After standing two or three days it is fit for bottling.

You may be able to modify this formula to suit yourself, especially as regards perfume and the use of rose water.

Hop Bitters.—This correspondent writes:—"No better receipt can be found than the one published a few months ago on the last page of the number. It is exactly like the patent. Amber bottles (something like the patent) can be obtained of Mr. W. Toogood. The right labels ('Hop Tonic') may be had of Mr. Silverlock. It sells well."

The formula was given in our April number, page 242, but we would like to add that it is neither prudent nor honest to go as near as possible to the verge of infringement of someone else's property.

55/50. *C. Jones*.—**Gelatine**.—Our correspondent asks "how to render perfectly clear jelly made from Nelson's gelatine, and prevent mould forming on the top." Our experience with this gelatine is that, if carefully prepared without overheating, it forms a clear jelly. The addition of boric or salicylic acid prevents moulding.

Custard Powder (Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1884).—

Cum tragacanth	2 oz.
Starch	1 lb.
Powdered turmeric	3 1/2 ss.
Oil of bitter almonds	3 ss.
Essence of lemon	3 j.

Mix.

One oz. for a pint of new milk. To be rubbed up with two tablespoonfuls of milk. The rest of the milk to be boiled with 2 oz. of sugar, and while boiling poured gradually into the dish. Bake as a custard.

25/56. *Pontefract*.—**Licorice-root** will keep quite moist for more than a year if buried in a trench in the garden. This is the method adopted by the growers. Damp sand may be used for the shop stock.

55/65. *E. J. B.*—We have published several alleged formulæ for **Himrod's Asthma Cure**. First, a writer in *Stearns' New Idea* said it could be imitated by a coarsely-ground mixture of stramonium-leaves and lavender-flowers, with a little benzoin; the whole sprinkled with sufficient saturated solution of nitrate and chlorate of potassium to make the powder burn well; the patient to inhale the fumes. Next we quoted another formula given by a correspondent of the *Druggists' Circular*. It recommended equal weights of powdered lobelia, stramonium, black tea, and nitrate of potash, well mixed and sifted. Dr. Morell Mackenzie soon afterwards published some lectures on "Hay Fever," and quoted the last formula from us. He said the addition of a little aniseed or fennel would make a compound which, in appearance and effect, is very similar to Himrod's remedy. He could not trace any tea in the original by microscopical examination, but he seemed to think it was a desirable addition. A French formula recommends stramonium and sage. We may add that Mr. Himrod has written us expressing his amusement at our futile attempts to expound the mystery of his preparation.

34/56. *C. W.*—The **Asthma Cure** you send seems to be stramonium simply.

15/56. *A. D.*—**Vinum Cocæ** is made, according to the French Codex, by macerating 60 grammes of coca-leaves for ten days with 1,000 grammes of wine; say, 8 oz. of leaves to 1 gallon of wine. After maceration, press and filter.

17/56. *J. T. H.*—**Hair-washes.**—You do not indicate what sort of hair-wash you want. The annexed is known as Erasmus Wilson's:—

Eau de Cologne	2 oz.
Tincture of cantharides	2 drachms
Oils of rosemary and lavender, of each	10 drops

Bay rum is a favourite and refreshing wash. Take—

Oil of bay	6 drachms
„ pimento	1 „
Acetic ether	1 oz.
White castille soap	4 drachms
Alcohol	12 pints
Water	10 „

For a creamy hair-wash take—

Oil of almonds	Oz.
Strong solution of ammonia	1
Rose water	2
Spirit of rosemary	4

56/57. *C. W.*—Books on experimental chemistry:—“Exercises in Practical Chemistry,” Harcourt & Madan, Clarendon Press, Oxford (9s.); “Experimental Chemistry for Junior Students,” in three parts (1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. respectively), by J. Emerson Reynolds, M.D., F.R.S. (Longmans).

56/49. *Xenophon* desires to “draw your attention to the fact that some who advertise recipes for sale in your columns are actually selling those you provide gratis for the trade. Is this fair?” We do not know that they could supply any better recipes than ours. The fact is, we give a great deal too much for money, and consequently some subscribers, like “Xenophon,” think our recipes cannot be worth much merely because they get them so cheaply.

45/56. *A Student.*—We are sorry we cannot make use of your verses.

55/70. *E. I. P.* wants “The best general and practical receipt-book for every branch of a chemist's business.” We should recommend Cooley's Cyclopædia, published by Churchill (2l. 2s.).

Dangerous Prescriptions.

To the Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—I have often thought, after seeing the errors which occur in prescriptions by using the weights and measures signs, that physicians might avoid confusion, especially when writing in a hurry, if they would adopt the following simple plan:—

Say—

	3	3	3j.	Minims or Grains
Tr. cardam. co.	2	—	—	—
Sodæ bicarb.	—	4	—	—
Pot. iodid.	—	—	2	—
Hydrarg. perchlor.	—	—	—	13*
Liq. arsenicalis	—	—	—	10
Aquæ	20	—	—	—

A * being marked against extraordinary doses.

This precaution, and more legible writing, would save much worry to the dispenser. It seems curious, not to say scandalous, that a prescription which may mean life or death to a patient should of all things be written in such a disgraceful style.

Lawyers' documents are very plainly written, and they are not of so much importance as prescriptions. Trusting you will bring this before your readers,

I am, sir, yours truly,

F. STAVELEY.

[The plan suggested of a row of columns for quantities seems to us skilfully adapted to ensure errors. Both prescriber and dispenser would be very liable to catch on the wrong column. Unusual doses in prescriptions ought certainly to be indicated by a special mark. This is obligatory on Continental physicians. But dispensers should always

bear in mind that one of the chief arguments for their existence as a separate body is that they should check possible errors on the part of the prescribers.]

Appeals to Readers.

Inquirer (43/57) requests that we will ask readers for a formula for a cough-mixture resembling Crosby's “Elixir”; and *B. M. L.* (40/57) writes “Would any kind reader favour with a good recipe for pomade perfume?”

W. & S. ask if correspondents will inform them as to the practical working of Pindar's, Cocking's, or other piping, in pill-machines, for masses of from 1 lb. to 7 lbs.

50/37. *J. W.* wishes to know what substance is used to form the falling snow in the small globe snow-scene ornaments. Do any of our readers know if it is an insoluble salt, such as sulphate or oxalate of lime, or a white pigment?

Legal Queries.

57/65. *W. B. S.*—The Dentists Act, section 30, says “Every person registered under this Act shall be exempt, if he so desires, from serving on all juries and inquests whatsoever, and from serving all corporate, parochial, ward, hundred, and township offices, and from serving in the militia; and the name of any registered person shall not be returned in any list of persons liable to serve in the militia or in any such office as aforesaid.”

48/56. *Duplex.*—You, not being a registered dentist, may perform dental operations, but you may not take or use the title of dentist (either alone or in combination with any other word or words) or of dental practitioner, or any name, title, addition, or description implying that you are registered, or that you are specially qualified to practise dentistry. The assumption of the title “dental operator” would be, in our opinion, an infringement of the Act. You cannot obtain registration in any way unless you go through the curriculum. (See our last number.) The circumstance you name would be of no avail to you.

11/52. *Subscriber* (Woolwich).—The legal authority of “Tit Bits” has wandered from accuracy when he says that “no licence is required by a retail dealer to sell patent medicines.”

10/60. *Nemo.*—A preparation labelled “The Mixture for Neuralgia” would be liable to medicine-stamp duty, because it is thus held out for the relief or cure of some ailment incident to the human body. The title “The Neuralgia Mixture” would not render the preparation liable, though something else on the label might do so. Exposing for sale is quite sufficient to infringe the law.

29/50. *Anxious Inquirer* wants to know what pharmacy is like in the Western cities of the United States, and if the Minor examination is accepted in lieu of that in force there. Also as to pay of assistants. The English certificate would be a business recommendation anywhere, but it is not officially accepted by any of the American colleges; but pharmacy laws are not in force all over the States. Assistants are not better off there than here.

An Inland Revenue Prosecution.

23/60. *H. T. T.* writes that he has been summoned by the Board of Inland Revenue for selling a 3d. article labelled as below (no address, no wrapper):—

TOOTH-ACHE ESSENCE.

DIRECTIONS.—A few drops on cotton applied to the Tooth in pain (if hollow, forced into the cavity) will in almost every case give instant relief.

Our correspondent has no defence. The label most distinctly recommends the article as “beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of an ailment incident to the human body.”

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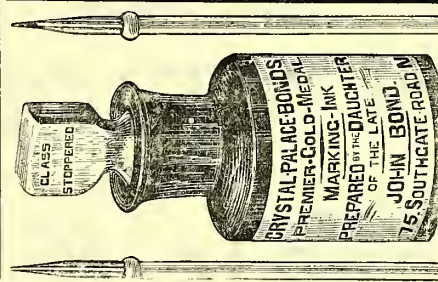
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But as we shall have our own offices and staff in Melbourne before the end of this current year (1885), a considerable extra supply of Diaries for 1886 will be sent out, and will be circulated in the best quarters.

Consequently the Australasian circulation of THE CHEMISTS' & DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1886 will be exceptionally important from an Advertiser's point of view.

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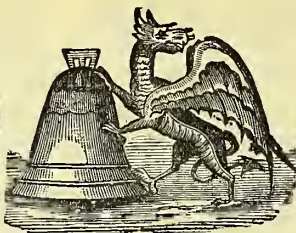


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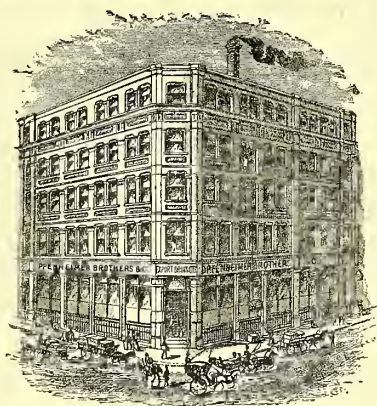
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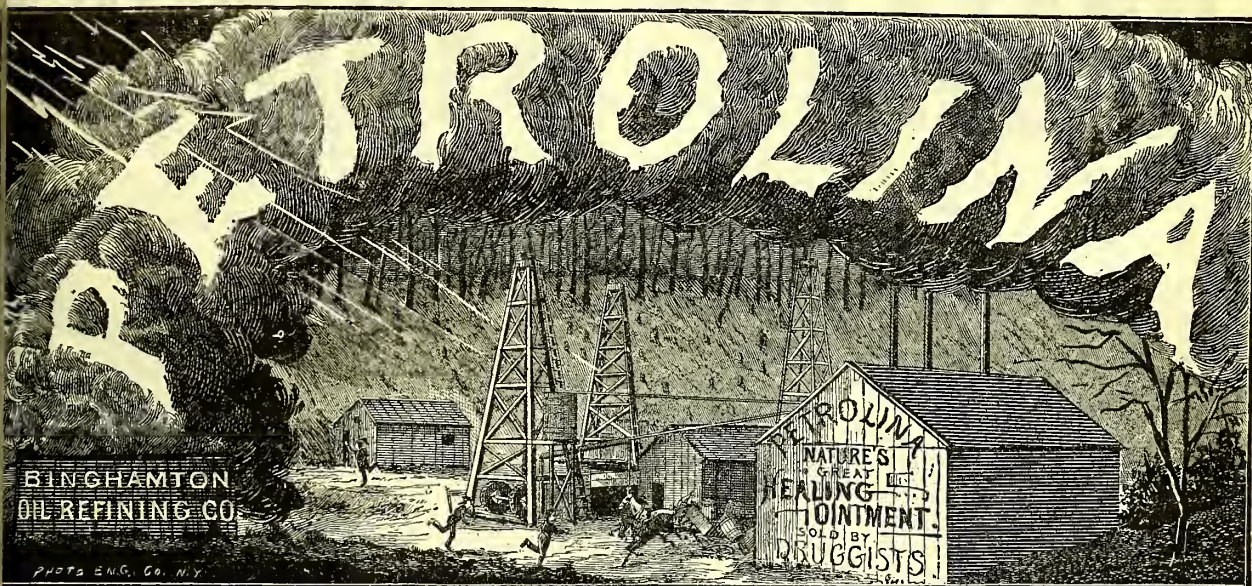
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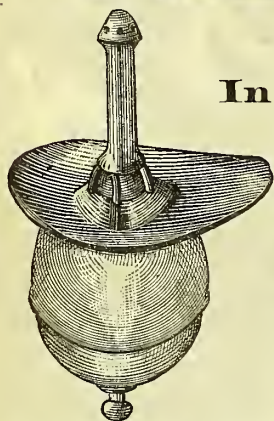
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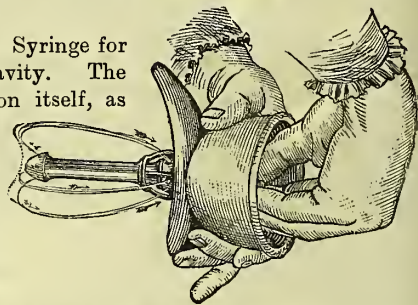
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can therefore be kept in circulation and in contact with the parts by repeating the pumping motion of the bulb. It will also be noticed that the fluid escapes as a spray from the large holes at the point of the stem and returns through the holes at the root of same, which is provided with hard rubber screen-bars, preventing the folds from interfering with the rapid return of the fluid into the bulb. In filling the bulb, a couple of turns will unscrew it.

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6. Mixed with Food for Rectal Alimentation.
7. Injected into cavities through an Aspirator Needle for the solution and removal of diseased accumulations.
8. For Predigestion of Milk; to each pint of warm milk use a few grains of the Pepsin previously dissolved in a little lemon-juice; decidedly superior to and more economical than Pancreatine.



Formula for Wine of Pepsin: Jensen's Pepsin, 192 grs.; Sherry Wine, fl. 3 viss.; Glycerine, pure, 3 iss; Tartaric Acid, 5 grs. Sto.—Fl. 3 after meals. This is three grains of the Pepsin to each teaspoonful.

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IN TRANSPARENT GLASSY SCALES.

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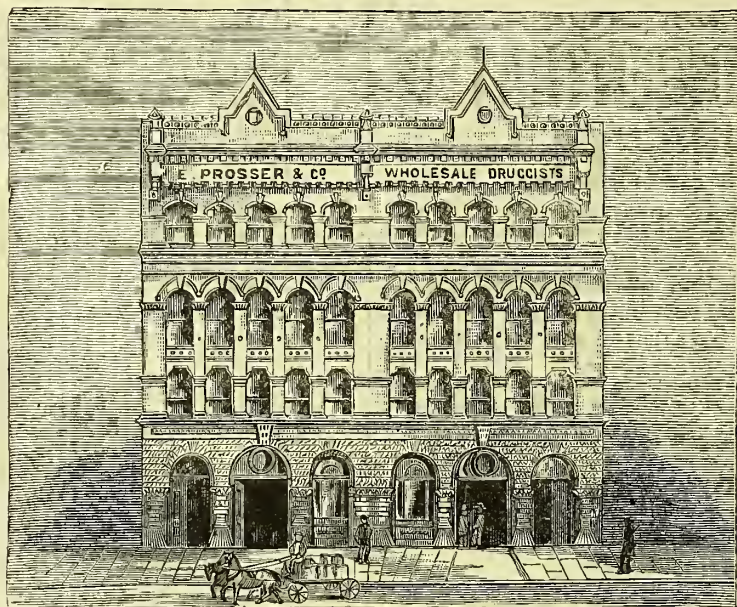
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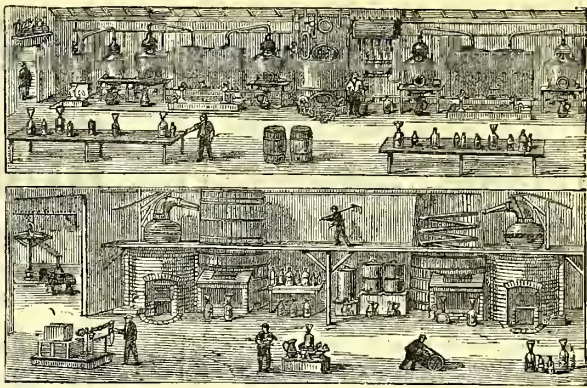
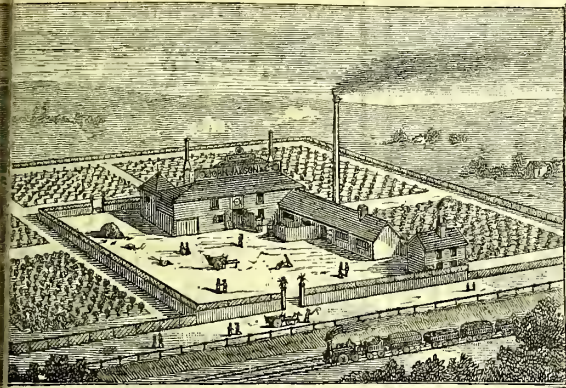
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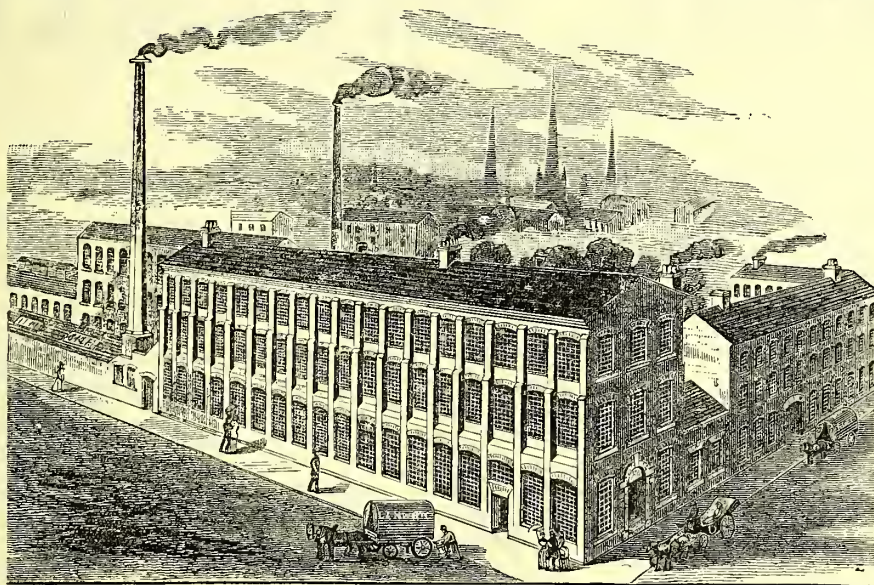
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The Original Preparation, as approved by the Medical Profession
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UNDER the misleading name of Colourless Tincture of Iodine, several liquids obtained some years ago an ephemeral reputation. When, however, it was ascertained that these were for the most part Solutions of Alkaline Iodides, with or without addition of Carbolic Acid, and were for any medical purpose in which free Iodine was required absolutely worthless, their use was abandoned. The *Liquor Iodi Decoloratus* (Draper) is a combination of Iodine with an organic body—a combination so loose, however, that it is broken up upon simple evaporation, and the Iodine set free (b). When used upon the skin the liberated Iodine combines with that tissue, and no stain is produced. The solution is of the same strength as *Tinctura Iodi P.B.*, but does not contain Potassium Iodide. The organic substance employed is perfectly innocuous, and will not affect the most delicate skin. It is believed that this preparation will supply the undoubted want of an Iodine Solution which, while promoting absorption in the same effective manner as the *P.B.* Tincture, will not produce discoloration.

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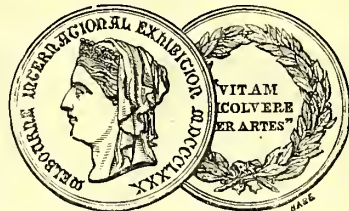
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The Alkaloids of India, Cinchona Succirubra Bark, and

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The ORIGINAL Article, as prepared by the Inventor, Sir James Murray, M.D.

For over 60 years in use as an excellent remedy in cases of
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Sold by all respectable Chemists, in **LARGE-SIZED** Bottles (the 1s. size containing nearly
Double the quantity usually sold at that price), at **1/**, **2/6**, and **3/6** each.

CAUTION.—Observe that the Signature of the Inventor is on every label.

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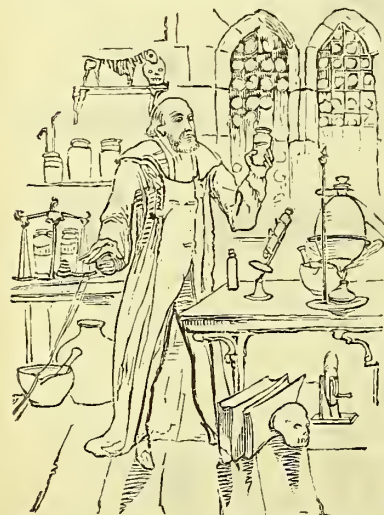
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HOWELL'S GOLDEN HERB PILLS

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Call the attention of the Trade to their preparation "**MALMERFINE**." It is an undoubted cure for Sea Sickness, giving instant relief in all cases. A Surgeon of Mail Steamers (Walter Dunn, B.A., M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.S.A. Lond., &c.) writes that "It relieves all cases and cures most."

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Price One Sovereign, will in nearly all cases prevent sea sickness. Chemists obtaining customers for it are allowed a very handsome commission for their recommendation, and may rely on the Belt giving satisfaction, as it combines all the external means which have been found successful in preventing sea sickness, viz., warmth, magnetism, mechanical pressure on the muscles affected, and absorption of medicinal agents through the pores of the skin. Send for particulars.

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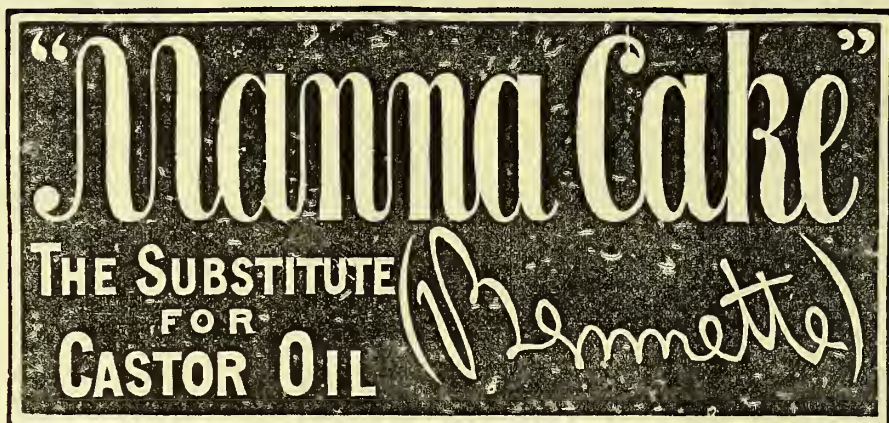
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Is the most certain and **SPEEDY REMEDY** for all **DISORDERS** of the **CHEST** and **LUNGS**. In Asthma and Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting Blood, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, &c., this Balsam gives instantaneous relief, and, if properly persevered with, scarcely ever fails to effect a rapid cure. It has now been tried for many years, has an established reputation, and many thousands have been benefited by its use.

IT HAS A MOST PLEASANT TASTE.

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IN THE NURSERY it is invaluable, as children are fond of it and take it eagerly. Immediately it is taken coughing ceases, restlessness is gone, and refreshing sleep ensues. No lady who has once tried it would ever afterwards be without it.

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BLOOD MIXTURE,

The Great **BLOOD PURIFIER** and **RESTORER**.

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THIS SEASON'S GREEN EXTRACTS IN VACUO.
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TITLE AND TRADE-MARK REGISTERED.

WITH a view of still further popularising Sulphur Tablets we invite the co-operation of Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

SULPHUR TABLETS are sold at One Penny each, also in family packets at 1/-, leaving the retailer a clear profit of 50 per cent.

SULPHUR TABLETS will keep any length of time without spoiling.

SULPHUR TABLETS will sell readily and recommend themselves when once introduced.

SULPHUR TABLETS should be kept in every household, as a handy and simple Medicine, which Children will take readily.

SULPHUR TABLETS are composed of Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, and other harmless ingredients of repute for their purifying qualities.

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Are supplied direct or through the PATENT MEDICINE HOUSES.

Small quantities are conveniently sent by PARCEL POST.

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Indispensable in cases of loss of appetite, weakness of the stomach, bad breath, flatulency, nausea, colic, cold in the stomach, heartburn, formation of sand and gravel, excess of mucus, jaundice, distaste, vomiting, sick-headache, spasms, constipation, over eating and drinking, worms, hypochondriasis, liver complaint and hemorrhoids.

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To be had retail of all Chemists and all Wholesale Houses in London.

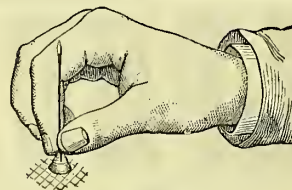
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Vaccination from the Calf Daily at 11 o'clock.

Price of CALF LYMPH (Daily Fresh):

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Tubes, 2s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in vials, 5s.
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The above is practically the same as the Fluid Extract of Cinchona published by Dr. DE VRY in 1878, the value of which has been proved by extensive use in Continental practice, and more recently in the Government Hospitals of India.

Our Extract is guaranteed to contain the official percentage of Cinchona Alkaloids together with their collateral principles unaffected by heat, oxidation, or other deteriorating cause, and retains the normal yellow-red colour and physical properties of the percolate from which it is derived. It is perfectly soluble.

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** Prescribers should specify "Ext. Cinchonæ Liq., P.B. (DE VRY)."

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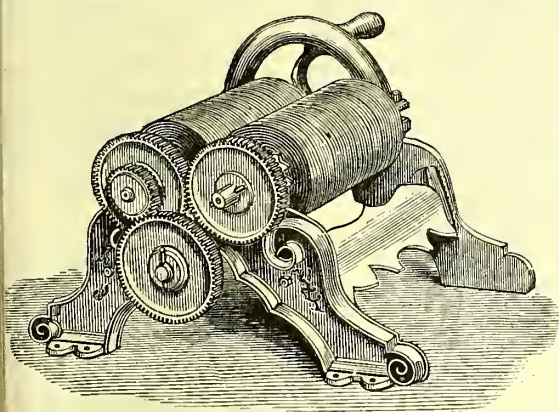
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The Cheapest and Best Gelatinous Hydrocarbon ever introduced.

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DOUBLE-ACTION
PILL MACHINE.***A Handsome Ornament for any Counter.*Reduced Price, **£8 net.**

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Small Pipers, 50/; Burnisher, 6/.

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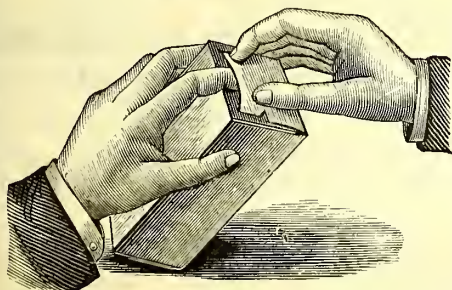
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Superior Paper Wrappers in neatness of appearance and strength, and therefore affording great protection to bottles, &c.

ESTIMATES AND SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Steam Factory—3 & 4 Moor Lane, Fore Street, London, E.C.

WATERPROOF AND GREASEPROOF**WAX TISSUE***Used by Chemists, Soap Makers, and Confectioners.*

It does not adhere, is cheaper than Tin-foil or other substitutes. This Tissue is specially prepared free from TASTE or SMELL.

PRICES (Special Terms for large quantities).—Half-Sheet Post Free.—Size 20 by 30 inches, 9/5 Ream, 8d. Quire; 17½ by 30 inches, 8/3 Ream, 7d. Quire; 15 by 30 inches, 7/3 Ream, 6d. Quire; Sample Quire Post free (20 by 30 in.), 11d.**F. G. KETTLE,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER,

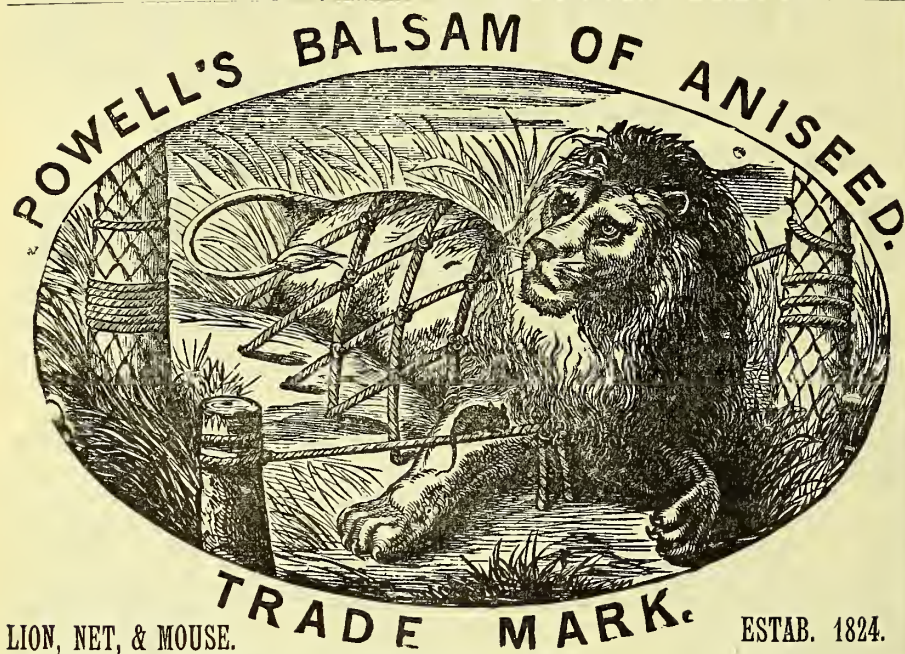
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Specially suitable and highly recommended for packing up Proprietary Goods, Cereals, Foods, Patent Medicines, &c.

For COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, COLDS, HOARSENESS.



The high character of
this old Medicine as a sure
remedy for

PULMONARY

AND

BRONCHIAL DISORDERS

is repeatedly confirmed
by the gratifying letters
Mr. POWELL receives from
those who have experienced
its great worth.

Counter Bills with
Name and Address and
Show Cards sent free
on application.

Sold by Chemists and
Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the world. 1/1½,
2/3, and 11/ per bottle.

Prepared by **THOMAS POWELL**, 4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.E.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

£200 Reward. PIRACY. £200 Reward.

The above reward will be paid by the Proprietors of "**LIEBIG'S CHEMICAL FOOD**," or Wine of Phosphates, to any person or persons who shall give such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of any one making or offering for sale spurious or forged imitations of their proprietary article.

TO OBVIATE FURTHER PIRACY, the following alterations have been made:—

The words "**LIEBIG'S CHEMICAL FOOD**" are now engraved on the Government Stamps, the words in water mark on the Labels, as well as being moulded on the Bottles.

The Proprietors therefore request all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors to RETURN for exchange ANY STOCK they may have of "LIEBIG'S CHEMICAL FOOD," or Wine of Phosphates, to either their Wholesale House or direct to them,

12 York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

In all our Advertisements from this date, the attention of the Public will be called to these alterations, and they will be requested only to purchase such Bottles as have the Name Engraved on the Government Stamps, and the Name in Water Mark on the Labels.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD,
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, 'that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection.'

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated 'that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.'

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, 'that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood.'

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

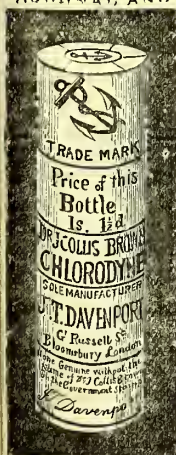
The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,' is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.

FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

Apothecaries' Hall,	London	Frazer & Green,	Glasgow	Morson, T., & Son,	London
Allen, Hanbury & Co.,	"	Gale & Co.,	London	Newbery & Sons,	London
Baiss Brothers,	"	Giles & Son,	Clifton	Oldham, G., & Co.,	Dublin
Banks & Richards,	Birmingham	Goulding, Messrs.	Cork	Parsons & Richardson,	Leicester
Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen & Co.,	Dublin
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raimes & Co.,	Liverpool
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester	Raimes & Co.,	York
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Raimes, Blanshards & Co.,	Edinburgh
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sang & Barker,	"
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Curtis & Co.,	"	Hovenden, R., & Sons,	"	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
Davy, M'Murdo & Co.,	"	Hunt & Co.,	Exeter	Smeeton, W.,	Leeds
Dobbin, W., & Co.,	Belfast	Hunt, A., & Co.,	"	Southall & Co.,	Birmingham
Drew, Barron & Co.,	London	Johnson, J. H. & S.,	Liverpool	Sutton, W., & Co.,	London
Drew, B., & Alexander,	"	Langton, W., & Co.,	London	Tomlinson, Hayward & Co.,	Lincoln
Dunn & Company,	"	Lynch & Co.,	"	Treacher, Hodgkinson & Co.,	"
Edwards, W.,	"	Mander, Weaver,	Wolverhampton	Westrup, J. B.,	Kensington
Evans, Gadd & Co.,	Exeter	Marsden & Sons,	London	Westwood & Hopkins,	Lincoln
Evans, Lescher & Webb,	London	Maw & Son,	"	Woolley, James,	Manchester
Ferris & Co.,	Bristol	Meggeson & Co.,	"	Wyleys & Brown,	Coventry
Foulger, S., & Son,	London	Mackay, John, & Co.,	Edinburgh	Yates & Co.,	London



ONLY GENUINE.

After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the trade at large, no Chemist can conscientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

Sold in Bottles—1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Usual Discount to the Profession.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmacist,

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MORISON'S PILLS, POWDERS AND OINTMENT.

The most Safe, Efficacious, and Prompt **VEGETABLE MEDICINE** for Family Use.
COMPOUNDED OF THE PUREST VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY.

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED SUCCESS.

Pills in Boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Powders, 1s. 1½d. Ointment, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

Wholesale: BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, 33 Euston Road, London;
And of the Principal Chemists and Druggists throughout the Kingdom.

Chemists and others who require
Hand Bills or Posters with
name and address are re-
quested to write
for same.

LOWE'S PILLS.
Trade Mark Registered, No. 39,661. **FOR**
THE HEAD,
STOMACH & LIVER.
AN EXCELLENT PILL FOR
PROMOTING APPETITE AND DIGESTION.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers, in Boxes, at 13½d. and 2s. 9d. each; or post free from the Proprietor, **ROBERT HENRY LOWE,** Bills on Road, Wolverhampton, upon receipt of the price in Postage Stamps.

COLONIAL AGENTS WANTED.



SCHIEFFELIN'S

Are made of the best materials; perfectly protected; entirely and quickly soluble; coated while soft; not subjected to the injurious effects of heat in the process of manufacture. The mass is worked to the highest possible degree of uniform intermixture, and subdivided with scrupulous exactness. The coating is an inert,

tasteless, and odourless compound, which is so transparent, colourless, and thin, that the distinctive colour of each pill is revealed through the coat. No sub-coating is used. The solubility of the coating is not impaired by age. All the official pills, as well as any others ordered by the Medical Profession, can be furnished in this form. They can be implicitly relied upon in every respect. The coating, while thoroughly protecting the pill, will not be found to in any way interfere with the action of the drug, and those who have found sugar or chalk-coated pills objectionable, owing to the liability of the coating becoming insoluble by age, will find our coating to dissolve as readily after many years as when first prepared. It, moreover, does not form a hard tough shell, as is the case with the ordinary gelatine coating. We claim and believe our Coated Pills to be nearer perfection than any similar goods that have been offered, and guarantee the pills to be as quickly effective as any uncoated pills that can be made.

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PILLS.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, Plough Court, Lombard Street, LONDON,
And 7 VERE STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

W. F. SMITH'S TASTELESS DANDELION ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

Price, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

[Registered.] **TARAX. AND PODOPH.** [Registered.]

A NON-MERCURIAL LIVER MEDICINE, specially useful
to the habitually constipated, and safe for all ages.
Worthy of trade notice. Reliable, and rapidly increasing in
public acceptance.

Urgent caution needed against injurious imitations.

PREPARED ONLY BY

W. F. SMITH, M.P.S.,

280 WALWORTH ROAD, LONDON.

To be had of the usual Houses at Home and Abroad.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Have the Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.), London.

And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot.

Chemists and Druggists selling "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" can, on application to the above address, or to the Wholesale House with whom they deal, be supplied free of charge with Handbills and Posters with their name and address printed at foot.

Wholesale Terms see List of "Proprietary Articles" in most Price Currents.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS,
See pages 43-44.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE!

Between thirty and forty years ago a Medicine was introduced to the public and suffering humanity was invited to try the same.

The Proprietor knew from experience that success was certain, but the human breast is so imbued with prejudice, that it forms one of the strongest barriers to break down and the greatest enemy to overcome before any headway can be made towards the mansion of success. Truth has often proved itself to be "stranger than fiction," and it is a fact as solid as truth that

BEECHAM'S PILLS

have now become one of the leading Patent Medicines of the present day. From north to south, and from east to west, they are to be found in the homes of the rich and the poor. All classes of society use them, and they are by thousands declared to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.



TRADE MARK.
No. 1416.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like "MAGIC," and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the ROSE-BUD of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "FACTS" admitted by thousands, embracing all classes of Society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in England.

In South Africa BEECHAM'S PILLS have the largest sale of any Patent Medicine ever introduced into that part of the World.

All Patent Medicine Dealers abroad will find BEECHAM'S PILLS one of the most profitable and one of the best selling articles in the Market. The demand for them is regular, and all Foreign Houses who are desirous of getting a First-class Patent Medicine are respectfully requested to get BEECHAM'S PILLS from the leading Wholesale Houses in England (as no business will be done with any Foreign House by the Proprietor direct).

CAUTION.—The Public are requested to notice that the words "BEECHAM'S PILLS, ST. HELENS," are on the Government Stamp affixed to each Box of the Pills; if not on, they are a Forgery.

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Proprietor,

THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND.

In Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

N.B.—FULL DIRECTIONS ARE GIVEN WITH EACH BOX.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

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55 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL,

And (late HENRY TURNER & CO.)

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Sells well everywhere, its beneficial qualities being attested to by physicians in all parts of the world. (*See Testimonials.*)

In 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles.

Wholesale Agents for the Dominion of Canada:—EVANS, SONS & MASON, Limited, MONTREAL.

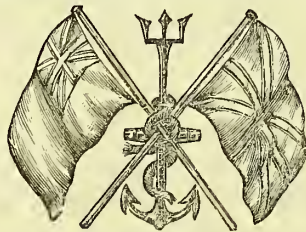
PHARMACEUTICAL NOVELTIES.

Dealers and Manufacturers of PHARMACEUTICAL and DRUGGISTS' Sundries, and all genuine Novelties, are requested to send **SAMPLES** and Price Lists to the undersigned, who is willing to undertake Agencies for the Continent. He has at command great experience, an excellent medium for announcements, many travellers, &c. Correspondence and samples to be addressed to

ADOLF VOMACKA, Leitmeritz, AUSTRIA.



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Are the old-established British Preparation and are "GENUINE HOP BITTERS," made only in Great Britain. Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act. They are an excellent aromatic tonic, very palatable, and command a large sale. Put up in bottles to retail at 1/1 and 2/6, also in packets containing ingredients for making Hop Bitters, 7/4 and 1/1. N.B.—Each Bottle and Packet bears the above Trade Marks. Beware of Infringements.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

ALFRED KING & CO., King's Hop Bitters Depot, Croydon London, S.E.

Special Agents appointed in all parts. Cards, Transparencies and Testimonials supplied. For further particulars apply as above.

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JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, for the Cure of Pimples, Black Specks, Blotches, &c., and taking away Tan Freckles, Sunburn, &c. Sold by all Chemists, 1/1 and 2/9 per box.

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For the instant removal of Superfluous Hair. Sold by all Chemists, 1/- and 2/- per box.

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For Promoting the Growth of the Hair, Whiskers, Beard, Moustachios, Eyebrows, and Eyelashes. Sold by all Chemists, 1/- and 2/- per box.

These Articles are well worthy the attention of Chemists, Wholesale Houses, and others, as they are being well advertised.

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ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

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LEATHART'S EXHIBITION HAIR DYES

To Retail at 1/-, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/6. See Price List.

To Dye instantaneous, Black, Dark Brown, Ordinary Brown, Light Brown, and Special Brown.

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A Stain in one preparation; perfect, light, and ordinary browns. To Retail at 3/6; 24/- per dozen.

EXHIBITION DYE IN BULK.

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ONE PREPARATION IN BULK.

MALACCA JUICE.

Winchester (4 pints), 14/. Sample Bottle, carriage free, 1/6.

AN ORIGINAL PREPARATION. QUICK IN ACTION.

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N.B.—Price List will be forwarded.

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BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated and Sealed April 13th, 1854.



Surgeons and Chemists supplied with an excellent Aperient Pill (the formula for which will be forwarded), covered with a thin non-metallic film, rendering each Pill perfectly tasteless, at 1s. a gross, Postage free.

Any formulæ dispensed and covered, and samples, with list of pills, from 500 different forms, which are kept in stock, will be forwarded free on application.

They were introduced to the medical profession by the present proprietors a quarter of a century ago, and many thousands of unsolicited testimonials have been received from the highest medical authorities, and are now used, and have been used for many years past, by the largest and best conducted hospitals and dispensaries. Of course, a success like this has led to many imitations, and highly-varnished pills, made to resemble ours, have been introduced by some unscrupulous people. Many of these pills pass through the stomach unaltered, and a useful invention is thus likely to be brought into disrepute.

The most impudent assertions are made by some of these people, who combine, in one incongruous whole, the trades of druggists' sundrymen, retail druggists, soap-makers, and horse and cattle medicine vendors.

We make and sell nothing but pills, and have testimonials from regular customers, residing in China, Australia, and every part of the civilised world, as well as from friends in almost every town and village in the kingdom; and our trade, which is constantly increasing, is perhaps four or five times as large as all the rest of our copyists' put together.

The following are some of our Prices FOR CHEMISTS ONLY:—

We strongly recommend our Aperient Pills as a good general saleable Pill. These, with the Pharmacopœia Pills quoted below, are sent out to every part of the United Kingdom in half-pound parcels, package, postage, and carriage free on the same day as the order is received; and, to avoid booking and other expenses, 1d. in the Shilling will be allowed if Stamps or P.O.O. are remitted with order.

Our Pills can also be obtained from any Wholesale Druggist. In ordering, please specify "Cox's TASTELESS PILLS."

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No. in Catalogue.	Pil. Aperients et Cathartic.	Prices per Pound in Four or Five Grain Pills.		No. in Catalogue.	Pills of the British Pharmacopœia.	Prices per Pound in Four or Five Grain Pills.	
		Coated.	Uncoated.			Coated.	Uncoated.
1 & 2	Pil. Aper. (Cox) c. Cal.....	6/	5/	122	Pil. Asafœtidæ Co.....	6/6	5/6
3 & 4	" " (Cox) sine Cal....	6/	5/	66	" Cambog. Co.....	6/	5/
193	" Cathartic Fort. (Cox)...	6/	5/	24	" Coloc. Co.....	16/	15/
332	" Cochia	5/	4/	30	" " et Hyos.	13/	12/
				62	" Ferri Carb.	5/	4/
				71	" Hydrarg.	5/	4/
				92	" " Subchlor. Co. ...	6/6	5/6
	PILLS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.			77	" Ipecac. c. Scillæ	7/	6/
6	Pil. Aloes. Barb.	6/	5/	99	" Plumbi c. Opio	12/	11/
8	" " et Asafœtidæ.....	5/	4/	104	" Rhei Co.	7/	6/
9	" " et Ferri	5/	4/	119	" Saponis Co.	12/	11/
10	" " et Myrrh.	12/	11/	321	" Scammon. Co.	22/	21/
7	" " Soc.....	6/6	5/6	115	" Scillæ Co.....	5/	4/

The Registrar of Trade Marks (after giving the usual public notice, prescribed by Parliament, to allow of opposition) has granted us the above "Trade Mark," thus officially recognising us as the "Original Makers of Tasteless Pills," and no Pills will be sent out without this Mark on all bottles or packages.



ARTHUR H. COX & CO.,

TASTELESS PILL MANUFACTURERS,

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Manufacturer, by Special Process, of every description of Superior Medicated Lozenges, Medicated Jujubes, Candies, and Boiled Sugars; also Granular Citrate of Magnesia, and all Granular Preparations.

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These are superior both in flavour and efficacy to the American lozenges, and always amply repay the trouble of introduction. Although they contain NO OPIATE they are an efficient Cough Lozenge, and for the use of Singers they are unique.

COMPRESSED CHLORATE OF POTASH PEARLS.

Unlike most articles of this class *now in the market*, the Pearls are made by steam-driven machinery of great power; they are extremely hard, and hence, dissolving more slowly in the mouth than other kinds, the local action is longer maintained and the beneficial effect much enhanced. 6d. boxes, 3s. per doz.; bulk, 3s. 6d. per lb.

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Superior quality, 8d. per lb. Special cash quotations for large buyers.

An endless variety of Highly-finished Medicated Lozenges and Jujubes of every description. Price Lists free on application.

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MEDLOCK VALE WORKS, MANCHESTER.

KERFOOT'S CHLORODYNE AND CHLORODYNE LOZENGES.

The attention of the Trade is solicited to the above well-known preparations. Having unusual facilities for their manufacture upon a large scale, I can offer great advantages both in quality and price.

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INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1883.

COD LIVER OIL.

The Only GOLD MEDAL.

For British Exhibitors was awarded to

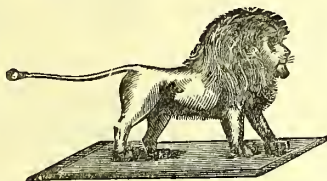
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10 & 11 NORTH CHURCH SIDE, HULL.

Importer of Norwegian, Newfoundland, & other varieties.

Low Quotations on application. Delivered at London or Liverpool.

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OVER ALL THE
GLOBE.



E. BURGESS' LION OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Photographs of Cases Cured, neatly framed for exhibition, Transparencies, Bills with Name, &c., forwarded direct or through any Wholesale House. Plenty of Advertising Matter supplied to Chemists willing to push the sale.

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Established 1846. Protected by Royal Letters Patent. Registered.

THE MANCHESTER COUGH CURE!

LOWE'S CONSUMPTIVE & ASTHMATIC COUGH BALSAM

(THE LATE DR. TURNER'S FORMULA),
For Consumptive and Asthmatic Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Bronchial Affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Hoarseness, Tightness, Wheezing, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. each.

To be obtained from most Chemists in Town and Country. If any difficulty, the Proprietor, W. LOWE, Chemist, 21 ROSAMOND STREET WEST and 80 MOSS LANE EAST, MANCHESTER, will send, post free for 14 stamps, to any address in the United Kingdom.

Wholesale by the following Agents:—MANCHESTER—James Woolley, Sons & Co.; Oldfield, Patkinson (late W. Mather); Thomas Shaw & Co. (late Teddich & Co.); LIVERPOOL—Evans, Sons & Co.; LONDON—Barclay & Sons, 5 Farringdon Street, Ludgate Circus; John Sanger & Sons, 489 Oxford Street; John Sutton & Co., 10 Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards & Co., Queen Victoria St.; Thompson, Millard & Co., Curtain Road, E.C.

RUSPINI'S STYPTIC, FOR STOPPING ALL BLEEDINGS.

Bottles, 2/, 4/6, and 10/6 each.

In Bulk, for Dispensing and Hospital and Medical Sale.

"LIQUOR STYPTICUS R."

In 3, 5, 10, & 20 oz. Bottles, at 1/ per oz.,

Less 25 per cent. discount to the Trade for Cash Orders.

MR. RUSPINI continues to receive satisfactory medical reports on the value of this powerful medicine.

AGENCIES solicited in New York, St. Louis, QUEBEC, and MONTREAL, to introduce Samples to the Profession.

PURE MENTHOL-A1 BRAND.

ORDER AS
A1 BRAND.

No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.

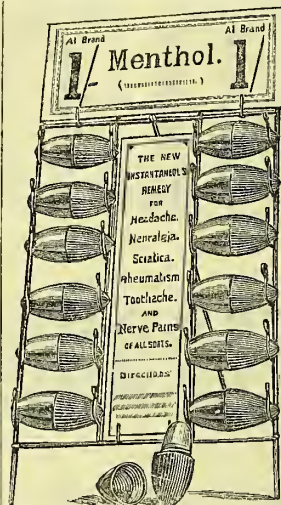


No. 15.

A very Neat, Cheap, and Saleable
Article.LOOSE CONES,
all Sizes.QUOTATIONS
SOLICITED.All Boxwood
patterns have
Screw Tops.SPECIAL TERMS
TO SHIPPERS
AND
LARGE BUYERS.5 per cent. Dis-
count for Cash
with Order, if
sent direct.

No. 16.

OUR LATEST.

A novel and
pocketable pat-
tern, composed
of electro-plate,
combined with
ebony and box-
wood, making to-
gether a very
striking appear-
ance.Price with stand,
7/3 per dozen.Without stand,
6/9 per dozen.N.B.—A Stand once
bought answers for
future purposes.Warranted Pure,
therefore no Stamp
required.

No. 6.



No. 7.



No. 8.



Nos. 9 and 9a.

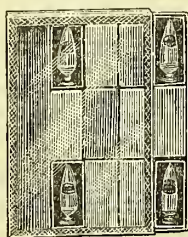


No. 14.



STYLE	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	Price per dozen
1	Glass Bottles with screw caps	3/8
2	In plain Willow Boxes, lid serving as holder ..	3/6
3	Glass Bottles with screw caps	5/4
4	Glass Bottles with screw caps (Menthol on wood mount, serving as holder)	6/9
5	Glass Bottles with screw caps (bullet-shaped cones wrapped in tin-foil)	6/9
6	Boxwood, ordinary shape on pedestal	5/3
7	Boxwood, barrel shape ..	6/3
8	Boxwood, acorn shape ..	6/3
9	Boxwood, skittle shape ..	6/3

Nos. 11 and 14.



Order as

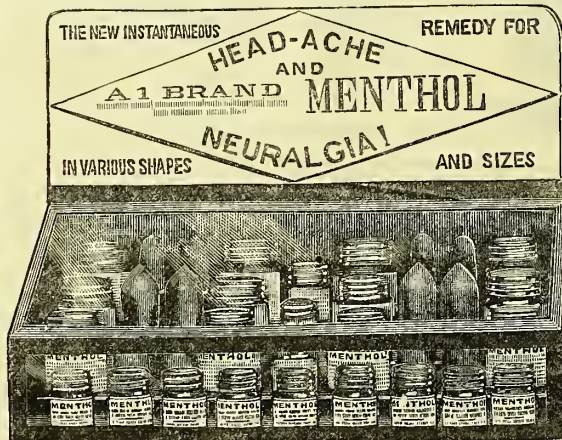
A1 BRAND

STYLE	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	PRICE per dozen
9A	Boxwood, ex. large skittle 6d., 12 on a Card	8/-
10	6d. Boxwood Pedestals to screw each in a separate box, 12 of which are enclosed in glass outer ..	3/6
11	Polished Sycamore Pedestals, "pull-off" lids same shape as No. 6 ..	4/-
12	Vegetable Ivory (acorn shape) each in a box, enclosed in glass outer ..	3/6
13	Boxwood Pyramids to screw each in a separate box, 12 of which are enclosed in glass outer (very saleable)	6/9
14	6d. Cardboard, pocketable and pretty, 12 in a neat show-box	3/4

☛ A Handsome Glass-fronted Show Case (see diagram below) given away to purchasers of 3 dozen of our Brand. This Show Case is made to hold 3 dozen A1 Brand Menthol of any shape or size, the only restriction being that 1 dozen 6d. size be not exceeded in the assortment.

NOW is the time to Stock, as the season is coming on when Neuralgia and Nerve Pains of all kinds are prevalent.

A good Show Case invariably doubles the sale of an article, and all Chemists desirous of increasing their business should entertain this.



The Case is 11 in. long by 5½ in. deep, and the lid lifts, so that the goods can be sold from it, making it both a useful and attractive addition to a Chemist's counter.

See above for prices, illustrations, etc., of separate shapes.

All our shapes can be got through any Wholesale House, or direct from

A1 MENTHOL DEPOT: 30 PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Proprietor—J. G. SHIRLEY.

Telegraphic Address—"MENTHOL," LONDON.



MENTHOL CONES,

"ACME" BRAND. GUARANTEED PURE JAPAN MENTHOL.

NICKEL SCREW-CAPPED BOTTLES.. 6d. size, 3/4 doz.; 1/ size, 5/9 doz.; 1/8 size, 7/9 doz.
HARDWOOD BOXES, PEDESTAL SHAPE 3/6 dozen, 1/- size.
VEGETABLE IVORY, ACORN SHAPE 6/- dozen, 1/- size.
BOXWOOD, PEDESTAL SHAPE, SCREW LID 5/- dozen, 1/- size.

The "New 6d. Menthol Cone," in glass-fronted show box, 3/6 doz.

Cones supplied loose at lowest prices. 5 per cent. discount with direct orders. Quotations solicited.

HOCKIN, WILSON & CO., 38 Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.

PROPRIETORS OF THE EUCALYPTUS AND MENTHOL PENCILS

MENTHOL CONES, OILICURE

WARRANTED PURE.

3/6, 5/, 6/, and 8/ per dozen. INSIST ON HAVING CHRISTY'S BRAND, as they cost least and are best put up. Direct Orders, subject 5 per cent. for Cash.

IS BEST IN HOT CLIMATES

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, &c.

A Liquid Preparation, superior to Menthol Cones, not liable to evaporate. 8/, 20/, and 40/ per dozen.

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 155 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON,
Introducers of New Drugs.

MULLEDYNE & MULLEIN EXTRACT.

COUGH, CONSUMPTION, CHEST, OR THROAT DISEASES.

DR. SULLIVAN, President Queen's College, Cork, writes:—"Mulldyne is a well-made preparation."

DR. QUINLAN, St. Vincent's Hospital for Consumptives, Dublin, writes:—"I conducted an inquiry in the hospital on the merits of the above therapeutical, which has resulted in proving that patients treated on Mullein Extract solely, and to the exclusion of Cod-liver Oil, Koumiss, or any other weight increaser, made a decided increase in weight, the cough ceased, the patients improved, and were much gratified at the treatment."

MULLEIN CIGARETTES (Patented) for Asthmatic Affections.

THE MULLEIN MANUFACTURING CO., UPPER NORWOOD, LONDON, S.E.

PRICES, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TIKHEEL.

NEW 1/1½ SIZE.

The Proprietors of Tikheel have now definitely arranged to introduce, on and after 1st November next, a small bottle of this popular remedy in response to a widespread demand.

Show Cards and Handbills announcing this fact will be forwarded to any of the wholesale patent medicine houses on receipt of a postcard from any druggist in the United Kingdom. The half-crown size will be continued as heretofore.

Price 10/6 & 24/- per dozen, subject to usual patent medicine discount.

PREPARED FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY

CLARKE, BLEASDALE, BELL & CO.,
YORK, ENGLAND.

LINT.**GAMGEE TISSUE.**(PATENT ABSORBENT GAUZE AND
COTTON WOOL.)**ABSORBENT
COTTON WOOL.****ROLL BANDAGES.****ROBINSON & SONS,**COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
**SURGEONS' LINTS, COTTON WOOLS,
AND BANDAGES,
WHEAT BRIDGE MILLS,
NEAR CHESTERFIELD.**

Depot: 55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, London.



TRADE MARK.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

**W. A. SCOTT, 2 HOWARD STREET, SHEFFIELD, MANUFACTURER OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,***Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Ladies' Belts, Gents' Riding Belts, Magnetic Belts and Appliances, Bandages, Deformity Instruments, Artificial Limbs, Enemas, &c., &c. Trusses from 12/ per dozen; Elastic Stockings, 4/ per pair; Inhaler and Respirator Combined, 24/ per dozen.*N.B.—All our Trusses are hammered to Shape of the Body, and made of Best Sheffield Steel. Samples sent on application. *The Cheapest House in the Trade.***LINDSEY & SON'S
LONDON MADE TRUSSES,**

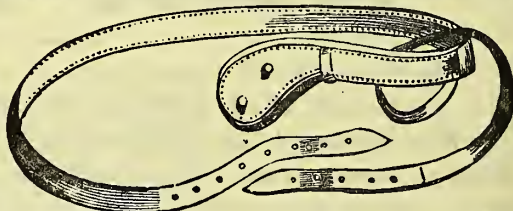
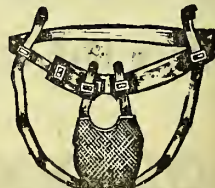
Wholesale and for Exportation. Illustrated Price List post free.

**32 LUDGATE HILL, and 40 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 55 YEARS.**USED BY SURGEONS ALL
OVER THE WORLD.THE "LEICESTER"
SPREAD & MARGINAL
PLASTERS,
POROUS PLASTERS,
MUSTARD PLASTER,
CORN PLASTERS
&c., &c.
BEST QUALITY.**FRANCIS'
BRONCHIAL PROTECTOR.**

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Best preventive and cure of Bronchitis, Asthma,
Winter Cough, Tight Breathing, and all Throat
Complaints. 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

MANUFACTURED BY

A. de ST. DALMAS, LEICESTER.
Formerly MOOR.**HAYWOOD'S SURGICAL APPLIANCES.****A. Improved Knitted
Chest and Back Protector.****B. Improved Knitted
Chest and Throat Protector.****C. Elastic
Stockings.****D. Trusses.**Greatest attention paid to Special
Orders, which are invariably
forwarded per return of post.**E. Suspensory Bandages.**

List of Prices and Directions for Measurement forwarded on application.

J. H. HAYWOOD, Castle Gate, NOTTINGHAM.

THE LIVERPOOL PATENT LINT CO.

MARK STREET MILLS,
NETHERFIELD ROAD, NORTH,



LIVERPOOL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT FLAX AND COTTON LINTS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
ABSORBENT AND CARDED COTTON WOOL,
ABSORBENT, OPEN WHITE, & GREY, BANDAGES,
SURGEON'S AND STYPTIC TOW.

THE SURGEONS' LINT.

V.B. QUALITY.

The superior quality of NEWSOME'S ABSORBENT SURGEONS' LINT is universally admitted.

The V.B. Quality is quite pure and of great superficial area and exquisite softness.

The C. Quality is equally absorbent and pure, but stronger in fabric.

Newsome's Bleached Rolled Bandages, 3 in., 2½ in., 2 in. Also Surgical Absorbent Oper. Bandages.

Specially Bleached Grey Carded Cotton Wools, Absorbent and Bleached and Grey Waddings; also Sheet Waddings, Tow, &c.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED THROUGH THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM

C. NEWSOME, Spinner and Manufacturer, Jersey Street Mills, Ancoats, **MANCHESTER.**
London Agents: B. PRATT & CO., Wood Street, E.C.

UNIVERSAL

TUBULAR WATER & AIR BED

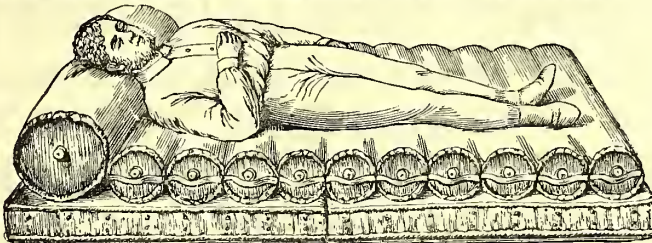
Prize Medals, Sanitary Congress, 1878; Industrial Exhibition, York, 1879; Certificate of Honour, Sanitary Congress, 1879; Brighton, 1881; International, 1881; Kensington, 1882.

POCOCK BROTHERS,

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

235 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

Consists of a series of separate and distinct cylinders, any diameter and suitable length, made of Waterproof material either for Water or Air, fitting into a case which keeps them side by side, but slightly apart.



ITS ADVANTAGES
OVER
ORDINARY WATER
OR
AIR BEDS ARE AS
FOLLOWS :—

1. In cost it is less expensive.
2. It is warm and light, and well adapted for a camp or field-bed, being waterproof.
3. It is quickly filled and easily adjusted.
4. It admits of ventilation in the space between the tubes.
5. It can be regulated so as to relieve pressure from any part required.
6. By the addition of tubes it will raise one part of the body higher than the rest.
7. By the temporary removal of one or two tubes it affords room for the introduction of a bed-pan.

8. It can be inclined to any angle (even when filled with water) to suit the condition of the patient.

9. It is free from noise and surging, so disagreeable to the invalid on changing his position on a water-bed.

10. In case of injury to a tube it can be withdrawn, and a fresh one substituted at a trifling cost, and without loss of time; whereas the ordinary water-bed if injured in any part (from being in one compartment) is rendered useless.

11. In the treatment of insane or paralysed invalids who have no control over their evacuations, they cannot lie in a pool of wet, the fluid passing away between the tubes.

TOOGOOD'S

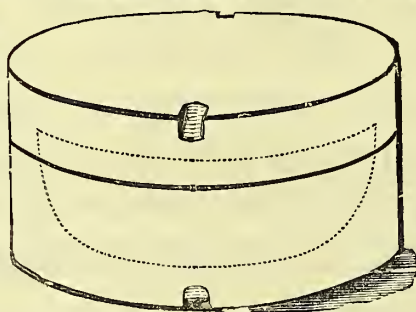
NEW REGISTERED

EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

ARE CLAIMED TO BE THE MOST PERFECT AND CONVENIENT YET OFFERED TO THE TRADE, AND POSSESS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—

1st.—An India-rubber Band passed vertically over the pot is kept in its place by the notches, and effectually secures the lid; for travelling this supplies a want greatly needed.

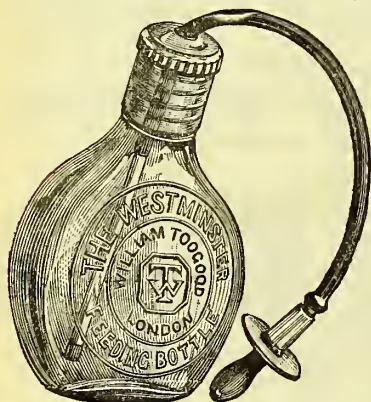
2nd.—The Covers being made quite flat, labels can be affixed with ease, and without creasing.



3rd.—The inside of the Pots being rounded or egg-shape, the contents can be entirely removed without waste.

4th.—Great attention has been paid to insure accuracy of contents.

PRICES. { $\frac{1}{8}$ 18/- $\frac{1}{4}$ 18/- $\frac{1}{2}$ 18/- $\frac{3}{4}$ 20/- 1 22/- $1\frac{1}{2}$ 24/- 2 27/- 3 34/- 4 42/- 6 54/- 8 oz. 68/- per Gross.



THE WESTMINSTER FEEDING BOTTLE.

(SCREW GLASS STOPPER.)

THE 1s. WHITE GLASS—

WHITE FITTINGS, 7/6; BLACK FITTINGS, 8/6 DOZ.

THE 6d. GREEN GLASS—

WHITE FITTINGS, 4/; BLACK FITTINGS, 4/9 DOZ.

DR. BELL'S EUCALYPTUS ANTI-CATARRH

OR,

HAY FEVER SMELLING BOTTLE.

RETAIL, 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$; WHOLESALE, 9/- DOZEN.

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLIAM TOOGOOD,

WHOLESALE GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURER & DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMAN,
35, 36, & 37 MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S REVISED PRICE CURRENT of Glass Bottles, Measures, Earthenware, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be forwarded post free upon application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIPPING ORDERS.

MAW'S EARTHENWARE INHALERS

For Hot Water, Infusions, &c.



FIG. 8.

MAW'S IMPROVED.



FIG. 13.

ELASTIC TUBE.



FIG. 100.

MAW'S INVALID.

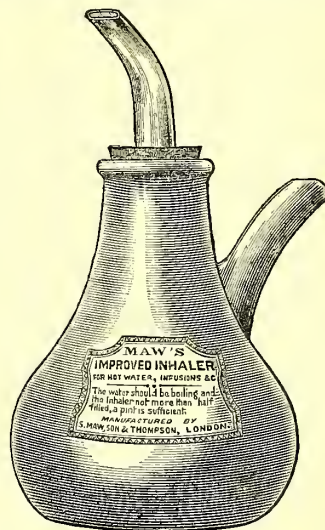


FIG. 8A.

MAW'S IMPROVED.

Fig. 8:—Marbled, 32s. per dozen.

Fig. 100:—White, 33s.; Gilt Lines, 39s. per doz.

This Pattern is specially adapted for use in bed.

Fig. 8a:—White, 21s. per doz.; Retail, 2s. 6d. each.

ELASTIC TUBES, as Fig. 13, will fit any of the above.

7 inches long, including Mouth-pieces ...	...	...	...	...	8s. per dozen.
9 inches long, including Mouth-pieces ...	...	...	...	...	12s. per dozen.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.

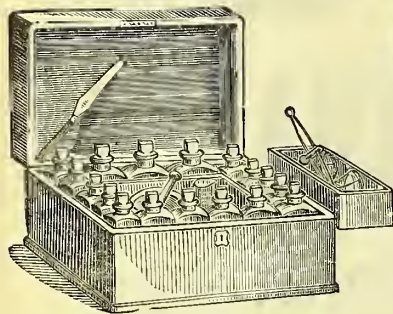
E. BENTLEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MEDICAL GLASS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, AND MEDICINE CHESTS.

Also Inventors of the New Opal Glass Pots for Dispensing, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

14 Tabernacle Street, and 1 & 2 Hill Street, Finsbury,
LONDON, E.C.

POWELL & BARSTOW, 5 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, S.E.

LATE

W. HURLSTONE & CO.,

BLACKFRIARS ROAD & VINE ST., S.E., Established 1830,

Manufacturers (to the Wholesale Trade) of

ELASTIC GUM SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WORKS: LAMBETH.

ADDRESSED TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. AGENTS WANTED.

DR. HENRY A. MARTIN'S**PURE RUBBER BANDAGES (GENUINE),***For the Radical Cure of Varicose Veins, Weakness, Ulcers, Eczema, and other Diseases of the Leg, and
for Injuries of the Knee and Ankle Joints.*

By far superior to any of the numerous imitations; are now being sold at less cost than those of other manufacturers

TESTIMONIAL:

From EDWARD C. ANDERSON, M.D., M.A., CANTAB.,

TOM LAW, DARLINGTON, November 5th, 1880.

TO MESSRS. KROHNE & SESEMANN.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the greatest pleasure in acceding to your request, that I should, from my experience of the Martin's Bandages, testify respecting their excellence.

My knowledge of the quality of Bandages of English make is limited; for having, about fifteen months back, applied bandages sent to me from this source, and noting the evident irritation and discomfort produced by them—so great, indeed, that each patient soon discontinued their application—I ceased to recommend and use them.

In April of this year, I for the first time used the original Martin's Bandage, and since then I have applied them and none else to the limbs of nearly twenty persons suffering from a variety of complaints, such as ulcers of the leg of old standing, which had resisted all treatment for more than fifteen years; varicosities (the unsound leg of one patient, a man, measured 25 inches round the calf, against 16½ inches, the size of the sound leg; and his condition was such that, before coming under my care, it had been by his former attendant seriously debated whether or not the leg should be amputated to save life. This man goes about wearing a 21-foot Bandage, and the calf of the unsound leg now measures 18 inches); erysipelas, oedema, rachitis, &c.

Suffice it that all, both young and old, have been enabled to wear them with comfort; most of the cases under treatment have been cured, all benefited, and many, although well, continue to wear them on account of their safety and the support they give rise to.

I may appear to have said too much in their favour. I can assure you that my feeling is that I have said too little. The great success attending their use evidently arises from the excellent purity, smoothness, impermeability, and non-irritating nature of the India-rubber of which each Bandage is composed.

CAUTION TO THE TRADE.—The Sole Agents for the Genuine Martin's Bandages request the Trade to compare their Prices with those commonly charged for worthless imitations, which are advertised as "Recommended by Dr. Martin," or as "Suggested by Dr. Martin," which is misleading, the vendors having not the shadow of a title to use Dr. Martin's name in connection with their bandages. Each GENUINE BANDAGE stamped with Dr. H. A. Martin's signature is warranted to be perfect in every respect, and to wear well.**For the Leg, from the Foot to below Knee.**—No. 1, thick, 7/8; No. 1A, medium, 6/; No. 1B, thin, 4/3.**For the Leg from the Foot to Groin.**—No. 2, thick, 16/6; No. 2A, medium, 13/; No. 2B, thin, 10/.**For the Knee-joint and Thigh.**—No. 5, extra thick, 5/; No. 6, extra thick, 7/9; No. 7, medium, 7/6.**For the Ankle, Wrist, and Forearm.**—No. 3, thick, 3/6; No. 3A, thin, 2/9.**PRICES SUBJECT TO 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.**

Special Terms for Export to Shippers and Colonial Agents.

For other sizes see complete Price List; also Dr. H. A. Martin's Pamphlet, describing Method of Treatment, which are sent Post Free on application to the Sole Wholesale Agents for Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia,

KROHNE & SESEMANN, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,

8 & 38, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

Also Sole Agents for the Sale of Dr. H. A. Martin's Adhesive Plaster. Agents for the International Society for the Manufacture of Wound Dressing Materials (Limited), Schaffhausen. Patentees of Dr. Siegle's Steam Spray Inhaler, the New Pliable Metal Temperature Regulators, and Dr. Paquelin's Thermo Cautere, &c.

PRIZE MEDALS, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.



LONDON, 1862.



PARIS, 1875.



PHILADELPHIA, 1876.



PARIS, 1878.



SYDNEY, 1879.



MELBOURNE 1880.

KILNER BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF



MINERAL WATER

Chem-
should
hand a
"OUR
FEEDING

One of the best selling
Various Styles
Green and White Glass, with

**D
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E**

ists
keep on
stock of
BABIES"
BOTTLES.

articles in the Market.
and Prices.

White, Brown, and Black Fittings.

BOTTLES.

FEEDING

We supply GLASS BOTTLES for
attention to our extensive
fumery, and similar de-
White Flint in all

A large stock of
WOOD BOXES

*Illustrated Cata-
Lists for-
appli-*

**N
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G**

all purposes, and invite special
variety for Dispensing, Per-
partments. Green and
shapes and sizes.

ESTES' TURNED
to choose from.

*logues and Price
warded upon
cation.*

BOTTLES.



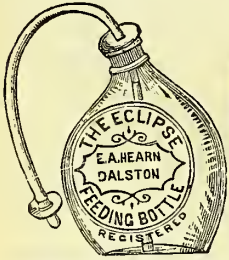
KILNER BROTHERS,

No. 3 GT. NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

Feeding Bottles.

THE "ECLIPSE."

Fitted with Boxwood or China topped Corks.



White Fittings, 30s. per best Black Fittings, per gross.

Fitted with best Screw Glass Stoppers, 6s. per gross extra. The above are put up in one dozen wood-partitioned boxes.

Spare Bottles or Fittings at lowest prices. Liberal discount to large buyers.

HEARN, RIDDELL & CO.,
GLASS BOTTLE

MANUFACTURERS,

381 KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.

GLASS BOTTLES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either PLAIN or STOPPERED, made in WHITE, BLUE, AMBER, ACTINIC GREEN, or any other colour required.

SCREW NICKEL CAPPED POMADES, HONEY POTS, JELLY JARS, &c., &c.

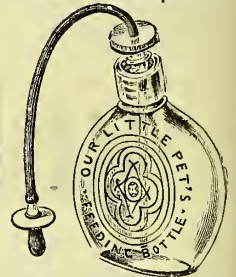
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO QUALITY.

Quotations Post Free to any part of the world on Application.

The above will be found the BEST and CHEAPEST House in the Trade.

"OUR LITTLE PETS"
Feeding Bottle.

Fitted with best Porcelain Caps or Screw Glass Stoppers.



White Fittings, 78s. per gross; Black Fittings, 84s. per gross.

Each Bottle, with two Brushes, in handsome cardboard box, bearing our Copyright Label.

Spare Bottles or Fittings at lowest prices. Liberal discount to large buyers.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

"W" BRAND

DISPENSING BOTTLES

Beg to call the attention of their numerous supporters to their correct

REGISTERED TRADE MARK,



as they learn with regret that inferior bottles have been shipped with a Mark imitating theirs. The Proprietors continue to supply their bottles only through the best London Wholesale Houses, as heretofore, and give notice that they will take action against makers using a colourable imitation of their Trade Mark.

SHOP BOTTLES & JARS
WITH VITRIFIED (burnt in) LABELS

(Black letters on a ground of pink or white enamel).

Narrow-mouthed and Wide-mouthed Bottles, well stoppered; Capped and Tube-stoppered Oil Bottles; Syrup Bottles, with Plug Stoppers of Dark Blue or White Opaque Glass; Lozenge Jars with Cut Glass Knobs; Cut Perfume Bottles, Round, Oval, and Square; Shop Jars of Best Porcelain, thoroughly Greaseproof. Labels Indestructible and of elegant Appearance, forming an even surface with the Glass or Porcelain. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. A Large Variety of Samples on Show at

H. POTHS & CO.,

4 SUGARLOAF COURT, 50 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.



Amongst others the following have been supplied with these Bottles and Jars:—Bathe, F. G., Chiswick; Bradford & Co., Bridlington Quay; Birks, N. & W. H., Adelaide, S.A.; Breary, W. A. & Son, Douglas, Isle of Man; Brown, Alex., Dunoon, N.B.; Chandler, J. W., & Co., Bridgetown, Barbadoes; Corry, T. C. S., Dr., Belfast; Cottingham, W., Lincoln; Croyden, E. H., Newcastle-under-Lyme; Davis, Hayton, High Harrogate; Dorcyn, Richard, Blackrock, near Dublin; Durrant, G. R., Hertford; Hall, Ralph, 552 Kingsland Road, London, N.; Hill, J. B., Auckland, N.Z.; James, J., 170 New Cross Road, Camberwell; Jones & Co., Christchurch, N.Z.; Lofthouse, J., Fleetwood; Morris, Banks & Co., Birmingham; Ockenden, J., Morfields; Philp, J., 2 Market Place, South Fulham; Roberts, D. P., Croydon, Surrey; Robinson, C. J., Streatham, London; Taylor, P. N., 14 Basinghall St., London, E.C.; Tremer, J. J., Barnstaple; Waterall, Geo., & Sons, Nottingham; Wilson & Sons, Harrogate.

DEPOT OF THE PATENT SAFETY SAMPLE AND PARCELS POST BOX CO., LIMITED.

FRENCH SCREW GLASS POTS & BOTTLES,
WITH METALLIC NICKELLED CAPSULES.

The above new method (first introduced by G. V. De Luca) excels all others for neatness and elegance, and is specially adapted for export. Made in various new designs. Spécialité for Bottles for all kinds of Confectionery, Essences Manufacturers and Sundries. N.B.—Beware of imitations sold at cheap prices, the capsules being a mixture of lead or tinned iron.

Manufacturer of the GLASS POMADE POTS WITH GLASS COVERS, in Opal White and White Flint in all sizes.

G. V. DE LUCA, French Flint Glass Manufacturer, 6 and 7 Long Lane, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT AGENTS—S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Illustrated Catalogue for Patent Screw Capsule on application.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care in the greatest chemical purity, by

Messrs. THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY, 11 East Street, St. Peter's, Manchester,

And is sold in bottles, authenticated by a Government Stamp bearing their Names and Trade Mark, "Henry's Calcined Magnesia."

Price 4s. 6d., or 2s. 9d.

NEW YORK—Messrs. J. & S. FERGUSON, Pine Street. PARIS—Messrs. ROBERTS & CO., 23 Place Vendôme.

**BREFFIT'S**

(LIMITED)

AIRE & CALDER BOTTLE CO.**GLASS BOTTLES.****GLASSWARE SUNDRIES.****DISPENSING BOTTLES.**

NEW SERIES—FLATS AND SQUARES.

SCREW STOPPERED BOTTLES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

OUR**PATENT AERATED WATER BOTTLES**OF IMPROVED MAKE AND FINISH, WITH BEST QUALITY STOPPERS AND
RUBBERS, ARE NOW IN GENERAL USE.**SCREW NICKEL CAPPED POMADES,**

IN WHITE GLASS, ALSO IN WHITE AND BLUE OPAL.

THE REGISTERED**"INTERNATIONAL" FEEDING BOTTLES**

FITTED WITH SCREW GLASS STOPPERS.

PERFUMERY BOTTLES.

SEVERAL NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE PATTERNS ADDED THIS MONTH.

SAMPLES, PRICES, ETC., UPON APPLICATION.

OFFICES AND EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS—

83 UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON.

(Close to Cannon Street and Mansion House Railway Station.)

Obtained Highest Award, Calcutta Exhibition, 1884.

Our Award at Philadelphia International Exhibition was for "Good quality and suitability to purposes."

Telegraph address—CRUCIBLE, LONDON.

THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY

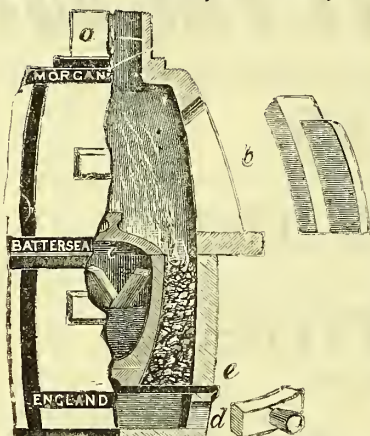
(THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY),
Sole Manufacturers of MORGAN'S and SALAMANDER CRUCIBLES.

PORTABLE FURNACES.

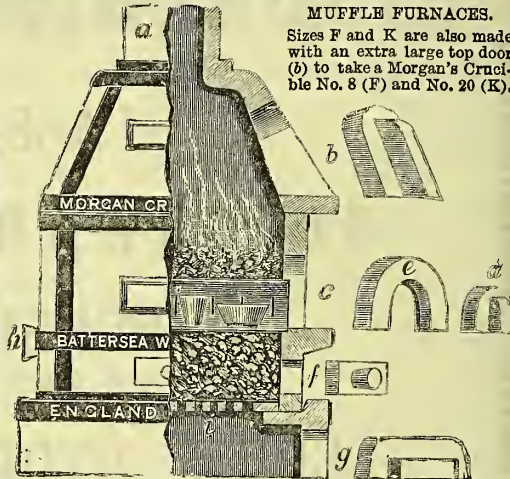
IRON BOUND. EXTERIOR DIMENSIONS.

For MELTING GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, &c.

For ASSAYING, DENTAL WORK, &c.



a. Socket on which to fix iron chimney.
b. Door for putting in crucibles and for cooking.
c. Crucible.
d. Door for regulating draft.
e. Iron fire-brass.



MUFFLE FURNACES.

Sizes F and K are also made with an extra large top door (b) to take a Morgan's Crucible No. 8 (F) and No. 20 (K).

No.	Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Height in.	Hauteur. milli.	For Morgan's Crucible	Price £ s. d.
A	9 1/2	235	17 1/2	445	No. 2	1 0 0
B	9 3/4	248	20	508	" 4	1 5 0
C	11	280	22	559	" 6	1 10 0
D	13 1/2	349	26	680	" 8	2 5 0
E	14 1/2	369	28	712	" 12	3 0 0
F	18	457	32	813	" 16	4 0 0

	Exterior dimensions.		Interior dimensions.		For Battersea Muffles	Price
	Width and depth front to back	Largeur et profondeur	Width and depth front to back	Largeur et profondeur		
A ..	12 1/2	315	9 1/2	235	ABCD	£2 0 0
B ..	13 1/2	337	10	251	BCDE	2 5 0
C ..	14 1/2	369	11	280	CDEFGH	2 10 0
D ..	15 1/2	394	12	305	DEFGH	3 0 0
E ..	16 1/2	414	12 1/2	324	EF GH	3 10 0
F ..	17 1/2	445	13 1/2	350	FGH J	4 0 0
K ..	23	585	19	483	KL	8 0 0



MUFFLES.

With or without apertures.



No.	Long.	Wide.	High.	Price.	No.	Long.	Wide.	High.	Price.
A	7	3 1/2	2 1/2	12	G	11	4	3 1/2	25
B	7 1/2	4 1/2	2 1/2	15	H	10 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	25
C	8	4 1/2	3	18	J	12	6	4	33
D	8 1/2	5	3 1/2	21	K	14	8	5	48
E	9	5 1/2	3 3/4	24	L	15	9	6	54
F	10	6	4	27					

Sizes A to F, also K, are suited for the Furnaces of the same letters.

G to L have one slit at back only, none at sides.

In addition to those priced above, Muffles are made of all shapes and sizes, suitable for Assayers, Enamellers, Dentists, &c.

ROASTING DISHES.			ROASTING DISHES.		
Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Per doz.	Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Per doz.
2 1/2	64	1/3	4	102	1/9
3	67	1/6	5	127	2/

SCORIFIERS. (PER GROSS.)

Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Price.	Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Price.
1	28	3	2 1/2	64	5
1 1/2	32	3/6	2 1/2	70	5
1 1/2	38	4	3	77	7/6
2	46	4/6	3 1/2	89	9
2 1/2	57	4/6	4	102	10/6



ASSAY CRUCIBLES.

FOR COPPER.

CORNISH FORM AND QUALITY (JULEFF).

		High, Hauteur.	Diam.	Diam.	
		in. milli.	in.	milli.	
Nest of Two	{	3½	083	3	077
	{	2½	064	2	051
Single..	..	2	051	2½	064
All sizes and shapes to order					1/ " "

All sizes and shapes to order.

FOR TIN.

High, in.	Hauteur, milli.	Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	
3 $\frac{1}{4}$..	083 ..	3 ..	077 ..	6/ per doz.
Covers, 2/ per doz.				

Covers, 2/ per doz.

FOR LEAD.

3 in. diam., .077 diam. milli., with Covers, 2/3 per dozen.
Other sizes to order.

FOR GOLD.

THESE ARE PERFECTLY SMOOTH AND OF THE CORRECT POROSITY.					
No.	Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Height in.	Hauteur. milli.	Per doz.
A	1 1/2	027	1 1/2	027	2/
B	1 1/2	032	1 1/2	032	2/
C	1 1/2	038	1 1/2	038	2/
D	1 1/2	045	2	051	2/

Covers for either size, 6d. per doz.

THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT SAN FRANCISCO,
OFFICE OF THE ASSAYER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 19, 1877.

SIRS,—I have tested and used the Assay Crucibles and Annealing Cups, and can with assurance recommend their superior quality and durability.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

O. D. MUNSON, Assayer.

For several years past I have used Fire Clay Assay Furnaces, Muffles, and Crucibles made by the Patent Plumbago Crucible Co., Battersea Works, London, S.W., and am so thoroughly satisfied with them that I strongly recommend this manufacture to all laboratories, refiners, and smelting works.

(Signed) PROF. DR. DÜRRE.

Der Königl Rheinisch Westfälischen Polytechnischen Hochschule.

NOTICE.—Care should be taken in all instances, when indenting, to specify the Crucibles, &c., manufactured by
THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE CO. (Sole Manufacturers of Morgan's), Battersea Works, LONDON, S.W.
and Salamander Crucibles

E. GOULD & SON,Chemists by Appointment to the London Homœopathic Hospital,
Manufacturers and Importers of**HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES**
AND
HOMŒOPATHIC SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.PRICE LISTS OF MEDICINES, MEDICINE CHESTS, &c., POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
59 MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES**Carefully Prepared by **J. J. WATTS & CO.,** WHOLESALE 11 Sugar Lane,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, MANCHESTER.1/ Medicines, Pilules, or Tinctures 3/9 per doz. nett.
1/ Camphor Pills or Tincture 3/9 " "
1/ Rubini's Camphor or External Remedies 4/6 " "The Tinctures are Capsuled with Patent Metallic Capsules to prevent evaporation
Put up in a very neat and saleable form. TERMS CASH. [2].**HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.**

THE BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE SUPPLY,
37 HIGH STREET, BRISTOL.

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, AND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE AGENTS.

In view of the increasing demand for Homœopathic Medicines, and to remedy the present unsatisfactory system upon which Agents are supplied, the Proprietor of the BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE SUPPLY has designed and fitted up for the special use of Agents a Cabinet containing an assortment, in bulk, of all the medicines in general use; the Cabinet, which is arranged to stand on any ordinary counter, is fitted with drawers to open from behind, and contains in top drawer 36 four-ounce hottles filled with Tinctures, and the corresponding drawer containing 36 four-ounce bottles filled with Pilules—in all, six dozen hottles and 36 kinds of Medicines of the usual strength sold by Homœopathic Chemists; the bottom drawer will contain a supply of not less than two gross of hottles, in cases, two-drachm and half ounce, clean and corked ready for filling, also a supply of pills, and not less than 100 Books or Guides to the uses of the medicines; the price of the Cabinet and contents is £5 net cash, and the advantage to the Agent will at once be seen from the fact that the same quantity of medicines, if put up in the usual way ready for sale, the invoice price from the Wholesale House to the Agent would be £18 or thereabout; another advantage to the Agent is, that he will always be in a position to refill Customers' bottles when required. Agents can have the bottles replenished at any time, or new hottles of any medicine, tincture, or pilules will be sent carriage paid at 12s. per dozen. Special quotations for Medicines, ready put up for sale, also for special and proprietary articles.

For further particulars as to terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor of the

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE SUPPLY,
37 HIGH STREET, BRISTOL.**HUBB'S Best SEIDLITZ POWDERS**—Full Weight—Loose, at 7s. per gross; in lift-off boxes, 7s. 6d.,
and in hinged boxes, 8s. 6d., per dozen.**HUBB'S Extra Scented VIOLET POWDER**
(WARRANTED PURE STARCH POWDER),In 1d. Boxes, 6s. gross, and 2d. Boxes, 11s. gross,
and in ½-lb. and 1-lb. Packets, 10d. per lb.**HUBB'S Prepared FULLER'S EARTH**In 1d. Boxes, 5s. gross, and 2d. Boxes, 9s. gross, and in
3d. and 6d. ROUND Boxes, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. dozen.

SUBJECT TO 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

May be obtained through all the Wholesale Houses, or direct from

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SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

WINTER SEASON, 1885-6.

KAY'S FAMILY REFERENCE ALMANACK, 1886.

Chemists may be supplied with the above popular Annual, with their names, &c., on the cover, free of charge, on writing to Messrs. KAY BROTHERS, and undertaking their distribution from house to house as soon as received. Also 1,000 bills for counter use, with name and address, if asked for. Enclose two (2) labels for correct address, with population of the district and best means of conveyance, under cover (labels on post cards being contrary to regulations) addressed "Advertisement Department," at your earliest convenience. The Almanacks will be sent direct from the printer, with counter bills, showcards, &c., if required.

"COAGULINE" TRADE MARK.

Kay's New Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.
"Clear as Crystal," "Stronger than Glass," "Tough as Leather," 6d., 1s., 2s., in Boxes or on Cards. Showcards, Handbills, with name, &c. Specimens, &c., for home or export, free.

KAY'S COMPOUND

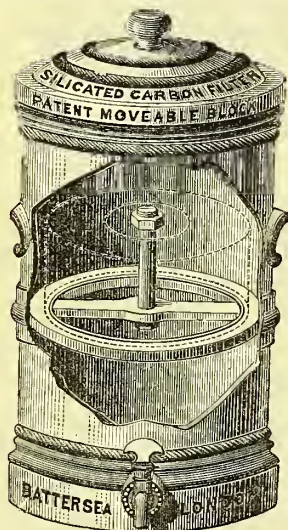
ESSENCE OF LINSEED, ANISEED, SENEGA, SQUILL, TOLU,
&c. (with Chlorodyne), 9½d., 13½d., 2/9, &c.

KAY BROS., OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, STOCKPORT.7, 9, & 13 Lower Hillgate,
Works and Laboratory: ST. PETERSGATE.
Successors to Sims, Shaw & Hornby. Founded by Olive Sims, 1786.

SILICATED CARBON

PATENT MOVEABLE-BLOCK FILTERS.

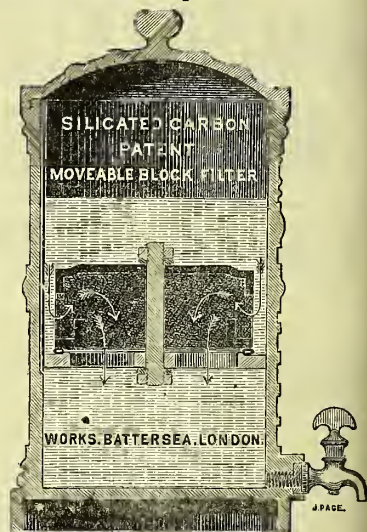
These Filters are constructed on Scientific principles, and can be renewed or repaired by the user without returning to the maker. They possess all the advantages of those with fixed filtering mediums, while the simple removal of the Silicated Carbon Block leaves the *whole* of the interior of the Filter open for inspection and cleansing. The working parts are stoneware, and corrosion is impossible.



(Elevation with Block removed.)

NO LOOSE PAN OR INNER VESSEL
TO CAUSE BREAKAGE.

The block being non-porous on the top and edges, an *upward* direction is given to the water, which thus passes through a greater thickness of the Silicated Carbon, as shown by the arrows in drawing.



(Section.)

The Silicated Carbon Block can be instantly removed, leaving the whole of the interior of the Filter *open* for inspection and cleansing.

To Cleanse the block, plunge it into boiling water, and well scrub it with a hard brush.

Extra blocks can be supplied with each Filter. All parts being interchangeable can be replaced in case of accidents.

This Patent can be adapted to all patterns manufactured by the SILICATED CARBON FILTER CO. *without increased charge.* In ordering please state "*with patent moveable block.*"

Domestic Filters (as above), in Cream-coloured Stoneware, with Plated Taps and Patent Moveable Blocks:—

No. 27. O. $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 10/6 each.	D. 6 gals. 42/- each.
A. 1 " 14/6 "	E. 8 " 52/- "
B. 2 " 21/- "	F. 12 " 70/- "
C. 4 " 32/- "	

Dining Room Filters, in Marbled China, with Plated Taps and Patent Moveable Blocks:—

No. 22. A. 2 gals. 35/- each.
B. 5 " 80/- "

Refrigerative Terra Cotta do., do.:—

No. 25. 2 gals. 31/6 each.

All makes of Filters can be refitted on this principle, 1 gal. 8/6, 2 gals. 10/-, 4 gals. 12/- each. Larger sizes in proportion.

SILICATED CARBON FILTER COMPANY.

WORKS: BATTERSEA, LONDON.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

SYPHON FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS.

By means of these filters pure and perfectly wholesome water may be drunk from any pond or stream by simply immersing the filter therein and drawing the water through the tube by suction.



No. 20.

used as a Syphon by placing it in a vessel of water, then drawing the water by the mouth, and allowing the flexible tube to hang over the side below the Filter. When once set in operation their action is continuous.

- 1-Pocket Filter, 2½ inches diameter, in porcelain, with glass s. d. mouthpiece, in decorated metal-box 2 6
- 2-Ditto, 3½ inches diameter, in best stoneware 5 0
- 3-Emigrant's, 5 inches diameter, with silver-plated tap 12 0
- 4-Pocket Filter, for carrying over shoulder, as supplied to the Forces in Abyssinia and Zululand, and to the Ashantee and Egyptian Expeditions 3 6
- 5-Ditto, nickel-plated, designed by Major Fraser, R.E., and specially recommended by the Horse Guards for Officers' kits 5 0

FILTERS.

TABLE FILTER,

Made of stout glass, in 1, 2, and 3 pint sizes, the filtering medium being securely fitted into the bell-funnel, so that it is not liable to become loose, or to allow unfiltered water

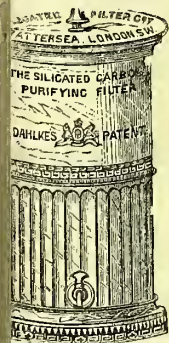


NO. 24.

to pass. This Filter is peculiarly suited for the Bedroom and for Table use, affording a ready and simple means of obtaining at any time freshly-purified water.

PRICES.

No. O, 2s. 6d.; A, 4s.; B, 5s. 6d.
Engraved Vine Pattern—O, 3s. 6d.; A, 5s. 6d.; B, 7s. 6d



DINING-ROOM FILTER,

No. 22.

WITH PATENT MOVEABLE BLOCK.

MADE IN MARBLED CHINA.

PRICES.

- A .. Two Gallons 35s.
- B .. Five Gallons 80s.

The large size (B) is specially adapted for Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Luncheon Bars, &c.

REFRIGERATOR FILTER, NO. 25,

WITH PATENT MOVEABLE BLOCK.

Made in Porous Terra-Cotta Ware,

Which acts with remarkable power as a cooler, and renders this Filter invaluable, especially in Tropical Climates,

AFORDING A

COOL DRAUGHT OF PURE WATER.

Price, with Silver-plated Tap 31s. 6d.
Capacity Two Gallons.

Specially adapted for Tropical Climates.



MAIN SUPPLY FILTER, NO. 40,

WITH PATENT MOVEABLE BLOCKS,

FOR

MINERAL WATER MANUFACTORIES,

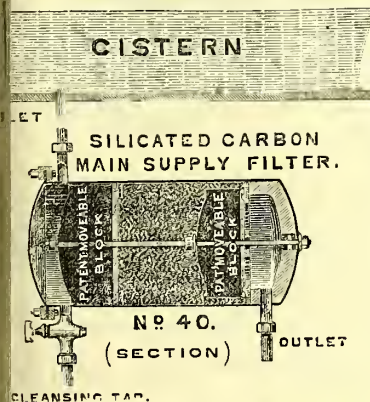
As used by Messrs. Schweppe, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c.; and most of the large makers.

Also for Schools, Hospitals, Mansions, &c.

PRICES.

For ¾-in. Pipes £8 6s.

„ 1-in. Pipes £9 9s.

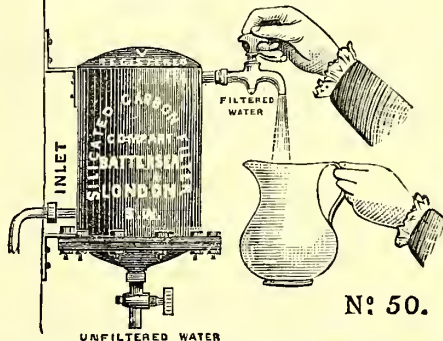


CONSTANT SUPPLY FILTER,

WITH PATENT MOVEABLE BLOCK.

SILICATED CARBON [TRADE MARK]

No. 50. (Registered.)



No. 50.

Complete, Price £3 3s. each

These Filters require no attention from servants, as they are always filled and ready for use. The act of drawing Unfiltered Water cleanses the Filter, by washing away the impurities collected on the carbon.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE TO THE

SILICATED CARBON FILTER COMPANY,

CHURCH ROAD, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

Notice to the Trade

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
JULICH'S PLATZ No. 4,

A DESCENDANT FROM THE

Original Manufacturer of this Valuable Perfume,
IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS

No. 4.

AND SOLD BY ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES.

In 2 oz. Bottles.

In 4 oz. Bottles.

In 6 oz. Bottles.

In 8 oz. Bottles.

In reputed $\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint, Wickered.

In reputed Pint, Wickered.

In reputed Quart, Wickered.

In 4 oz. Bottles, Wickered.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
JULICH'S PLATZ No. 4,
COLOGNE - ON - THE - RHINE.

By Special Appointment to the Prince of Wales and to several Imperial and Royal Courts.

Possessor of PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of the Exhibitions at LONDON, 1851; NEW YORK, 1853;
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PHILADELPHIA, 1876; CAPE TOWN (South Africa), 1877 (Gold Medal); SYDNEY, 1879; and MELBOURNE, 1880.

Sole WHOLESALE Agents for the United Kingdom and Colonies,

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LYNCH'S
Popular Electro Magnetic



HAIR BRUSH.



The Popular Electro Magnetic Hair Brush is designed so that in brushing the head a gentle stream of Electricity flows through it, thereby causing a healthy action of the bulbs containing the roots of the hair. It is also a sure and harmless remedy in all Nervous, Rheumatic, or Neuralgic affections of the head, relieving headache in a short time.

A small Compass accompanies each Brush, so that the presence of the Electric current can easily be tested by passing the Brush around it.

PRICE 5/- EACH.

RETAIL TRADE PRICE 36/- DOZEN, LESS USUAL DISCOUNT.

Sole Manufacturers: **LYNCH & CO., LONDON.**

TO THE TRADE. SPONGE.

Before making your purchases, it may repay you to call and inspect our stock of Honey Comb and Turkey.

We have just opened a shipment of Florida Sheep's Wool, per "Celtic," well deserving your attention. Quality unsurpassed, price remarkably low.

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SPECIALITIES: Glycerine—Gum Arabic—Gum
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Possess exceptional facilities for the introduction of New Specialities,
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DRUGS, OILS, AND CHEMICALS.

SPECIALITIES—Glycerine of all gravities, Sulphur, Brimstone, and Arsenic.
Leghorn Oils, Olive and Castor, Acetic Acid, Essence of Lemon and
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HAGE, BLON & Co., New York. bourne.
MEYER & HENCKEL,
Manufacturers, COPENHAGEN (Denmark).

**PETROLEUM
JELLY,**

EQUAL TO AND CHEAPER THAN VASELINE.

SANITARY FLUID AND SHEEP DIP,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DISINFECTANT.
GREASE, PITCH, ASPHALTE, AND ALL PRODUCTS OF TAR AND ROSIN.
Samples and Prices on application.

GRINDLEY & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

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CHOICE TOILET SOAPS.**

Prize Medals Awarded for Purity and Excellence of Quality.

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Depot—32 Rue de l'Entrepot, PARIS.

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The Firm's name on goods is guarantee for their Absolute Purity, Highest Perfection,
Uniform Excellence. Prize Medals at Six International Exhibitions.

First and only Quality,
The Best.

ROSENTHAL'S

For Quality and Price
Unrivalled.

RICE STARCH: CRYSTALS, GRANULATED & FLOUR

For domestic and manufacturing uses, as Perfumers', Confectioners', Lozenge Manu-
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special uses. Rosenthal's "45 N° 1" "IL" Corn Flour, prepared from Rice, for food
purposes. F. ROSENTHAL & Co., Starch and Corn Flour Manufacturers,
12 Mark Lane, and Mincing Lane, London. Agents Wanted.

GIOV. RESTUCCIA & CO.,

Established 1860.]

MESSINA (SICILY),

[Established 1860.]

MANUFACTURERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS.

By Hand Press and Machine, viz.:

LEMON, BERGAMOT, ORANGE—SWEET and BITTER, guaranteed
pure and of very superior quality, expressly made for Perfumery, Confectionery,
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Prize Medals at all the Chief Exhibitions of the world.

Sole Agent: JOHN MULLETT, 45 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

**BARBER'S CONCENTRATED
LIQUID COCHINEAL**
FOR COLOURING JELLIES, CUSTARDS, &c.

A few drops are sufficient to colour a large quantity of Jelly.

Put up for Retail Sale in 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

Manufactured only by the Proprietors—

G. BARBER & Co., 8 Worcester Drive, CLUB MOOR, LIVERPOOL.

Can be obtained through any of the usual Wholesale Firms, or from the
Proprietors, G. BARBER & CO., Club Moor, Liverpool.

INSECTICIDE GALZY,

Infallible Destruction of Bugs, Fleas, Lice, Flies, Gnats,
Cockroaches, Mites, Ants, Caterpillars, Weevils, &c.

E. GALZY, MANUFACTURER

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NEIL S. CAMPBELL & CO.
CHEMISTS,

Possess exceptional facilities for the introduction of Novelties and General Merchandise. Agencies receive energetic attention.

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WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
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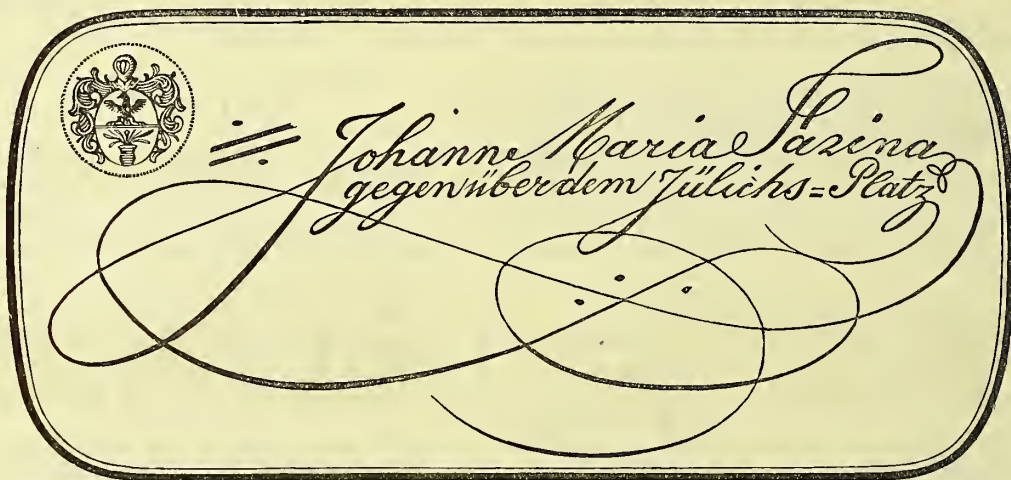
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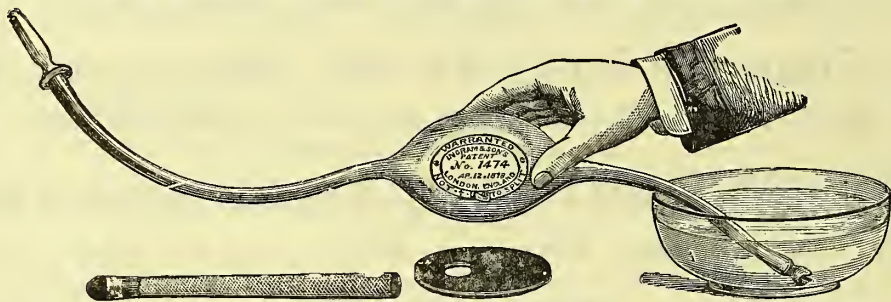
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Favourably noticed in "*British Medical Journal*," December 13, 1879; in the "*Lancet*," January 3, 1880; and in "*British Medical Journal*," September 30, 1882,

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Size, $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Surgeons' Adhesive, in 1 and 5 yard rolls, 5 to 7 inches in width. Breast, 6 and 7 inches in diameter, &c. Surgeons' Adhesive, Mead's, and Isinglass on spools, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 3 inches wide, 10 yards long. Special formulæ made to order.

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Perfectly neutral. Have no acid reaction. Very absorbent. In continuous layers in boxes and packages containing 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 ounces. Strength and quality guaranteed.

GAUZES

in 5 yard rolls in Decorated Tin cases. 100 and 1,000 yards wrapped in waterproof paper. Also in bandages, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, or 4 in. $\times 10$ yards in length. Strength and quality guaranteed.

ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER LINT.

25 per cent. cheaper than any in the market. 20 per cent. more surface to the pound roll. Greater absorbency, and manufactured of pure materials. Tears in both directions—most Lint tears only one way. To be had in lbs., ounces, and small packages for retailing. We are the original producers in this country.

Improvements will be added in the interests of progressive Antiseptic methods whenever professionally endorsed.

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H. C. MASON & CO. GENERAL AGENTS.

KEENE & ASHWELL'S

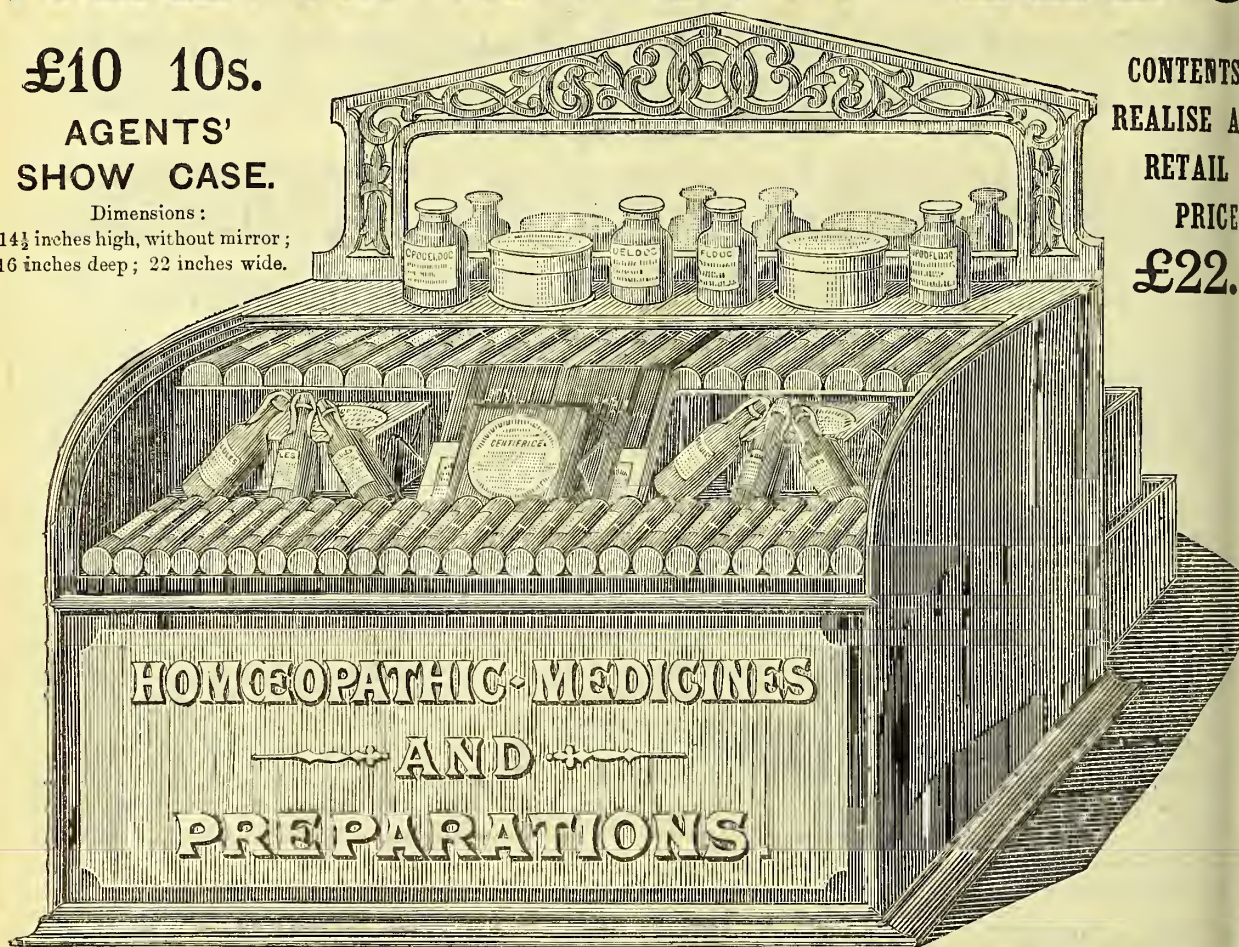
£10 10s.

AGENTS'
SHOW CASE.

Dimensions :

14½ inches high, without mirror ;
16 inches deep ; 22 inches wide.

CONTENTS
REALISE AT
RETAIL
PRICES.
£22.

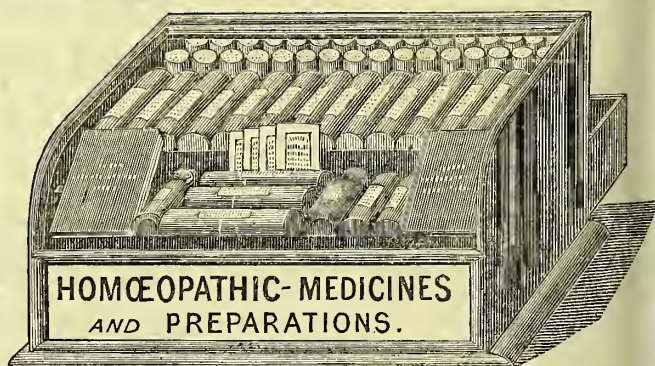


50/- AGENT'S SHOW CASE.

CONTENTS REALISE AT
RETAIL PRICES **105/-**

Size of 50s. Case, 16 x 10½ x 8.

This is the cheapest and best Homœopathic Show Case in the trade, and the only one with bent glass for the money. A list of others on application.



Homœopathic Medicines supplied in Bulk, and with Keene & Ashwell's "Companion to the Homœopathic Pharmacopœias," Chemist may be their own manufacturers. The "Companion," post free, 3/6, and Price Lists on application.

CAMPBOR PILULES, in Bulk, per lb. 2/-
CAMPBOR PILULES, put up in 1-oz. Green Capsuled Bottles, retail 1/-, per doz. 3/6
RUBINI'S CAMPBOR, for Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa, ,, 1/-, per doz. 4/6
ACID GLYCERINE of PEPSINE.—This is the best form of Pepsine, and finds a ready sale for Indigestion.
 Our preparation contains 5 grains in each teaspoon.
 Price per Bulk, 4/6 per lb. In Bottles to retail 1/6, 2/6, 4/6, and 8/6, per doz. 12/, 20/, 36/, 66/.

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